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Sravana 25, 1900 (Saka)

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(Fifth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 16, 1978/Sravana 25, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

केरल में नारियल जटा उद्योग का यंत्रीकरण

*425. **श्री रामनरेश** कुशवाहा : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल में नारियल जटा उद्योग का यंत्रीकरण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नारियल जटा उद्योग में लगे श्रमिक इस यंत्रीकरण के कारण बेरोजगार नहीं हो जायेंगे ;

(ग) इस समय इस उद्योग में कितने श्रमिक लगे हुए हैं ;

(घ) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने श्रमिकों के बेरोजगार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ङ) इन श्रमिकों को किस उद्योग में खपाया जायेगा ;

(च) क्या सरकार अपनी घोषित नीति के अनुसार इस उद्योग के यंत्रीकरण को रोकेगी ;

(छ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ज) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज) : (क) से (ग). नारियल जटा के बने फर्श पर बिछाने वाले सफेद बिछौनों के बनाने में आंशिक रूप में

यंत्रों का उपयोग किया जाता है । सफेद नारियल जटा उद्योग का और यंत्रीकरण करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । भूरे जटा उद्योग का अधिकांश भुरूप में यंत्रीकरण हो चुका है नारियल जटा उद्योग में लगभग 5 लाख मजदूरों के कार्यरत होने का अनुमान है । नारियल जटा उद्योग का और यंत्रीकरण करने के सारे प्रश्न की इस समय समीक्षा की जा रही है तथा सरकार सभी संगत पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखकर ही अंतिम निर्णय करेगी ।

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी का जवाब बड़ा गोल-मटोल है । मुझे सूचना मिली है कि वहां पर यंत्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया अभी भी तेजी से चल रही है । और सारा गृह उद्योग खतरे में है । अभी भी नारियल जटा उद्योग काफी गृह उद्योग के रूप में है । मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि 5 लाख लोग इस उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं । ये पांच लाख लोग तो तब लगे हुए हैं। जब कि उन के कहने के मुताबिक लगभग इस का यंत्रीकरण हो चुका है । लेकिन यदि यह गृह उद्योग के रूप में चले, बिना यंत्रीकरण के, तब इस में कितने मजदूर लगेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : यंत्रीकरण के बारे में, जैसा मैंने कहा है, वह एक क्षेत्र विशेष में है और यह यंत्रीकरण कोई अभी नया नहीं हुआ है— ऐसी बात नहीं है, यह तो पहले से किया गया यंत्रीकरण है । इसलिए यंत्रीकरण से हट कर अभी किसी और दिशा में ले जाने वाली बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने छेड़ी है, वह उठती नहीं है । पांच लाख लोग इस उद्योग में एक अर्से से काम में लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन कुछ दिनों से यह जो शिकायत आने लगी है कि आज जो उस में काम है, वह कम हो जायेगा, वह कम होने वाली बात यहां पर नहीं है ।

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यंत्रीकरण को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ताकि केरल का जो यह गृह उद्योग है, वह नष्ट न हो ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : सरकार ने एक कमेटी इस मामले के अध्ययन के लिए बनाई थी और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी आई है । वह जो रपट है, उस पर इस समय हमारे मंत्रालय में भी अध्ययन हो रहा है और जो सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें हैं, वे भी उस का अध्ययन कर रही हैं।

हम ने 25 अगस्त, तक उन के अपने विचार इस रपट पर मांगे हैं और जैसे ही वे यहां पर हमारे पास आ जायेंगे, हम इस पर निर्णय ले लेंगे ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received the Memorandum submitted by the Kerala Government regarding certain questions on the Coir Industry, regarding concurrence for certain ordinance promulgation by the Kerala Government regarding mechanisation and also on the Coir development scheme.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have received a number of representations from the Government of Kerala on the points made by the hon. Member and also other questions like mechanisation, etc. All these matters are under discussion with the Kerala Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As the hon. Minister is aware of the whole problem of Coir Industry, I would like to point out that a controversy arises here because of the introduction of mechanisation in the matting sector. I understand from the answer given by the hon. Minister that a new technology has been introduced in the white coir and brown coir. Then mechanisation is also introduced in the white coir. I do not want to go into the details of that. But the mechanisation is introduced in only one sector, that is, matting sector. Now, the hon. Minister has mentioned about further intensification of mechanisation in the matting sector. This would create a problem of unemployment among the poor people in the matting sector. May I know from the hon. Minister whether while considering the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Sivaraman Committee, utmost importance will be given to the question of unemployment that would be created on account of introduction of mechanisation in the matting sector?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will not do anything that will deny anybody his job in the coir industry.

Export of Technical Know-How

*426. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantum of export of services and technology in 1977-78; and

(b) whether emigration of Indian scientists to U.S.A./U.K. and other developed countries has been reckoned as export of technical know-how?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A large number of joint ventures have been established with Indian technology and services abroad. In addition, some of our public sector undertakings like BHEL, NIDC, EPIL, NBCC, RITES, WAPCO, etc. have secured contracts and executed them abroad. Precise information in this regard during the period 1977-78 is not available but is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

(b) The emigration of Indian scientists to U.S.A., U.K. and other developed countries, as such cannot be regarded as export of technical know-how.

SHRI D. AMAT: Sir, I want to know the nature of services and technology and whether these pertain to agriculture, medicine, dairy and similar essential subjects.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, the Joint ventures, which are taken up, are in textiles, chemical products, engineering products, pharmaceuticals, restaurants and food products, construction and such other things. The largest are textile and engineering products.

SHRI D. AMAT: Sir, Mr. Ghulam Sarval, Education Minister of Bihar, who recently visited U.K. told a gathering at Patna on 22nd July 1978, that even those Indians, getting high

salaries, were keen to serve their country provided their talent be properly utilised. Also his impression was that 1000 of technical personnel working in U.K. would return to India if they are assured of a reasonably decent living. Our country spends huge resources in the form of money, in the form of investment to impart education to these technicians, experts and scientists. So, may I know from the Government what steps are being taken to check this immigration and brain drain.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it does not arise out of this question.

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सत्य है कि बहुत से भारतीय वैज्ञानिक उचित वेतनमान न पाने की स्थिति में विदेशों में जा कर बस जाते हैं और उन पर जो भारत का पैसा लगता है उसका उपयोग इस देश को नहीं हो पाता ? क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने लोग विदेशों में गये और भारत वापस नहीं आये ?

MR. SPEAKER: I think he would require a notice to tell how many people have gone in the last three years and how many people have returned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will have to collect these statistics before I can give them.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: While appreciating the hon. Prime Minister's reply to part (d) of the question that this kind of migration cannot be reckoned as export of technical people, may I ask him whether it is a fact that some of these scientists from India are going also to the developing countries and they are finding themselves useful to those developing countries? Secondly, whether it is a fact that at least some of the Indian scientists who go to the developed countries could possibly and profitably be employed here, in view of the advance in science and technology in our own country.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Those who go to the developing countries, go at our instance; they do not go by themselves and therefore that is really helping them by export of our technical know-how. Whereas those who have gone to the developed countries have gone there merely to earn more money by better employment. I cannot give them that employment here with that much of money. But otherwise they are welcome to come here. But if they do not come here, we are not gong to suffer. We have enough number of technical people.

उत्तर प्रदेश को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

*428. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1978 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी बार सीमेंट की सप्लाई के लिए केंद्र सरकार को लिखा है और उन्होंने कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट मांगा है ।

(ख) उक्त अवधि में केंद्रीय सरकार ने किन-किन तारीखों को सीमेंट की सप्लाई की तथा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में ; और

(ग) क्या सीमेंट की सप्लाई के मामलें में केंन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ उपेक्षापूर्ण व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस) : (क) प्राप्त सन्दर्भों और सीमेंट की अपेक्षित मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) राज्यों को सीमेंट का सम्भरण विभिन्न सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा वर्ष पर्यन्त निरन्तर किया जाता है ।

(ग) क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सीमेंट सम्भरण करने के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किरा जा रहा है ?

विवरण

क्र0 सं0 संदर्भ सं0 और तिथि	किससे प्राप्त हुआ	मांग की गई अतिरिक्त मात्रा	की गई कार्रवाई
1. टैलेक्स दिनांक 30-3-78	श्री राम नरेश यादव, मुख्य मंत्री, उ0 प्र0	78 की दूसरी तिमाही में 7.00 लाख मी0 टन का आवंटन करने का अनुरोध किया ।	इन मांगों पर विचार किया गया था और 1978 की दूसरी तिमाही में 30,000 मी0 टन सीमेंट की अतिरिक्त मात्रा का सम्भरण किया गया था । 1978 की तीसरी तिमाही में 20,000 मी0 टन सीमेंट का अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया गया था । ये आवंटन 4.90 लाख मी0 टन के त्रैमासिक आवंटन के अलावा है ।
2. टेलेक्स दिनांक 28-2-78	श्री हरीश चन्द्र श्रीवास्तव खाद्य और सम्भरण मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश	78 की दूसरी तिमाही में 9 लाख मी0 टन सीमेंट के आवंटन करने की प्रार्थना की थी ।	
3. टैलेक्स दिनांक 16-3-78	–वही–	–वही–	
4. टैलेक्स दिनांक 3-4-78	–वही–	1978 की दूसरी तिमाही में 7 लाख मी0 टन सीमेंट का आवंटन करने की प्रार्थना की गई थी ।	
5. पत्र दिनांक अप्रैल, 1978	श्री मुलयम सिंह यादव सहकारिता मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश	1978-79 के दौरान 3000 गोदामों का निर्माण करने लिए 50,000 मी0 टन सीमेंट की अतिरिक्त मात्रा का आवंटन करने का अनुरोध किया गया ।	
6. पत्र दिनांक 3-3-1978 4-8-78 और 14/15–4–1978	श्री बलवीर सिंह सिचाई मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश	सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त आवंटन	
7. पत्र दिनांक 11-5-1978	मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश	त्रैमासिक आवंटन में शुद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया गया था ।	
8. पत्र दिनांक 9-6-1978	श्री हरीश चन्द्र श्रीवास्तव खाद्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश	त्रैमासिक आवंटन को बढ़ाकर 9 लाख मी0 टन कर देने का अनुरोध किया गया था ।	
9. पत्र दिनांक 27-5-78	मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश	1978 की दूसरी तिमाही में 1.50 लाख मी0 टन की अतिरिक्त मात्रा का आवंटन करने का अनुरोध किया गया था ।	

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि यह कहना सही नहीं है कि सीमेंट सम्भरण करने के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि आवश्यकतानुसार उत्तर प्रदेश को सीमेंट न मिल पाने के कारण कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी विभागों, जैसे विद्युत, सिंचाई परियोजना, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग आदि के प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किए जाने वाले कार्य भी रुक गये हैं ? साथ ही जनता की भी सीमेंट की मांग पूरी न हो सकने के कारण, जनता में असन्तोष की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है । इसी कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कुछ मुख्य मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री द्वारा बराबर कोटा बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया गया है परन्तु कोटा समुचित रूप में नहीं बढ़ाया गया है उसका क्या कारण है ? साथ ही वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली का आधार न्याय संगत न होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से जनसंख्या और योजना के आधार पर सीमेंट के आवंटन के लिए मांग की है । इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : प्रदेशों को सीमेंट के आवंटन का आधार यह है कि पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में हर साल जो आवंटन हुआ है, उसका एवरेज निकाल कर हम निश्चय करते हैं । यह जो सुझाव है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को आबादी के हिसाब से सीमेंट दें इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कन्ज्यूमर आइटम कोई इस तरह की नहीं है कि जो कि आबादी के हिसाब से दी जाए । यह इसलिए भी कि आज तक जिस तरह से काम चल रहा था और जिस प्रकार से देश में सीमेंट का आवंटन किया जाता रहा था उसे आज बदल नहीं सकते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में बांधों वगैरह के वास्ते जो सीमेंट का आवंटन हुआ है वह इस आधार को सामने रख कर हुआ था कि उसको सीमेंट की विशेष आवश्यकता थी और उसकी विशेष मांग जो हमारे पास आई उसको सामने रखते हुए जहां तक हम से हो सका, उसको पूरा करने की हमने कोशिश की है । इसमें किसी भी प्रकार के सौतेले व्यवहार की बात नहीं है । एक सिलसिला चला आ रहा है । चूंकि सीमेंट की कमी है इस वास्ते जहां तक हो सका है मांग को पूरा करने की हमने कोशिश की है ।

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : यह कहा जा रहा है कि जितना वहां सीमेंट का उपयोग होता रहा है उतना सीमेंट उसको दिया जा रहा है, उसकी मांग के आधार पर उसको सीमेंट दिया जा रहा है । यह बात गलत है । उत्तर प्रदेश की मांग बराबर नौ लाख मैट्रिक टन की रही है लेकिन उसकी कभी पूर्ति नहीं की गई है, उसकी बात को कभी सुना नहीं गया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ का भयंकर प्रकोप होने के कारण वहां सारे प्रदेश में अनेक सरकारी इमारतें गांवों और शहरों में मकान आदि ढह गए हैं जिन के पुनर्निर्माण के वास्ते सीमेंट की तुरन्त आवश्यकता है । इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इस वर्ष कितने अतिरिक्त सीमेंट की जरूरत पड़ेगी और उसकी पूर्ति के लिए सरकार प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कितना अतिरिक्त सीमेंट उसको आवंटित करेगी ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : इस क्वार्टर में हमने उत्तर प्रदेश को 5.25 लाख टन सीमेंट पहुंचाने का काम किया है विशेष रूप से पिछले छः महीने में पचास हजार टन अधिक सीमेंट, जो वहां पर बाढ़ वगैरह के कारण क्षति हो गई है उसको देखते हुए देने का काम किया है । अगर कोई ऐसी विशेष परिस्थिति हो जिसमें और कुछ सीमेंट आवंटित करना हो तो उसको हम करेंगे । लेकिन सारे देश की समस्या को मद्देनजर रख कर ही इस काम को किया जा सकता है ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : पहले भी मैंने इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया था कि जिन बोरों में सिमेंट भरा जाता है और जो पचास किलो का बोरा होता है ग्राहक तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते वह पैंतीस किलो ही रह जाता है । इसका कारण फैक्ट्री वाले छीजन आदि बताते हैं । छीजन इतनी नहीं होती है । वास्तव में सिमेंट—कम भरा जाता है । लेकिन छीजन के नाम पर पंद्रह किलो तक सीमेंट ग्राहक को कम पहुंचता है और उससे पचास किलो के पैसे ले लिए जाते हैं । इन बोरों को बदलने का आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं ताकि पचास किलो के जब ग्राहक पैसा देता है तो उसको पचास किलो ही सीमेंट मिल सके ? इस प्रकार से जो ब्लैक मार्किट हो रही है इसको रोकने के लिए क्या पोलिथीन मैटीरियल या कोई और प्रकार के बोरे आप निर्मित करवायेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : पचास किलो के पैंतीस किलो हो जाते हैं यह शिकायत हमारे पास कभी नहीं आई है । चूंकि नए बोरों की कीमत और अधिक होती है इसलिए पुराने बोरों को वे लोग दो तीन बार इस्तेमाल करते हैं । इसके चलते कुछ सीमेंट जरूर उस में से निकल जाता है । लेकिन सीमेंट के पूरे उद्योग की जांच करने वाली जो कमेटी बनी है उसके सामने यह सीमेंट के बोरों का मामला भी हमने सौंप दिया है । अगले महीने के अन्त तक या अक्तूबर शुरु तक उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी । कैसे परिवर्तन इसमें लाया जाए इसके बारे में वह जो सुझाव देगी उस पर हम लोग कदम उठायेंगे ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : सौतेली मां का सलूक उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ नहीं किया जा रहा है यह मंत्री जी ने कहा है । लेकिन मां से ज्यादा मुहब्बत की जा रही है । क्या यह सही है कि सीमेंट सप्लाई कम होने के कारण कोई सरकारी या दूसरे काम रुक गए हैं ? क्या इसके बारे में आपके पास कोई रिपोर्ट आई है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : न किसी के साथ सौतेली मां का व्यवहार किया जा रहा और न किसी के साथ विशेष मुहब्बत या प्यार हो रहा है । इसके कुछ नियम निर्धारित हैं । उन नियमों के अन्तर्गत और जो सीमेंट की कमी है उसको महसूस करते हुए उसके आवंटन का काम हम लोग कर रहे हैं । शिकायत हर राज्य से है । कोई राज्य नहीं है जिसको इसके बारे में शिकायत नहीं है । इस साल के अंत तक इस शिकायत को कम करने की दशा में हम लोग कुछ कदम बढ़ा पाएंगे ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है । इसका कारण यह है कि विदेशों से काफी सीमेंट हम आयात कर रहे हैं । अगले महीने से आयातित सीमेंट हर बन्दरगाह में आने लग जाएगा । हम लोगों के अपने जो कारखाने हैं उन में भी उत्पादन बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बढ़ाने के काम में हम लगे हुए हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश का मैं एक उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं लेकिन यह शिकायत के रूप में नहीं है । वहां पर दो बड़े कारखाने हैं एक डाला का और एक चुर्क का । पिछले महीने चुर्क कारखाने का प्रोडक्शन 19 परसेंट आफ दी कैपेसिटी रहा । डाला कारखाना चालीस प्रतिशत पर पहुंच गया । मैंने खुद मुख्य मंत्री से बात की। मैंने कहा कि एक तरफ तो सीमेंट की यह स्थिति है और दूसरी तरफ सिमेंट पैदा करने के जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं उनकी यह दशा है । उन्होंने खुद इस मामले में दिलचस्पी ली । उसके बाद वहां का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ कर लगभग पचास प्रतिशत हो गया है । इसको और बढ़ाने के काम में हम लगे हैं । मुझे विश्वास है कि अगले कुछ महीनों में इस समस्या को हम काफी मात्रा में हल कर लेंगे ।

Committee to Improve Efficiency of C.S.I.R. Laboratories

*430. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Committee appointed by Director-General, C.S.I.R., has suggested some measures to improve the efficiency of C.S.I.R. laboratories and to make their research more relevant;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving the salient features of the Report of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Governing Body, CSIR at its meeting held on 19th June, 1978 considered and approved of the recommendations of the Committee with some modifications. Further action is in progress.

Statement

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Introduction

The involvement—indeed the commitment—of the users and beneficiaries of research results in planning the objectives of research, reviewing the progress thereof and redefining of objectives, wherever warranted, is a necessary component of strategy development. While a scientific research organisation must have the freedom to function, such freedom should necessarily be associated with the responsibility which includes development of human skills and material resources, and their optimal deployment for short term and long term objectives.

Organisation for research management

General

Since the pursuit of R&D as above for the achievement of social and economic objectives entails a proper organisation for research management and because of the multiplicity of the national laboratories, a suitable strategy and management with a high degree of responsiveness to external involvement should be defined. The suggested system should provide for organic dynamic relationship between the laboratories and the Headquarters and between laboratories and the users.

Laboratory Research Planning and management

In the context of what has been stated above, the tasks of the laboratories can be defined as under:—

(a) Participation in defining the role, responsibility of the Laboratory in Scientific Research and its translation for users.

(b) Preparation of a basket of related tasks appropriate to resources.

(c) Maintenance, development and effective management of resources.

(d) Evolution of a short and long term plan for full utilisation of resources and preparation for response in anticipation of change.

(e) Establishment of an internal managerial mechanism for meeting the needs of (a), (b) and (c).

(f) Establishment of a mechanism to meet needs of (d) by interaction with external stimuli in Science, Industry user, planner and agents of change.

The above can be achieved through establishment of the following:—

Executive Committee:

The Committee would consist of the Director, two or three among the senior staff at the level of Deputy Director/Scientist 'E', Finance and Accounts Officer and Administrative Officer. The Executive Committee could consist also of a member of the CSIR Headquarters, in addition to the Director-General or his nominee. At the discretion of the Director and with the concurrence of the Director-General, one or two consultants/ external members could be appointed to assist the Committee. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for internal management of the laboratory as in (e) above.

Research Advisory Councils:

Each Laboratory/Institute will have a Research Advisory Council consisting of 8 to 12 members. The Chairman of the Council shall be an eminent Scientist/Technologist/Industrialist or Administrator concerned with education, scientific activity or economic activity. The other members will be drawn from the industry/Government, other scientific Laboratories/agencies, users of research, universities and social/economic research institutions, and will include Director-General or his nominee, Chairman of the Coordination Council to which Laboratory belongs.

These councils will be constituted by the DGSIR in consultation with the Directors of National Laboratories/Institutes with the approval of the Governing Body and will advise the Laboratories/Institutes on the plans and programmes to be undertaken and to deal essentially with matters listed under (f) above.

Organisation for Planning at CSIR Headquarters:

Planning for Research:

The Research Planning Groups constituted at the CSIR Headquarters would look after sector-wise plans. They will comprise 12 to 15 members, the Chairman may be either eminent scientist/industrialist/Secretary to the Government of India, member of Planning Commission etc. They will consider overall CSIR plans for research in an area. These groups will be advisory in nature and will be similar to the Research Advisory Panels.

Coordination of Research Planning:

A Coordinated Plan on a total set of objectives for CSIR may be prepared by the DGSIR with the assistance of Member-Secretaries of various Research Planning Groups for consideration by the Governing Body. This plan will help to identify areas

where there are gaps of efforts and whether effort could be re-distributed to meet priorities and objectives.

Coordination Councils:

The existing pattern of Coordination Councils will continue and they will be concerned primarily as Co-ordinators of inter-laboratory projects based on the plans of the Research Planning Groups and within the overall objectives set by the Governing Body.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I have gone through the Statement laid on the Table. A Committee was appointed by the CSIR the details of which have been given there. My question relates to the actual implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether it has been already on the implementing stage or in the process of considering stage.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They are considered. As I have already said, the Governing Body has approved them subject to some modifications, and they are being implemented.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the reply that the Governing Body, CSIR at its meeting held on 19th June, 1978 considered and approved of the recommendations of the Committee with some modifications. May I know what are those modifications?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The modifications are only in two respects. One is about the executive committee of the National Laboratory Institute which has been given by them. The modification is such that it will consist of the Director as Chairman, three Scientists, Administrative Officer, Finance and Accounts Officer, the Director-General or his nominee and three Members of the Research Advisory Council as Members. It shall be responsible for internal management of the laboratory. Broadly it is the same but to make it effective, they have done this reorganisation.

The second modification is with regard to the Research Advisory Council. The recommendation is accepted with the addition of three members of the Research Advisory Council to be nominated on the executive committee of the Laboratory/Institute.

Theft of imported goods at Bombay Port

*432. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in 'Sunday Standard' Bombay of June 18, 1978 under the caption 'Thieving in Dock' regarding organised theft of imported goods in the Bombay Port;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to prevent such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the news-item is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Prevention of thefts is a continuous process and measures to improve the position have to be taken regularly from time to time.

Security and prevention of thefts at the Port are the joint responsibility of the State police and the Port authorities. The anti-Pilferage Committee set up at the Port reviews the theft cases regularly and suggests improvements in the security arrangements from time to time.

Government have asked the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, to investigate fully and take suitable action against the erring employees. The matter has since been referred to State C.I.D. for independent investigation. Government have also addressed Maharashtra Government to investigate and take suitable action to ensure to proper action by the police.

News item

THIEVING IN THE DOCK

By Raja Chandran

Sunday Standard,
Bombay, June 18, 1978.

Dock workers call her "Kayamchi Garodar Bai", the permanently pregnant woman. For 24 years she has been pregnant and her "special delivery" consists of stolen articles worth thousands of rupees.

Without the slightest hesitation, the middle-aged woman walks past the security at the Yellow Gate who let her out without hesitation, too.

All eyes are on her the moment she comes out of the docks. Her every step is watched—from the clutter of shops as well as the high-rise buildings nearby.

For the ordinary passer-by, the sight of this 50-year-old pregnant woman may present a curious spectacle, nothing more. But for some scores of men watching with hidden eyes, her ambling walk to Goa street ten minutes away is a viable business proposition.

This correspondent who smuggled himself into the dock and later followed her on her seemingly pointless journey was struck by the calculatedness of the entire operation.

At Goa Street she paused and stopped at a shop. The pot-bellied shopkeeper did not bat an eyelid as she dug her hand deep inside her saree and took out a bundle. She placed it neatly beside an assortment of other electronic gadgets spilled all around.

For the woman, delivering the goods meant her role was over. Soon agents and other "shylocks" in the booming "dock thieving syndicate" will hawk the wares for a fantastic fee.

The "Garodarbai" is just one of the countless carriers who have made stealing a noble profession. She has five helpers who too are women. Though not always pregnant they are "able" to carry stolen articles out of the dock with the greatest of ease.

Police, Customs and various enforcement authorities, paid to check thieving, actually encourage it. There are no questions asked and watching these carriers flit in and out the dock gives the impression that they possess permanent passes.

A visit to the dock not only confirmed official connivance but also revealed the existence of several "thieving syndicates" which ensure that goods supposedly in the safe custody of the authorities are pilferred with masterly efficiency.

A 12-foot high wall, seemingly impregnable, encloses the dock area. The broken glass pieces a top and the wired fencing only fool the gullible. The massive Customs baggage counter is just four yards from the wall.

And yet, this spot is reportedly a haven for dock thieves. The wall is scaled by thieves with tremendous ease and the goods thrown over the wall into waiting vans below.

This section of the wall has become so used to the contraband carriers that tell-tale marks are visible on close examination leading right upto the fence. Even the fence tilts towards the lane below as if a symbol of defeat.

Another exit point is a lane where there is a Port Trust securing chowkie. Here, straight pay-offs and outs

ensure quick passage of the stolen goods for which according to insiders "strict security" is provided by the security officers themselves. Often a taxi cruises along screenches to a halt at the chowkie and discharges the goods to be picked up by carriers who are often in tattered clothes. The quantity discharged may be small but the activity is large.

At the Blue Gate on D'Mello Road in front of the Dental College, it is "open sesame" for urchins and lepers who infest the area. They keep making regular forays into the dock after greasing the palms of security men.

A sleepy-eyed policeman became instantly alert when he saw a five-year old girl trying to gain entry. This correspondent watching the "operation" a few yards away, saw the cop go back to his sleep moments after the girl handed him some coins.

She went inside the dark pedestrian corridor and returned minutes later with milk cane. She ran and gave the cans to a couple of youth sitting under a tree. She was amply rewarded with currency notes.

The Blue Gate, insiders say, is ideal for quickly-disposable goods and the main carriers here are urchins and lepers who are the cops' best friends in the docks and their worst enemies when drives against them are launched.

No one knows how many lakhs worth of property are pilfered from the dock despite the Government setting up an elaborate system of four independent security agencies. The Vigilance Officer is a Deputy Inspector-General of Police; there is the Deputy Commissioner of Police who with his staff controls the Yellow Gate; then there is the Chief Security Officer with the rank of Assistant Commissioner with his men, besides separate dock security watchman who are controlled by various sections.

Not all these agencies are totally corrupt. Talking to some officials, this Correspondent was surprised to find an open admission of large-scale thieving.

Asked what the security agencies were doing, they said there were "inadequate transport facilities" and also that the telephones went out of order "now and again". But an engineer who has been watching these "shoody goings on" for years asked: "Why do they want transport and phones? A man with two feet can prevent thieving".

From what insiders disclose, the dock thieves are so well-organised that during big operations, all the phones in sensitive areas go dead. Many insiders are scared to talk about the ramifications of the "syndicates". They hint that some kind of official patronage from the "very top" is always there.

Rumours abound the docks which has become the breeding ground of Haji Mastans. One of them tends to suggest that a new syndicate may soon find an exclusive way to smuggle out goods—through a tunnel which starts in the Mobile Crane Section and ends up nearby hospital. In olden times, it was reportedly one of "Shivaji's exit routes and now the Great Maratha warrior must be turning in his grave".

Whenever there is a theft of Bombay Port Trust property, a complaint is promptly lodged with the Yellow Gate Police. But in the event of theft of private
not always a complaint is lodged by the party concerned.

The Yellow Gate police to whom the Correspondent talked to plead ignorance to the number of private cases pending with them. According to the insiders, recently in an export consignment of tractors it was detected that some electrical accessories worth Rs. 20,000 were stolen.

The exporting party was diffident about lodging a complaint as the consignment would be delayed for investigation. There are reportedly

many racketeers who take advantage of this diffidence. Reliable sources said there are still many who exploit import consignment which are under-invoiced.

"We are thoroughly demoralised", lamented a dock worker who has seen thieving and smuggling taking place so brazenly for years. "Though negligible compared to the total turn-over at the dock, labour productivity is going down", he said.

Why doesn't the labour protest? I asked. Many quoted blood-curdling stories of ruthlessness. The most recent "disappearance" making the rounds is that of a technical super-viser who had complained to the police about these nefarious activities. He has not been heard of since and his family at Tirpav near Chembur has all but given up hope.

A knowledgeable insider echoing the fears of many disclosed: "When money does not buy silence, death is the inevitable outcome."

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: The last paragraph of the statement talks about blood-curdling stories of the disappearance of some of the officials who were honest. In this report, it is said that people are afraid to be sincere. About security measures, what steps Government is going to take?

SHRI CHAND RAM: The Government is thinking of setting up or introducing the Central Security Force in place of the two agencies that we have deployed so far.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Sir, I personally visited the Bombay Port and the Dock just 15 days before and the condition there is very primitive and security, of course, is not as much as is required by the importers. So, is the Government thinking of tightening the machinery of security by some modern means, that is, introducing closed Circuit TV, and ensuring that the imported goods are protected against theft and fire?

SHRI CHAND RAM: The news item is serious enough and various methods to detect the various thefts have been taken. The hon. Member has suggested some action to be taken and that we will consider.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि ये सब चोरियां ऊपर से नीचे तक सब मिल कर कर रहे हैं और उन्हें रोकने के लिए सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे ? क्या इस बारे में सरकार की कोई ऐसी पालिसी है कि जो लोग इन चोरियों में शामिल हैं, उन के खिलाफ इतना सख्त एक्शन लिया जाये कि इन चोरियों को रोका जा सके ? जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, इन चोरियों में नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक सब शामिल होते हैं, लेकिन आखिर में किसी छोटे आदमी पर इल्जाम लग जाता है । सारे का सारा गोलमाल नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

श्री चांद राम : न्यूज आइटम में भी बताया गया है कि नीचे से ऊपर तक मिले हुए हैं । हो सकता है कि इस में कोई सच्चाई हो । इस मामले को स्टेट सी० आई० डी० के सुपुर्द किया गया है । और वे इनवेस्टीगेशन कर के अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे । बी० पी० टी० के चेयरमैन को भी लिखा है कि चीफ सिक्युरिटी आफिसर के खिलाफ सख्त एक्शन लिया जाये । इस के अलावा चीफ सेक्रेटरी, महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट, को भी लिखा है कि वहां पर उन की 500 के करीब पुलिस डेप्लायड है, उसके होते हुए ये चोरियां क्यों होती हैं । हम ने महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट और पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के चेयरमैन को सख्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा है ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चोरियां हो चुकी हैं, उन के बारे में इन-क्यावरी हो रही है । मेरा सवाल यह है कि इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार और क्या मेजर्ज एडाप्ट कर रही है, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत सीरियस मैटर है ।

श्री चांद राम : मैंने अभी सैंट्रल सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के बारे में बताया है । शायद इसके इन्ट्रो-ड्यूस होने से हालात सुधर जायेंगे । माननीय सदस्य, श्री शेठ, ने जो तजवीज दी है, में सोचा जा सकता है ।

सैनिक कामिकों को जल्दी सेवा निवृत्त करने की नीति

*433. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का अब भी वही विचार है जो जनता पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र में दिया गया था कि सैनिक कार्मिकों की जल्दी सेवानिवृत्ति

करने की नीति के कारण प्रशिक्षित और अनुशासित जन-शक्ति में कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने गत 15 महीनों में उक्त नीति में क्या सुधार किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि सैनिक कार्मिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग केवल अचानक आई आपदाओं के दौरान राहत कार्यों के लिए ही नहीं किया जाये वरन शांति काल में उत्पादक कार्यों में भी किया जाये ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या वर्तमान नीति का पालन करके सामंती युग की सैनिक परम्पराओं का अनुसरण नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो समाजवाद पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण से सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

माननीय सदस्य ने जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र में से जिस भाग का उल्लेख किया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

"भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं में अत्युत्तम प्रशिक्षित तथा अनुशासित मनुष्य-शक्ति है । सैनिकों उस की जल्दी सेवानिवृत्ति के कारण राष्ट्र के लिए नष्ट नहीं करना चाहिए । भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का विभिन्न रचनात्मक कार्यों में उपयोग करने के लिए विशेष योजनाएं बनाई जाएंगी जिनमें भूमि और जल संरक्षण कार्यक्रम भी सम्मिलित हैं जिनमें विभिन्न प्रकार की संगठनात्मक तथा तकनीकी कुशलताओं की आवश्यकता होती है ।"

2. सेनाकार्मिकों की अपेक्षाकृत युवा अवस्था में सेवानिवृत्ति एक सामान्य घटना है । हमारे देश में सेना कार्मिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु, उनके शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य और सभी प्रकार के दबाव तथा कष्टों और जलवायु तथा अन्य प्रकार की परिस्थितियों में दक्षतापूर्ण कार्य करने की शक्ति को ध्यान में रख कर निश्चित की गई है । सेना में भर्ती तथा सेवानिवृत्ति का आयोजन इस प्रकार से किया जाता है कि किसी भी अवस्थाओं में मनुष्य-शक्ति की कमी न हो ।

3. सेना में उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षित मनुष्य-शक्ति अनिवार्यतः देश की रक्षा के लिए होती है और उसे किसी भी तरह की आपात स्थिति का प्रभावकारी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए लगातार प्रशिक्षण तथा तैयारी की हालत में रखना होता है । चूंकि सेना राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की रक्षा करने के लिए होती है इसलिए सशस्त्र सेनाओं को अन्य कार्यों पर, उत्पादनात्मक कार्य के लिए भी, स्थायी और नियमित आधार पर लगाने का अर्थ—उन्हें उनके प्राथमिक कार्य से अलग करना होगा । सिविल प्रशासन को विभिन्न प्रकार की आपात स्थिति में सहायता देने के अतिरिक्त, सेनाओं को कभी-कभी जहां संभव होता है, कुछ क्षेत्रों में विकासात्मक गतिविधियों के सीमित कार्यक्रमों में भी लगाया जाता है । परंतु उन्हें विकासात्मक कार्यों में नियमित आधार पर लगाना उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि इससे उनकी तत्परता पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है ।

4. अपनी सक्रिय सेवा के दौरान सेना कार्मिक जो कुशलता प्राप्त करते हैं उसे उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद भी सम्भव सीमा तक उपयोग में लाया जाता है । उनमें से कुछ कार्मिकों को केन्द्रीय, राज्य सरकारों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में नौकरी पर रखा जाता है । निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यम भी उन्हें नौकरी पर रखते हैं । ऐसे कार्मिकों को उनकी अर्हताओं तथा प्रशिक्षण के अनुसार कार्य पर लगाने के लिए स्व-नियोजन योजनाओं और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं में भी लगाया जाता है । सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयुक्त योजनाएं बनाई हैं ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : जब हम अपने संविधान की प्रस्तावना में अभी भी "समाजवादी" शब्द जोड़ते हैं, तो जिस सेना पर हम अरबों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, क्या उसे विकास के कार्यों में नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, जैसा कि चीन या अन्य देशों में होता है ? यह ठीक है कि बाढ़ तथा अन्य आकस्मिक मुसीबतों के समय हम अपनी सेना का उपयोग करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम शांति की नीति पर चल रहे हैं और पड़ौसी देशों के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध बना रहे हैं, तो फिर राष्ट्र की इतनी बड़ी शक्ति में, जिस पर राष्ट्र का इतना धन खर्च होता है, विकास के कामों में कोई योगदान लेने के लिए कोई नीति निर्धारित करने में क्या सरकार को कोई संकोच है ? मैं मानता हूं कि इस को लादना नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन क्या सेना के बड़े उच्चाधिकारियों से इस बारे में चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती है कि हमारी राष्ट्रभक्त सेना का योगदान राष्ट्रभक्ति के दूसरे कामों में लिया जा सके ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सेना का मुख्य काम देश की सुरक्षा का है और जो नये नये अस्त्र शस्त्रों का रोज अविष्कार होता है उनका प्रशिक्षण और बाकायदा तैयारी, यह बहुत आवश्यक है । जब कभी आकस्मिक घटनायें होती हैं या राष्ट्र पर कोई प्राकृतिक विपत्ति आती है तो उसमें सेना हमेशा मदद देती है । विकास के लिए भी सेना लोकल तौर पर अपना योगदान देती है लेकिन स्थाई तौर पर विकास के कामों के लिए सेना का उपयोग करना सम्भव भी नहीं है, और राष्ट्र के हित में भी नहीं है । आज के वातावरण में राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिए सेना का हर समय तैयार रहना बहुत आवश्यक है और अगर इसमें कमी आती है तो राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा हो सकता है ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : इस लोक सभा में सन् 1973 से ही बार बार यह प्रश्न पूछा जा रहा है । क्या जिन राष्ट्रों ने सेना को विकास के कामों के उपयोग में लगाया हुआ है वहां पर सेना में अनुशासन कम हुआ है या उसकी क्षमता में कमी हुई है या उसकी कुशलता में कमी आई है और यदि अनुशासन, कुशलता और क्षमता में कमी नहीं हुई है तो सदियों से चली आ रही इस सामती परम्परा को रखने की क्या जरूरत है ? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उन पर इसको लादिये लेकिन क्या सेना के पदाधिकारियों और जवानों से इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती है कि शांति के समय में विकास को देश को जो बड़ी आवश्यकता है, विकास जो कि सैकेन्ड डिफेंस है क्या इस काम में सेना को नहीं लगाया जा सकता है ? क्या सरकार ने इस बात का अध्ययन किया है कि जिन दूसरे समाजवादी देशों में सेना को विकासात्मक कार्यों में लगाया गया है उनकी क्षमता में क्या वहां पर कोई ह्रास हुआ है ?

MR. SPEAKER: They are all policy questions.

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया कि विकास के कामों में भी कहीं कहीं, जहां आवश्यकता पड़ती है, हमारी सेनायें उसमें योगदान देती हैं और जब कभी कोई आपत्ति आती है, कोई प्राकृतिक प्रकोप होता है या कोई काम रुक जाता है किसी कारण से तो राज्य सरकारों के सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मदद के लिए सेना आती है परन्तु स्थाई तौर पर विकास के कामों में सेना को लगाना, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं होगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में जनशक्ति की कोई कमी नहीं है. विकास के कामों के लिए जितनी भी जनशक्ति चाहिए वह हमारे पास मौजूद है जिसका उपयोग किया जा सकता है और ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि यह जनशक्ति जो सेना में है उसका उपयोग विकास कार्यों में न करने से विकास कार्यों में बाधा पड़ेगी ।

SHRI PURNANARAYANA SINHA: May I know whether our army can be utilised for the purpose of maintaining the border between Assam and Bangladesh to prevent the infiltration of Bangladesh nationals?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise from the question.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्नकर्ता ने प्रश्न के पांचवें खण्ड में पूछा है कि समाजवाद पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण से क्या सरकार कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार है तो इस समाजवाद के आधार पर कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं क्या सेना में समता लाने के लिए सरकार ने कभी यह सोचा है कि नीचे के जो कर्मचारी ह, जो लड़ने वाले सिपाही हैं वह प्रोन्नति पाकर इस देश के कमाण्डर इन चीफ भी बन सकें जैसाकि दूसरे देशों मे हुआ है, कई बार हुआ है ? क्या सरकार तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में सेना के अन्दर समाजवाद का दृष्टिकोण लाने के लिए इस बात को सोच रही है कि 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों को नीचे से प्रोन्नति के द्वारा उंचे पदों पर लाया जाये जिससे कि सेना में समाजवाद का जो दृष्टिकोण है वह आ सके ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय की विडम्बना है कि भारत में एक हरिजन देश का प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री हो सकता है लेकिन यहां एक हरिजन फौज में सिपाही नहीं हो सकता । सिपाही जिसे रक्षा करनी चाहिए देश की वह यहां हरिजन नहीं हो सकता....(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

Increase in Capital of Top Twenty Monopoly Houses

*435. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the top twenty of the Monopoly Houses have increased their capital to a considerable extent since April, 1977;

(b) the position of twenty top national monopoly houses in March, 1977 and the position in May, 1978;

(c) whether contrary to the Government policy, many licences have been given to them; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). A statement showing the figures of value of assets for the years 1972 and 1975 of the top 20 large industrial houses as per the re-

gistrations under Section 26(2) of the MRTP Act as on June 30, 1978 and ranked according to the value of assets in 1975, is given in annexure attached. Complete information for the subsequent years is not available at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Figures of value of assets for the years 1972 and 1975 of the top twenty large industrial houses as per the registrations under Section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 30th June, 1978 and ranked according to the value of assets in 1975.

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the Industrial House	No. of undertakings belonging to bodies corporate	Value of Assets	
			1972	1975
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tata*	32	641·93	924·41
2.	Birla	71	589·42	905·03
3.	Mafatlal@@	13	183·74	244·23
4.	J.K. Singhania	29	121·45	209·56
5.	Thapar	34	136·16	197·90
6.	Scindia	3	107·73	183·05
7.	Oil India	6	104·04	182·45
8.	I.C.I.	7	135·21	178·34
9.	Bangur	44	125·26	172·44
10.	Shri Ram	14	120·77	166·16
11.	A.C.C.	5	134·36	160·05
12.	Kirloskar	10	97·93	148·65
13.	Larsen & Tubro	10	79·03	137·69
14.	Walchand	20	99·47	126·78
15.	Khatau (Bombay)	37	63·77	119·35
16.	Bhiwandiwala	7	45·91	117·03
17.	I.T.C.	4	74·65	116·80
18.	Modi	9	58·05	114·50
19.	Mahindra & Mahindra	13	58·49	114·08
70.	Sarabhai	11	84·44	110·03

*Data in respect of two companies for the year 1972 not included for want of Balance Sheets.

(i) Skefko India Bearing Co.

(ii) Shourie Duplicators Ltd.

@@First Balance Sheet of one company *viz.* M.G. Consultancy Services Ltd. is for the year 1975-76.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखा है उस को पढ़ कर आश्चर्य होता है । इनके पास 1075 के बाद का कोई आंकड़ा नहीं है जब कि हर साल हर कम्पनी अपनी बैलेंस शीट देती है और वह प्रकाशित होता है । नही मालम क्यों वह नहीं दिया गया । इस से मालूम होता है कि कुछ छिपाने की भी बात है । हर साल हर कम्पनी का बैलेंस शीट आता है, उस में वे लोग देते हैं कि कितनी उन की आमदनी हुई है, कितनी बढ़ी, कितनी नहीं बढ़ी । अब वह क्यों नहीं है, हम नहीं जानते हैं । हो सकता है कि बहुत बढ़ गई हो । लेकिन जो स्टेटमेंट 1972 से 1975 तक का दिया गया है उस से मालूम होता है कि कुछ कम्पनियों ने 45 से 48 परसेंट अपनी पूंजी बढ़ा ली है और कुछ कम्पनियों ने, जैसे आइटम 16, 17 और 18 में दिया गया है, अपनी पूंजी दुगुनी कर ली है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मोनोपली कमीशन के तहत क्या स्टेप लिए जाते हैं कि इतनी धन-वृद्धि इन की न हो और जो राष्ट्र का डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप है उस पर कोई असर न पड़े ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : इस में किसी भी जानकारी को छिपाने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है । जो कम्पनियों की बैलेंस शीट वगैरह को मोनोटर करने का काम है वह डिपार्टमेंट आफ कम्पनी अफेयर्स करता है और उन्होंने जो जानकारी भेजी है वह 1975 तक की है क्यों कि उस के बाद की जानकारी उन के पास संभवतः नहीं आई है या कुछ कम्पनियों की आई है लेकिन उस का पूरा टेबुलेशन शायद नहीं कर पाए हैं, लेकिन कई कम्पनियों की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी नही आ पाई है । इस में छिपाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है । जैसे ही जानकारी आ जायगी वैसे ही सामने रख दी जाएगी ।

जहां तक इन कम्पनियों के पिछले कुछ वर्षों के विकास का सवाल है तो वह है अपनी जगह पर, वह विकास हो चुका है 75 तक उन को दिए गए लाइसेंस आदि के द्वारा या उस के पहले की जो उन की शक्ति थी उस में किए हुए विकास के चलते यह विकास उन का हुआ है । जो स्थिति है वह मैं ने सदन के सामने रखी है ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि उनकी अधिक जन-वृद्धि न हो और कंसेंट्रेशन आफ वैल्थ कुछ हाथों में न रह जाए ? इस में कहा गया है कि उन को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिए गए लेकिन हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि बिरला को और टाटा को कुछ लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं । तो क्या सच बात है क्या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लाइसेंस तो कई क्षेत्रों में दिए जाते हैं, जैसे अपेंडिक्स 1 जो है, निश्चित तौर पर बड़े घराने उन के लिए आते हैं और उन को देते भी हैं । यह सही है कि टाटा को भी दिए हैं और बिरला को भी दिए हैं . .

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : आप जवाब देखिए, जवाब में तो दिया गया है—नहीं ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : सवाल में यह है :

"whether contrary to the Government policy many licences have been given?

जवाब है :

"Nothing has been given contrary to the Government policy." So, there is no policy of any Government that large houses shall not be given licences."

जनता पार्टी के एलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो में भी यह नहीं है और न ही जनता सरकार की उद्योग नीति में यह बात लिखी है कि बड़े घरानों को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे । (**व्यवधान**) आपने जो बढ़ाकर रखा है उसको कैसे कम किया जाये इसको हम करेंगे । बढ़ाने का काम तो आप लोगों ने किया है इसलिए यह बहस आप मेरे साथ मत कीजिए । आपको बहस करने का अधिकार नहीं है, न नैतिक है, न कानूनी है और न कोई और अधिकार है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप ज्यादा लाइसेंस देकर उनको कम करने वाले हैं क्या । (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to answer only his question.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : जो प्रश्न है उसके जवाब में मैंने कहा है—जी नहीं । सरकार की नीति के विरोध में जाकर लाइसेंस दिया यह बात नहीं है । यह बात सर्वविदित है कि टाटा को 175 करोड़ रुपए का पावर स्टेशन बनाने की इजाजत हमने दी है । यह बात सर्वविदित है कि सीमेन्ट के कारखाने बनाने के लिए हमने कई बड़े कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिए हैं । इसलिए दिए हैं कि हमारे पास कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं थी और उस क्षेत्र में इन कम्पनियों के आने पर कोई कानूनी रोक नहीं है और न ही कोई अन्य किस्म की रोक किसी ने लगाई हैं । इसलिए हमने जो कुछ किया वह नियमों के अन्तर्गत और सरकार की नीति में रह कर किया है । माननीय सदस्यों का जो सवाल है कि इनकी शक्ति बढ़ रही है, इनका विकास बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है उसको मैं मानता हूं लेकिन कैसे इसको रोका जाये इसके बारे में कुछ अलग अलग मंत्रालयों में विचार विमर्श भी चल रहा है और जो कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम हम बनायेंगे उसको लेकर हम सदन के सामने आयेंगे ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am rather confused by the Minister's statement that he has never said—Government has not said that they would not allow expansion of large houses. I can understand that. But what has the Government been saying? They have been saying that they are curbing large industrial houses. I would not like to

enter into a controversy. But I would like to know what steps have you taken in regard to curbing the expansion of large industrial houses. It is known that they have taken huge advances and these advances have been utilised to purchase companies after companies. Are you trying to curb the expansion of these big industrial houses at least in so far as licence is concerned? Have you told Tata to return Rs. 100 crores which they have taken from the financial institutions before you give them licences? Secondly, I understand that the big houses expand because of foreign collaboration. Have you taken a policy decision that they would not be allowed to do so to the detriment of the smaller industries? Thirdly, the big houses expand by using seemingly English brand names. Have you taken any policy decision in regard to brand names being used by the big houses?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I do not believe that the industrial policy could be visualised by asking any industrial undertaking to return the money which has been given to them and which has been invested. I do not know what kind of an approach the hon. Member has to industry that for the money that has been given to these people over the years, I should go and recover that by telling the chap 'you hold up your industry'. It may make sense to the hon. Member, but it does not make sense to me. It is neither common sense nor industrial sense that you tell the fellow who has already been given money—you tell the industrialist—that now you return the money. Sir, money is not deposited in the bank, but the money is invested. It goes into capital goods, it goes into machinery, it goes into equipment. Money is not kept and workshipped anywhere. (*Interruptions*). The second point is about the foreign collaboration. So far as the foreign collaboration is concerned, the Government policy—I consider—is the right policy. Wherever we need foreign collaboration, wherever we need foreign knowhow, we shall get that foreign collaboration and we shall get that foreign knowhow (*Interruptions*) I have always said that where we need technology, we shall get it. I shall get it on my terms. I shall get it on my terms keeping my country's interests in view, not keeping anybody else's interest in view. So far as the brand name is concerned, Government policy is to see that gradually whatever foreign brand names are used in the country are taken away.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी की जो घोषित नीति है, उस में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है —

"एकाधिकार का अन्त

आर्थिक और औद्योगिक स्वावलम्बन हमारा ध्येय है । साथ ही हमें एकाधिकार तथा आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण को रोकना है । अभी तक एकाधिकार आयोग को अकर्मण्य बना कर रखा गया है । इस का फायदा बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और कई देशों में फैले बड़े उद्योग उठा रहे हैं । जनता पार्टी इस प्रवृत्ति को बदलेगी ।"

जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में घोषित इस नीति को दृष्टि में रख कर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—आप ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि सरकारी नीति के विपरीत बहुत से लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं—यह बात गलत है । क्या यह बात सही है कि जुलाई, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 के बीच में एकाधिकार आयोग की राय लिये बगैर 172 करोड़ रुपये के लाइसेंस बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को दिये गये हैं, जिन में सब से अधिक लाइसेंस बिड़ला को दिये गये हैं, जो 70 करोड़ रुपये के थे, जिन के बारे में इसी जून के फाइनेन्शल एक्सप्रेस में निकला है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : जहां तक एम० आर० टी०पी० एक्ट के इफेक्टिव इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन का सवाल है, जिस के बारे में जनता पार्टी के मेनीफेस्टो में भी लिखा है, राजेन्द्र सच्चर कमेटी इस पर विचार कर रही है । उम्मीद है अगले महीने के अन्त तक उस की रपट आ जायगी । कमेटी की सिफारिशें आ जाने के बाद, उन पर आगे कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

जुलाई, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक जो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, उन के बारे में कई बार इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है । जो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार का आज तक नियम को तोड़ कर लाइसेंस देने का काम नहीं हुआ है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been trying to catch your eye from the

very beginning. You have been deliberately avoiding this. What is this attitude?

MR. SPEAKER: A number of items, you have discussed this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have no interest in this, but we have interest in this matter.

हिन्दी अधिकारियों की सेवाओं का नियमित किया जाना

*436. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारी गत दस वर्षों से तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के कुल कितने पद हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने नियमित हैं और कितने तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त हैं ;

(घ) तदर्थ नियुक्तियां किस आधार पर की जाती हैं और इन पदों को इतने लम्बे अर्से तक नियमित न करने और तदर्थ आधार पर बनाये रखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हिन्दी अधिकारियों को कब तक नियमित किया जायेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में बहुत से हिन्दी अधिकारी तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं । प्रश्न में मांगी गई सूचना के विषय में सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों से अद्यतन एवं निश्चित जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ;

(ङ) गृह मंत्रालय (राजभाषा विभाग) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों तथा उनके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के हिन्दी पदों का एक केन्द्रीय संवर्ग बनाने के बारे में कार्रवाई कर रहा है । प्रस्तावित संवर्ग बन जाने के बाद, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से और प्रस्तावित नियमों में किये गये प्रावधानों के अनुसार, हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां की जाएंगी ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी एक शिकायत आप से है, आप अनुपूरक प्रश्न पूछने की जो भी छूट देते हैं, आप की निगाह कुछ ही लोगों पर पड़ती है । आप से दरख्वास्त है कि कभी कभी नजरे-इनायत इधर भी हो जाया करे....

MR. SPEAKER: I have only one pair of eyes.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : पिछले 10 सालों से सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में अनेक कर्मचारी हिन्दी अधिकारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं । सरकार ने अभी तक उन की नौकरी के लिये न तो कोई सेवा-नियम बनाये हैं और न ही उन को नियमित किया है--सरकार की पहली गलती तो यह है ।

दूसरी गलती यह है--कार्मिक और प्रशासन सुधार विभाग ने करीब चार साल पहले सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया था कि इन के लिये सेवा के नियम बना दिये जांय । उस को मान कर कुछ विभागों ने नियम बना दिये, लेकिन कुछ ने नहीं बनाये । जिन्होंने नियम बना दिये, वहां वे कनिष्ट अधिकारी से वरिष्ट अधिकारी हो गये, लेकिन जहां नियम नहीं बनाये गये, वहां वे वैसे ही पड़े सड़ रहे हैं ।

इन दोनों गलतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए--क्या बिना कोई विलम्ब किये हुए आप उन को नियमित करेंगे । आप की गलती की सजा अब उन को आगे नहीं मिलनी चाहिये तथा जो कनिष्ट से वरिष्ट हो गये हैं तथा जो वरिष्ट से कनिष्ठ हो गये हैं--इस अनियमितता को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : श्रीमन्, हमारी ओर से कोई गलती नहीं हुई है ।.....

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : 10 साल इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया और अब कहते हैं कि गलती नहीं हुई है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिये । महोदय, यह सही है कि हिन्दी अधिकारी विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में काम कर रहे हैं । हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार ये--70 हैं, लेकिन इन में कमो-बेश हो सकते हैं, इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि अद्यतन एवं निश्चित जानकारी मंगाई जा रही है और वह उपलब्ध हो जाने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

यह बात सही है कि ये लोग, जो काम कर रहे हैं, उन के भरती-नियम, सेवा-शर्तें, वेतन-मान, आदि, इन सारी चीजों में विसंगति है । अलग अलग विभागों और अलग अलग मंत्रालयों में अलग अलग वेतनमान हैं, अलग अलग सेवा शर्तें हैं यह बात सही है, और इस ओर जब ध्यान गया, तो 1968 में एक माडल नियम बनाया गया । कार्मिक विभाग ने गृह विभाग यानी जो आफिशियल लैंगुएज विभाग है उस से मंत्रणा कर के एक

माडल नियम भी बनाया और विभिन्न विभागों को लिख भी दिया कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श कर के इस को लागू करें और इस के अनुसार काम हो किन्तु जब संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने इस पर काम करना शुरू किया और 1969 में एक परीक्षा भी हुई, तो कुछ लोग, हिन्दी निदेशालय के लोग जो शिक्षा विभाग के अधीन हैं, कोर्ट में चले गये और एक रिट याचिका उन्होंने दायर कर दी और तभी से यह मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है । इसलिए हमारी ओर से इस में कोई गलती नहीं हुई है । अब जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी संवर्ग बनाने के बारे में पूछा है, तो यह मामला बहुत आगे बढ़ चुका है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के समक्ष है । जब वहां से यह आ जाएगा तो लागू हो जाएगा और आप ने जो विसंगतियां बताई हैं, वे भी दूर हो जाएंगी ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मान्यवर मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : आयेगा भी नहीं ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि सरकार से जो गलतियां हुई हैं, उन के बारे में आप का क्या कहना है । कसूर आप का हुआ और भुगतें दूसरे, इस का जवाब नहीं आया ।

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि हिन्दी संवर्ग बनाने की बात कब चली थी और अभी तक वह पूरी क्यों नहीं हुई ? इस के अलावा जो हिन्दी अनुवादक हैं, सहायक हैं, जो अंग्रेजी के सैक्शन आफिसर वगैरह बनाने की परीक्षा होती है क्या उन में बैठने की उन को कोई छूट आप देंगे ?

श्री धार्मिक लाल मण्डल : समय के बारे में कोई निश्चित रूप से मैं नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि वह मामला संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के समक्ष है । वहां से कब लौट कर आएगा, मैं नहीं कह सकता और उस के बाद फिर वह विभिन्न विभागों को भेजा जाएगा, वहां पर जो काम कर रहे हैं उन की टिप्पणी के लिए । इसलिए इस में कुछ समय लग सकता है और मैं निश्चित जानकारी इस संबंध में इस समय नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

श्री रामे कंवार बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि कुछ लोग इस विषय को ले कर कोर्ट में चले गये हैं । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोर्ट में जाने के पश्चात सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से कार्यवाही करने और इन को नियमित करने में रूचि कम कर दी है ैर नहीं की है, तो कब तक ये लोग नियमित हो जाएंगे ?

श्री धार्मिक लाल मण्डल : सरकार ने कोई रुचि कम नहीं की है । कब तक ये नियमित हो जाऐंगे, जैसा मैं ने पहले बताया है एक सम्मिलित हिंदी संवर्ग बन रहा है और उस के बन जाने के बाद उस के नियमों के अनुसार यह तब काम हो जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन नं० 437 ।

कपड़ा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा 'ग्रे' और तैयार (प्रोसेस्ड) कपड़े की बिक्री

*437. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) के अन्तर्गत चल रही सात मिलों में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके प्रोसेसिंग विभागों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के बावजूद बाजार में अधिकांशतः ग्रे कपड़ा बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1976 से जून 1978 तक, मिलवार, अलग अलग कितना ग्रे और कितना तैयार (प्रोसेस्ड) कपड़ा बेचा गया ;

(ग) प्रत्येक मिल में कितने प्रतिशत 'प्रोसेसिंग' क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और यदि पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो उससे कपड़ा निगम को कितनी हानि हो रही है ;

(घ) कितने कपड़े को प्रोसेस करके बेचने का विचार था जिस से सस्ती दरों पर 'ग्रे' कपड़े के रूप में ही बेच दिया गया ; और

(ङ) कितनी बार ऐसा व्यापार किया गया तथा निगम को कितना घाटा हुआ तथा इस समय ऐसे कितने सौदे किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आर्य भूषण्डोच) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रत्येक मिल में प्रोसेसिंग क्षमता के उपयोग (अप्रैल-जून, 1978 तक) का औसत प्रतिशत निम्न प्रकार है :—

	प्रतिशत
(1) इन्दौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इन्दौर	80
(2) कल्याणमल मिल्स	91
(3) स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फलोर मिल्स	87
(4) हीरा मिल्स	97
(5) बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स	78
(6) बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स	60
(7) नयू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स	71
कुल औसत	81

प्रोसेसिंग उपयोग की क्षमता के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त उपयुक्त प्रतिशत अन्य मिलों की तुलना में बराबर ही रही है। अतएव, इसके कारण हुई सहायक हानि का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न स्पस्ट नहीं है । यदि प्रश्न का तात्पर्य यह आरोप लगाना है कि प्रोसेस्ड कपड़े का सस्ती दरों पर "ग्रे" कपड़े के रूप में ही बेच दिया गया है, तो इस प्रकार का कोई भी उदाहरण सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही कुशलता के साथ जो उत्तर दिया है, इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि सदन और देश को गुमराह किया है इन्होंने । मैं मानीनय प्रधान मंत्री जी से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करूंगा कि एन०टी०सी० का जो सारा मामला है, वह आप इन से ले लें और किसी और मंत्री के सुपुर्द कर दें । मेरे प्रश्न के 'क' भाग का इन्होंने उत्तर दिया है, "जी नहीं।" अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों में काफी पैसा खर्च किया गया है, प्लांट लगाये गये हैं और इनको जानकारी नहीं हो पायी । यह जो इन्होंने उत्तर दिया, यह उत्तर इन्होंने देखा नहीं है, इनके दफ्तर ने इसे तैयार करके इन्हें दें दिया है । हमारे प्रश्न के 'ख' भाग के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि प्रश्न नहीं उठता । मैंने इन से जनवरी, 1976 से जून 1978 तक की जानकारी मांगी थी कि कितना ग्रे और कितना तैयार कपड़ा बेचा गया । इन्होंने कहा—"प्रश्न नहीं उठता"। इसका मतलब है कि कपड़ा तैयार हुआ, वहां जमा रहा लेकिन बेचा नहीं गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि कुछ आरोप लगाने का प्रश्न है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास अखबार की कटिंग है जिस से स्पष्ट है कि कितना ग्रे कपना बेचा जाता है । मैं इस से उद्धरण रखना चाहता हूं ।

"अभी हाल में राजनंदगांव में, मिल के सेल्स मैनेजर ने 13-6-78 को कंट्राक्ट नम्बर 501.78 को 4008 क्वालिटी का माल एक लाख मीटर कपड़ा बेचा ।"

यह किस पार्टी को बेचा गया, उस पार्टी का नाम भी बताना चाहता हूं । "मैसर्स सूरज क्लाथ सर्विसिस इंदौर को 2.21 रुपए प्रति मीटर की दर से बेचा। यही कपड़ा दो लाख मीटर की मात्रा में अहमदाबाद की एक पार्टी को बेचा गया । ये कहते हैं कि यह बेचा नहीं है । मिल्स के सेल्स मैनेजर ने यह कपड़ा बेचा और ये कहते हैं कि यह बेचा ही नहीं है ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि आज भी हजारों गज कपड़ा सैकिंड क्लास में बेचा जाता है जब तक वह फर्स्ट क्लास का होता है । हमारे लोग रिपोर्ट करते हैं, कंट्रोलर को शिकायत करते हैं, पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । इस तरह से लाखों रुपए का घाटा इन मिलों में उठाया जा रहा है । मैं अनेक पत्र मंत्री जी को भेज चुका हूं, लेकिन उन पत्रों पर गौर करने की फुरसत मंत्री जी को नहीं है । वे लिख देते हैं कि जांच कर रहे हैं, पर कोई जांच नहीं होती है । मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है और जो जवाब हमें मिला है उस से हमें संतोष नहीं है । आज भी काफी कपड़ा स्टाक में है । क्या मंत्री जी इस की जांच करवायेंगे कि कितना कपड़ा बेचा है, कितना ग्रे कपड़ा बेचा है कितना तैयार कपड़ा बेचा है ? आपने जो उत्तर दिया है वह एकदम गलत है, बिलकुल झूठ उत्तर है । मंत्री जी पूरी जानकारी और सही जानकारी के आधार पर उत्तर दें ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने एक या दो नाम ले कर कुछ विशेष बात यहां पर कही हैं । हम उसकी फिर से जांच करेंगे ।

उनके प्रश्न का जो हमने उत्तर दिया है, जिसको कि उन्होंने कहा है कि झूठ उत्तर दिया है और जिसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि उस उत्तर को मेरे दफ्तर ने लिखा है तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर मेरा दफ्तर लिखता है, मैं नहीं लिखता हूं और जो उत्तर मैं देता हूं वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर देता हूं और पूरी जिम्मेदारी पर देता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न यह था —

"क्या कपड़ा निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) के अन्तर्गत चल रही सात मिलों में करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करके संसाधन विभागों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के बावजूद बाजार में अधिकांशतः ग्रे कपड़ा बेचा जाता है ?"

यह प्रश्न है । इसका उत्तर बहुत स्पष्ट है । यह किसी ने नहीं कहा कि ग्रे कपड़ा नहीं बिक रहा है । (व्यवधान) हम ने यह नहीं कहा है कि ग्रे कपड़ा नहीं बिक रहा है। प्रश्न में है कि "अधिकांशतः ग्रे कपड़ा" जो कि सही नहीं है ।

मैं यह बात माननीय सदस्य को बता दूं कि जनवरी 76 से मार्च 77 के 15 महीनों में इन सात मिलों में अनप्रोसेस्ड कपड़ा 757 लाख मीटर बना जबकि प्रोसेस्ड कपड़ा 963 लाख मीटर बना । उस के आगे के 15 महीनों —अप्रैल 77 से ले कर जून 78 तक—के आंकड़े हमारे पास आ गये हैं । इन 15 महीने में अनप्रोसेस्ड कपड़ा 552 लाख मीटर बना जबकि प्रोसेस्ड कपड़ा 1102 लाख मीटर बना । यानी अनप्रोसेस्ड कपड़े का उत्पादन घट रहा है और प्रोसेस्ड कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है ।

जहां तक करोड़ों रुपए के घाटे का इन सात मिलों में सवाल है, यह सही है कि इन सात मिलों में सब से अधिक नुकसान हो रहा है । पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश में जो एन०टी०सी० के यूनिट्स हैं उनमें सब से ज्यादा घाटा हो रहा है । उस घाटे

के कई कारण हैं जिनको कि मैं विस्तार में नहीं बताऊंगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों का घाटा 1975-76 में 8 करोड़ 22 लाख रुपए का था, 1976-77 में 7.70 करोड़ पर आ गया और इस साल 1977-78 में उसे और घटाने का 5.57 करोड़ पर लाने का प्रयास चल रहा है । इस घाटे के पीछे जो कारण हैं वे कई हैं । ठोस मामला हमारे पास आ जाए तो उसकी हम जांच करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि एन०टी०सी० की जो यहां सात मिलें घाटे में चल रही हैं उसका मूल कारण यह है कि वहां के जो चेयरमैन हैं श्रीवास्तव साहब वह बिलकुल अयोग्य हैं । उनकी एमरजेंसी के समय में नियुक्ति हुई थी और बिलकुल गलत तरीके से हुई थी । उनकी नियुक्ति पिछले जून तक के लिए थी । अब तक उनको हटाया नहीं गया है । अनेक शिकायतें मंत्री महोदय को उनके खिलाफ दी भी गई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ? क्या एन०टी०सी० के चेयरमैन को हटाने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश की इन सात मिलों के घाटे का सवाल है इसका मुख्य कारण कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है बल्कि वहां की जो पूरी स्थिति है वह है । वहां के सब से पुराने यंत्र हैं शायद पश्चिमी बंगाल एक को छोड़ कर । दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां का जो बना हुआ माल है उसकी मार्किटिंग की समस्या एक अर्से से रही है । देश में एन०टी०सी० की मिलों में जिस मात्रा में काम हो रहा है उस मात्रा में वहां पर काम करने के लिए मजदूरों ने इन्कार किया है । जो समझौता हुआ था उस समझौते के आधार पर भी वे नहीं चल रहे हैं । अभी मैं भोपाल में था । वहां पर मुख्य मंत्री और श्रम मंत्री से मैंने बात की । दोनों ने मुझे यह कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश की एन०टी०सी० दो मिलों की जो समस्या है उसको कैसे हल करना है इसको हम लोग भी नहीं जानते हैं । यह दोनों ने कबूल किया था ।

चौथी बात यह है कि वहां बिजली की परिस्थिति पिछले अक्तूबर महीने से ठीक नहीं रही है । बीस प्रतिशत बिजली की कटौती वहां पर हो गई । ऐसी कई समस्यायें वहां पर रही हैं ।

जहां तक चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति या किसी को हटाने या रखने का सवाल है नियमों के अन्तर्गत हम लोगों की नियुक्ति करते हैं । नियमों को तोड़ने की बात कहीं होती हो तो उसकी ठोस शिकायत हमारे पास आए तो हम जांच करके आगे बढ़ने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss to Industrial Production due to Power Shortage

*427. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the country's loss industrial production due to power shortage three years ago and now;

(b) the country's investment in the power sector during the last three years and the proposed investment in the next three years;

(c) whether inspite of heavy investment the rate of generating capacity has consistently legged behind; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no precise way of estimating the loss in industrial production due to power shortages only. Power shortages, however, do contribute to loss of production and every effort is made to ensure that the requirements of the priority industries are met even during power shortages.

(b) The investment in the power sector during the last three years and 1978-79 is detailed below:

Year	Investment (Rs. in crores)	
1975-76	1195·7	(Actual)
1976-77	1484·3	(Anticipated)
1977-78	1896·3	(Anticipated)
1978-79	2217·2	(Appoved outlay)

(c) and (d). The shortfall in achievement of targets relating to addition of installed capacity was most significant during the Fourth Plan (1969—74)

The main reasons for short-fall have been:—

1. The time taken in the preparation, clearance and sanction of the projects.
2. Inadequate construction planning.
3. Failure to release funds in time.
4. Shortage of essential construction inputs such asCement and Steel.
5. Delay i the delivery of the plan and equipment.
6. Non-sequential delivery of equipment.
7. Time taken for preparatory action for starting projects, such as preparation of specifications, tenders and contracting and black overall coordination and effective project management.

80 कताईरिंग फ्रेम का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए ठेका

* 431. **श्री मदन तिवारी** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में महालक्ष्मी और एडवर्ड मिलों में से एक मिल को 80 कताई रिंग फ्रेम का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए वर्ष 1977 से पूर्व एक पार्टी को प्रति फ्रेम के लिए एक लाख रुपए की दर से 80 लाख रुपए का ठेका दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पार्टी का नाम और पता क्या है तथा यह ठेका किस मिल का है और राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम। (दिल्ली, पंजाब राजस्थान) की सहायक कम्पनी के तत्कालीन चेयरमैन एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक का नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त ठेकों के लिए अन्य पार्टियों से दर मांगे गए थे ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Letters of Intent for setting up Heavy Engineering Units

*434. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of private sector have brought to his notice the serious matter of rejecting their applications for letters of intent for setting up heavy engineering units at the instance and advice of the public sector; and

(b) if so, in the interest of more production and fair competition, what steps Government propose to take to stop this pre-empting of entry of private sector in heavy industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b): The Industrial Policy Statement laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 has clearly laid down in paragraph 21 the position of the public sector in India. While considering an application for issue of letter of intent/industrial licence in respect of any particular industry, Government take into consideration the demand for the products of that industry *vis-a-vis* the existing capacity including that of the units in the public sector. In all these cases due consideration is given to the interests of public sector units before issuing letters of intent/industrial licences to various parties consistent with the Statement on Industrial Policy.

Labour Unrest in Coal Mines

*438. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the labour unrest in the coal mines;

(b) if so, the names of such coal mines; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The number of strikes and incidents affecting law and order during the first four months of the current year (April—July) have been higher than those during the corresponding period of the last year. Such incidents have taken place in almost all coal companies and it would not be correct to name any particular mine or mines in this respect. Managements of the coal companies have been holding constant dialogue with the Unions in respect of workers grievances. Steps have also been taken to restructure the Bipartite Committee for coal industry which would be discussing questions related to revision of wages and other important matters of the industry. As regards the law and order situation, attention of the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal where the problem is comparatively serious has been drawn.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अखिल भारतीय हस्त शिल्प बोर्ड की योजना

*439. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए कोई वृद्ध योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसमें रोजगार का क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के लिए रोजगार का क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है तथा उसको किन जिलों में लागू किया जाएगा ।

(घ) क्या उक्त बोर्ड मध्य प्रदेदेश में कालीन उद्योग के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चला रहा है और यदि हां, तो इनको किन किन जिलों में चलाया जा रहा है ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीजउ : (क) से (ग) अखिल भारतीय हस्ताकला बोर्ड की सभी योजनाओं का स्वरुप विकास परक है तथा इसमें नऐ लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने का कुलशता प्राप्त करना अथवा विद्यमान हस्तकारों को उच्च कोटि की कुशलता और विपणन एवं डिजाइन बनाने जैसे कार्य में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने का व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

(घ) अखिल भारतीय हस्तकला बोर्ड, की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश हस्तकला बोर्ड तथा निगम उद्योग लि0 भोपाल ने 16 केन्द्र—6 ग्वालियर में, 2 जबलपुर में तथा चार चार रीवा और दतिया जिलों में स्थापति किए हैं ।

Smuggling of Film Prints

440. SHRI FAQIR ALI ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that inspite of best efforts of the Customs, the smuggling of film print is going on;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) the main reasons for smuggling out film prints; and

(d) whether any person has since been arrested and convicted for the offence; and

(e) the steps taken to put an end to this illicit trade?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) and (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The desire for generating unaccounted money by export of Indian films, which are very popular in some countries, unauthorisedly could be the main reason for prompting smuggling of films.

(e) To prevent smuggling of Indian films from India, a number of steps have been taken. These include greater vigilance over the clearance of baggage of outgoing passengers, thorough check and rummage of suspect cargo vessels before their departure and close watch and surveillance over the activities inside the harbour and other vulnerable areas at the major ports.

Statement

Particulars of films seized since 1975 *to* 1978

Year	Name of the Film	No. of Reels	Name and number of persons arrested	Position of the Case
1975:-	Aradhana . .	18	K. Madhavan Nair	The films were seized from a trawler. Case was adjudicated. Films confiscated Trawler released on redemption of fine of Rs. 30,000/-. Personal Penalty of Rs. 5,000/- imposed on K. Madhavan Nair and Rs. 500/- each on 5 others. Prosecution launched against Madhavan Nair. Accused discharged on 15-11-1977.
	Anurag . .	3		
	Do Yaar . .	11		
	Shikar . . .	9		
	Do Sher . .	15		
	Aayirathil Druban	1		
	Azad . . .	15		
	Brahma, Vishnu Mahesh	14		
	Pyasa . . .	6		
	Marmayogi . .	11		
	Revolver Rita .	11		
	Minatharuvi Kolakke su	6		
	TOTAL .	120		
	(All the films were seized in one lot and formed one case)			
1976:-	*Paras . . .	17	Un-Claimed	The films were seized in unclaimed condition from a vessel, S.S. Dwarka. The films have been confiscated. No prosecution.
	*Roti . . .	16		
	*Yadon Ki Barat .	16		
	TOTAL . .	49		
	*Seized in one lot.			
1977:-	Geeta Mera Naam	17	1. Shrikant V. Harshe Traffic Assistant. I.A. 2. Padmakumar B. Tiwari Traffic Asstt. I.A. 3. Rambala Singh, Loader, Indian Airlines.	"*Geeta Mera Naam*" seized on 15-3-77 at Santacruz Airport. Show Cause notices issued. Adjudication in progress Prosecution will be considered after adjudication.
	Pappi	18	1. Chandu K. Chandiramani 2. Chandru Vallabhdas 3. Ismail Mohd. Musaj* 4. Moti Meghraj Gehi 5. D.R. Deshpande, Asstt. Section Supdt. (Air India). 6. S.K. Hingorani Traffic Assistant (Air India) Two persons Dev Bhatia and D.N. Edge involved in smuggling in this case are still absconding. Effort being made to apprehend them. *Ismail Mohd. Museja is an Arab National. He has jumped bail. He is reported to have escaped to Dubai.	"*Paapi* Seized on 27-7-77 at Santacruz Airport. Show Cause Notices issued to all persons. Replies still awaited. Prosecution will be considered after adjudication.

Year	Name of the Film	No. of Reels	Name and Number of persons arrested	Position of the Case
1977 (*contd.*)	Gopi	29	Both films seized as unclaimed in one Lot on 12-10-77 at the Docks at Bomay during the course of baggage examination of outgoing passengers.	Pending adjudication.
	Do Raste	17		
1978	Devdas (Hindi)	5	Mr. Robert Johnston	Films seized. The case under adjudication. Persons released on bail on 11-1-78.
	Talaq (Hindi)	4		
	Pati-Patni (Hindi)	4		
	Karigar (Hindi)	4		
	Assra (Hindi)	4		
	Under Capricon (English)	3		
	The Man Who knew too much (English)	1		
	TOTAL .	25		

Reorganisation of Coal Industry

*441. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise coal industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strength of IES and ISS cadres

*443. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers in Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service cadres at the time of formation of these services and the present strength of the cadres;

(b) whether it is a fact that these serivces are not growing properly and the reasons therefor and steps taken/proposed to strengthen these services;

(c) what is the number of *ad hoc* Assistant Directors/Research Officers Ministry-wise who have not been included in the service and what action is being taken to regularise them in these services with reference to the recommendations made by the Pay Commission; and

(d) the number of ex-cadre posts of Assistant Directors/Research Officers/Deputy Directors/Asstt. Commissioners on *ad hoc and* regular basis Ministry-wise and the steps taken to encadre/regularise them so as to channelise their promotional avenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. Statement in reply to Part (a) clearly shows that the growth in different grades of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service has been satisfactory.

(c) A statement showing the number of Assistant Directors/Research Officers holding posts included in Grades IV of the Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service on an *ad hoc* basis, Ministry/Department-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

The Pay Commission has not made any recommendation to regularise the *ad hoc* appointments of Assistant Directors/Research Officers in the I.E.S./I.S.S.

(d) A statement showing the number of posts carrying economic/statistical functions which are outside the Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service and are held by members of the two Services on deputation is laid on the Table of the House.

The question of encadrement of posts carrying economic/statistical functions in appropriate grades of the I.E.S./I.S.S. is under constant review.

Statement

Strength of the Indian Economic Service/India Statistical Service at their initial constitution (1-11-1961) *and at present.*

Grade	Designation	Pay Scale	IES		ISS	
			Strength as on 1-11-61	Strength as on 1-8-78	Strength as on 1-11-61	Strength as on 1-8-78
		Rs.				
I	Director	1800—2000	15	28	8	14
II	Joint Director	1500—1800	15	40	7	29
III	Deputy Director	1100—1600	95	137	54	108
IV	Asstt. Director	700—1300	199	363*	116	260**
			324	568	185	411

*Includes 111 posts of leave, deputation and training reserves.

**Includes 73 posts of leave, deputation and training reserves.

Statement

Number of Grade IV posts of the IES/ISS held on ad hoc *basis on* 1-8-1978.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry /Depratment	Number of *ad hoc* appointments in Grade IV posts	
		I.E.S.	I.S.S
1.	Planning Commission	39	8
2.	Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission)	25	4
3.	Department of Economic Affairs	13	..
4.	Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation	20	16
5.	Ministry of Commerce & Civil Supplies	20	4
6.	Ministry of Home Affairs	2	7
7.	Ministry of Industry	8	1
8	Department of Company Affairs	4	2
9.	Ministry of Labour	18	11
10.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	3	1
11.	Ministry of Works & Housing	1	5

1	2	3	4
12.	Department of Statistics	..	55
13.	Department of Supply	..	10
14.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	..	9
15.	Ministry of Defence	..	11
16.	Ministry of Steel and Mines	..	5
17.	Ministry of Petroleum	..	1
18.	Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	..	1
		153	151

Statement

Number of ex-cadre posts carrying economic/statistical functions at the Grade III/Grade IV level held by IES/ISS officers as on 1-8-1978.

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	No. of posts at the level of Deputy Director/Assistant Commissioner etc. equivalent to Grade III IES/ISS held by IES/ISS Officers		No. of posts at the level of Asstt. Dir./ Reserch Officers etc. equivalent to Grade IV of IES/ISS held by IES/ISS offices	
		Economic functions	Statistical functions	Economic functions	Statistical functions
1.	Ministry of External Affairs	2	..	..	..
2	Department of Agriculture	6	3	..	..
3.	Planning Commission	12	..	..	..
4.	Department of Indl. Development	4	1	..	..
5.	Deprtment of Rural Developmnt	4	1	..	..
6.	Department of Commerce	2	..	1	..
7.	Deparrment of Statistics	1	3	..	..
8.	Ministry of Defence	1	1	..	..
9.	Department of Food	1	..	..	..
10.	Deptt. of Personnel & A.R.	..	1	..	..
11.	Deptt. of Petroleum	1	..	..	..
12.	Ministry of Home Affairs	2	4	..	..
13.	Central Water Commission	1	..	..	..
14.	Bureau of Public Enterprises	2	..	..	.
15.	Seventh Finance Commission	5	..	..	..
16.	Department or Revenue	..	2	..	..
17.	Ministry of Works & Housing	..	1	..	..
18.	Department of Mines	..	1	..	..
19.	Department of Culture	..	1	..	..
	TOTAL	44	19	1	

Provision for Coal in States

*444. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) have the State Governments asked for provision to receive coal within the States;

(b) which are the State Governments; and

(c) what is the reaction of the centre to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cadre of Central Hindi Secretariat Service

*445. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a cadre of Central Hindi Secretariat Service; and

(b) if so, whether before finalising the cadre, Government propose to circulate the draft rules for objections and for comments in all the Ministries with a view to provide opportunities to the concerned employees to give their opinion and to keep the interests of all concerned in view before finalising the relevant rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

"इज जहानारा दि कोपर आफ इंदिराज लूट" शीर्षक से समाचार

4139. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 जून, 1978 के ब्लिट्ज साप्ताहिक के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर "इज जहानारा दि कोपर आफ इन्दिराज लूट" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वास्तविक स्थिति बतायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान् । 2-5-1978 को एक व्यक्ति श्री के० एन० अग्रवाल ने पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट पुलिस थाने में एक लिखित रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी जिसमें श्रीमती जहांआरा जयपाल सिंह के विरुद्ध यह आरोप लगाया था कि 26-4-1978 को उसने उससे दो हीरे जिनका वजन लगभग 8 कैरेट तथा मूल्य लगभग 10 लाख रुपये थां, इस आश्वासन पर लिये थे कि वह बैंक से धन निकालने के पश्चात् उसी दिन भुगतान कर देगी । किन्तु बार-बार अनुरोध करने पर भी जब अदायगी नहीं की गई तो उसे हीरे वापस देने के लिए कहा गया जो उसने दे दिये । परन्तु दो हीरे जो वापस किए गए थे, कम वजन के थे तथा उतने शुद्ध भी नहीं थे । मूल हीरों की संदिग्ध तबदीली के बारे में बताए जाने पर श्रीमती जहांआरा जयपाल सिंह ने कहा कि वह अब भी हीरों को खरीदने तथा मूल रूप से तय की गई कीमत अदा करने को राजी हैं । उसके पश्चात् उसने दोनों हीरे ले लिये परन्तु कोई भुगतान नहीं किया । भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 420 के अधीन एक मामला प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 319, दिनांक 3-5-78, पुलिस थाना पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट में दर्ज किया गया है तथा मामले की जांच पड़ताल दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा को सौंप दी गई है ।

Cola Beverages

4140. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cola beverages can be made without Cola Nut extract; and

(b) if not, whether any standard has been laid down for Cola beverages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The position is not clear. Directorate General of Health Services is seeking the opinion of the Central Committee for Food Standards whether or not the Cola drinks should contain Cola nut extractives.

National income and per capita income

4141. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the factors taken into consideration for determining national income and per capita income?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): A note explaining the factors taken into consideration for determining national income and per capita income is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT 2654/78].

Exporting Pollution to the Third World and Building of Asbestos Plant

4142. SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the news-item 'US exporting pollution to the third world' at page 10 of Sunday Standard of 2nd July, 1978 and state:

(a) whether an asbestos plant is to be built in the country with no requirement of workers safety;

(b) will this project not be a health hazard to the nation; and

(c) if so, the reasons why such projects are being installed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received so far by the Government.

News item 'Lawyers strike affects work in District Courts'

4143. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:
SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Lawyers strike affects work in District Courts' published in the Statesman dated the 19th July, 1978 regarding strike by 3000 lawyers in Delhi which is likely to spread to the High Court; and

(b) if so, the causes of the strike and steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demands of the lawyers and avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 18th and 19th July, 1978 about 350 lawyers from Tis Hazari Courts and 200/300 lawyers from New Delhi Courts abstained themselves from attending the District Courts in protest against the alleged high-handedness on the part of Paharganj Police Station officials in arresting and hand-cuffing an Advocate. Following an enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime, into the incident, the S.H.O., Paharganj, was placed under suspension on 19th July, 1978. Departmental enquiry has also been initiated against an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police. The Lt. Governor, Delhi has also ordered an independent enquiry into the incident. The strike was called off on 19th July, 1978.

Unemployment of 50 lakh House Building Workers due to Shortage of Cement

4144. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 lakhs of house building workers are facing unemployment due to short supply of cement;

(b) whether except construction of Government buildings and palatial hotels, house building activity by the middle class has come to a standstill; and

(c) if so, the time by which adequate supply of cement will be made and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No such reports have been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Cement to Orissa

4145. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are not supplying cement as required by Orissa State Government;

(b) if so, what quantity of cement is required by the Orissa State for 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) among this requirement what quantity of cement was required for Government development work; and

(d) what quantity of cement was actually supplied to Orissa State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Allocation of cement is being made quarterly to Orissa as for other States on the basis of past consumption and present needs subject to overall availability.

(b) According to the State Government, requirements of cement for 1977-78 were 5.34 lakh tonnes and for the first three quarters of 1978-79, 3.78 lakh tonnes.

(c) The State Government have stated that requirements of cement for Government developmental works were 2.87 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 and 2.38 lakh tonnes for the first three quarters of 1978-79.

(d) Cement despatched to Orissa for the State category amounted to 3.47 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. The provisional figures of despatch of cement to Orissa under the State category during the first quarter of 1978-79 is 1.32 lakh tonnes. (April—June).

Tribal development in Kerala

4146. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allotment has been made to Kerala for the Tribal development in Wyud;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals made by the Kerala Government for the Tribal Development in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have prepared a sub-plan for the tribal Sub-plan areas of the State including the tribal areas of Wynad. Special Central Assistance allocated for the sub-plan areas of the State for 1978-79 is Rs. 26 lakhs (Rs. 8 lakhs for Primitive Tribes) Special Central Assistance is for sub-plan area as a whole and no area-wise or scheme-wise allotment is made.

(c) The sub-plan proposals prepared by the State Government for tribal development cover all development heads like Agriculture, Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Industries and Social Services etc.

Import of second hand machinery by M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd. from U.K.

4147. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd., Faridabad had imported from U.K. second-hand machinery worth 5 lakhs of rupees against equity shares of this amount as investment in the names of its Directors;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed for this second hand machinery at rupees five lakhs by the company; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to stop repatriation of this huge amount by the Company's Directors to U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation from civilian employees in Bombay Engineering Group, Kirkee, Pune

4148. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representation dated 12th June, 1978 on behalf of civilian employees in Bombay Engineering Group, Kirkee, Pune regarding their grievances; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Local authorities for report.

Display of body of dacoit 'Haseena'

4149. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the display of naked body of dacoit 'Haseena' of the Chambal ravine by the police personnel which has appeared in the "Sunday" Magazine dated the 6th July, 1978 published from Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has also been drawn towards the reported resentment amongst the general public and women folk in particular;

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;

(d) whether Government consider this to be disgraceful to the women and in violation of normal laws of decency in the Society;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to advise the State Government concerned to take action against the concerned Police Officials; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the news item was published in Sunday Magazine deted 16th July, 1978.

(c) The district magistrate of Tikam Garh has already ordered magisterial enquiry into the death of dacoit 'Haseena' and others in an encounter with UP Police on 26/27 May, 1978 in Tikam Garh district, Madhya Pradesh. The magisterial enquiry will also go into the alleged display of the naked body of Haseena and fix up responsibilities.

(d) to (f). State Government will be advised to take appropriate action on conclusion of the magisterial enquiry.

I.B.M's Arbitrary Norms

4150. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that IBM's arbitrary norms have resulted in under-utilisation resulting in losses to customers;

(b) is there any scheme with Government to produce mini-computers of micro-processors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Minicomputers are being produced by the public sector enterprise, M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad since 1970. They have also set up production for micro-computer based system. Some other production agencies are also involved in making micro-processor based systems. To make the industry more broad-based, a comprehensive industrial and technology policy frame-work for minicomputer/micro-processor based systems was formulated by Government and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on May, 11, 1978. All applications for industrial approvals for minicomputer manufacture are being processed in terms of that policy.

Inclusion of Keot and Kaibartha Castes among Ssheduled Castes

4151. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any recommendation from Government of Orissa in 1975 to include the Keot and Kaibartha (fisherman) castes in the list of Scheduled Castes in Orissa List;

(b) if so, the contents of the recommendation thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa had proposed that 'Dhewar, Keuta and Kaibarta' may be included as synonyms/sub-castes of 'Dewar' Scheduled Caste in Orissa. The State Government have been informed that 'Dewar' is a community different from the fishermen communities of Dewar, Keuta and Kaibarta. There is no evidence to show that these fishermen communities of Orissa were suffering from tangible handicaps based on the practice of untouchability which is the main criterion laid down for the inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes. Therefore the question of inclusion of these fishermen communities in the list of Scheduled Castes of Orissa does not arise.

Agricultural holdings in Andamans

4152. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of auctions of Agricultural holdings in North, Middle and South Andamans held during the Emergency period village-wise and Tehsil-wise mentioning the total amount of demand; and

(b) whether Government received representations of restoration of such lands and if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The information is given as below:

Sl. No.	Village	No. of auction	Total amount of Demand
	North Andaman—Diglipur Tehsil		Rs.
1.	Radhanagar	2	194·71
2.	Shibpur	2	6675·64
3.	Keralapuram	1	3219·10
4.	Laxmi pur	1	2121·01
5.	Sagardip	1	947·11
	Middle Andaman—Rangat Tehsil		
1.	Sabri	1	22·18
2.	Bharatpur	2	37·52
3.	Vishnupur	2	54·61
4.	*South Andaman*—Nil		

(b) According to Andaman Administration, one representation from Shri Mahananda Biswas, Pradhan, Nimbutala, was received requesting that the auction sale by the Tehsildars should not be confirmed. As these cases pertained to settlers who had abandoned the holdings and were not traceable, auctioning of the holdings was completed for recovery of arrears of land revenue under the normal revenue law.

Sanction of pension to freedom fighters

4153. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who are getting pensions in each state;

(b) whether there are any applications pending with Government for decision;

(c) if so, the number of such applications, State-wise; and

(d) by what time, these cases will be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (c). A Statement showing State-wise the number of pensions sanctioned and the number of cases filed for want of acceptable documentary evidence upto 31st July 1978 is enclosed.

(b) and (d). No application is pending initial scrutiny. However, 37,633 applications have been filed, for want of acceptable documentary evidence from the applicants and specific recommendations from State Governments. On receipt of these documents, the cases will be finalised and pension sanctioned in eligible cases.

Statement

Statement showing the number of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pensions and the number of cases filed for want of documentary evidence from Applicants/State Governments State-wise as on 31-7-1978

S. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Freedom Fighters who were sanctioned pension	No. of cases filed for want of documentary evidence from appliants/ from State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	5	36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,095	2,082
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
4.	Assam	3,893	3,724
5.	Bihar	19,133	12,080
6.	Chandigarh	93	23

1	2	3	4
7.	Delhi	2,041	141
8.	Goa	542	397
9.	Gujarat	2,979	86
10.	Haryana	3,838	276
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1,598	131
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,082	3
13.	Kerala	2,392	2,777
14.	Karnataka	7,303	1,465
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,817	621
16	Maharashtra	10,500	1,231
17	Manipur	97	390
18.	Meghalaya	68	23
19.	Mizoram	1	4
20.	Nagaland	7	9
21.	Orissa	3,728	512
22.	Pondicherry	227	28
23.	Punjab	9,787	3,030
24.	Rajasthan	1,017	75
25.	Tamil Nadu	4,083	309
26.	Tripura	634	833
27	Uttar Pradesh	18,110	1,544
28.	West Bengal	14,528	5,803
	TOTAL	1,16,598	37,633

छठी योजना के दौरान सूरत (गुजरात) जिले के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

4154. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात में सूरत जिले के कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने गांवों का वर्ष 1978-79 में विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि 1978-83 की पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान सूरत जिले के लगभग 300 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किए जाने की संभावना है । अनुमान है कि इन गांवों के विद्युतीकरण पर लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने पड़ेंगे ।

(ख) 1978-79 के दौरान लगभग 60 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किए जाने की आशा है ।

SC/ST Employees Association

4155. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

SHRI A. MURUGESAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation comprising Members of the Parliament had met the Home Minister on behalf of the Parliamentary Forum for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last week of March, 1978 and discussed among other matters the question of granting recognition to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees associations in Government and Public Sector;

(b) whether he has agreed in principle to extend recognition to such associations; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The policy of the Government is not to accord recognition to any separate associations of employees formed on the basis of caste or creed, because, once in service, the service interests of Govt. employees are common and they cannot be compartmentalised on the basis of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or other communities. ;

Manufacture of New Submarines for Protection of Oil Wells

4156. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry propose to acquire new submarines for the protection of wells in Bombay High; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what steps are being taken at present to protect the Bombay High well;

(c) the number and types of submarines and other equipment available with Government to protect the Bombay High Oil wells in the event of war with other countries; and

(d) what arrangements have been made by Government for the protection of Bombay High Oil wells or when and how these are proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Government have not acquired any submarine exclusively for the purpose of protection of wells in Bombay High. Appropriate steps have, however, been taken to ensure adequate protection of the Bombay High area in the event of any Armed conflict. It will not be in public interest to disclose full details in this regard.

वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान कृत्रिम रेशे का आयात

4157. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में कृत्रिम रेशे का आयात किया गया और वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रुई के मूल्य में कमी हुई है और उक्त आयात के फलस्वरूप रुई उत्पादकों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयतो) : (क) वर्ष 1977-78 में 8,716 मी० टन कृत्रिम रेशे (पोलिएसटर फाइबर) का आयात किया गया था । विद्यमान नीति में मानव-निर्मित रेशे के वास्तविक उपभोक्ता आयात का खुले-सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है । अतः वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान आयात की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित मात्रा वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं पर ही छोड़ दी गयी है ।

(ख) हालांकि पिछले छः महीनों में अधिकांश किस्मों की रुई के मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है, तो भी इनके मूल्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित समर्थन मूल्यों से अधिक हैं । पिछले मौसम की इसी अवधि में भी रुई के मूल्यों में लगभग इतनी ही गिरावट

आई थी । इस प्रकार कई-उत्पादकों को इलिम रेखे का आयात किये जाने के कारण कोई भी नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है ।

Contract for Telemocho Bridge

4158. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract of making Telemocho Bridge over the river Damodar has been given to the HSCL in Dhanbad, Bihar; if so, details of that contract and the time schedule for completion;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Bridge is being delayed causing various difficulties in communication between Dhanbad and Bokaro; and

(c) if so, reasons for this delay and the steps taken to overcome that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The contract for construction of Telemocho Bridge was entered into by the Bihar Government with M/s. Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd., for a lumpsum amount of Rs. 66.41 lakhs on 22nd December 1975. The bridge was to be completed by 31st March 1978.

(b) and (c). The foundations of the bridge are to be taken into sound hard rock strata where progress of sinking is slow. Moreover, it is necessary to get the rock samples from different levels tested in a Geological laboratory to establish the suitability of the founding strata. The presence of a thrust fault zone near one of the foundations caused some delays as this necessitated further detailed sub soil investigations for large depths in consultation with the geologist. Untimely release of water from Tenughat Dam upstream also some what hampered progress on the work. The firm also could not arrange sufficient number of divers for sinking of well foundations through rocky strata. The existing bridge is narrow and weak. There is thus one way traffic only. To ensure safety there is however speed restriction for heavy loaded trucks.

Various problems and bottle-necks are being sorted out at the highest level on a priority basis by holding periodically review meetings by the State P.W.D. with a view to completing the bridge at the earliest possible.

Expenditure on visits of officers abroad

4159. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officers in the Ministry who visited abroad during the last fourteen months indicating the purpose of their visit and the countries they visited;

(b) total expenditure incurred on these tours;

(c) whether there is any procedure or rules for foreign tour of the departmental officers; and

(d) expenditure on their visit in previous two years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Officers from the Ministry of Defence and from the Defence Services are sent abroad for various purposes connected mainly with the procurement from abroad, or indigenous production of, stores, equipment, etc., required for the Defence Services, or with specialised training courses. These include the conducting of negotiations; inspection of equipment, machinery and stores proposed or likely to be acquired; orientation training in respect of equipment, machinery and stores so acquired; establishment of production of such items in India; and similar purposes.

Officers are also sometimes deputed abroad to attend conferences on professional or scientific matters.

Chief of Staff go abroad on goodwill visits, generally made on the basis of reciprocity with their counterparts in other countries.

Information regarding the total number of officers connected with the Ministry of Defence or the Defence Services who went abroad during the last fourteen months, the expenditure incurred on their visits, and comparative figures of expenditure incurred on similar visits made during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

All cases of deputation abroad, are sent for prior concurrence to the Ministry of Finance and the Screening Committee presided over by the Cabinet Secretary, and have to be approved by the Raksha Mantri, and the proposals are dealt with in accordance with the orders of the Prime Minister from time to time.

It will not be in the interest of security to indicate in respect of each indivdual case, the names of the officers deputed or the specific purposes for which they were sent abroad, as this would disclose or provide clues as to the nature of our Defence procurement, production, training or research etc., as also the sources upon which we draw.

In cases of inter-Governmental and other contracts and agreements, it would also be embrassing to friendly foreign Governments and involve a breach of contractual or other commitments.

Activities of B.S.F. on Bangladesh Border

4160. SHRI P. S. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to involvement of BSF personnel in smuggling and other activities, the crimes like smuggling dacoity and cattle-lifting, along the Bangladesh Border in the district of West Garo Hills and Meghalaya have increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): No, Sir.

On the contrary as a result of stringent measures taken by the Border Security Force, smuggling and other border crimes have considerably decreased during the last two years. This has curbed the activities of antisocial elements considerably.

Filing of charge sheet against Shri K. K. Birla and others

4161. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charge-sheet against Shri K. K. Birla, Shri R. P. Goenka, Shri Jit Pal and others have been filed in the court after their arrest; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A charge-sheet against Shri Jit Paul and others was filed in court on 22nd July 1978. The case against Shri K. K. Birla, Shri R. P. Goenka and others is still under investigation.

(b) The investigation of the case against Shri K. K. Birla, Shri R. P. Goenka and others involves examination of a large number of documents and witnesses. It also involves location and seizure of documents from various sources spread all over the country. The investigation of the case is, however, at its final stages.

Payment of cess by E.C.L. to Land Revenues Department of West Bengal Government

4162. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of cess remains unpaid to the land revenue department of West Bengal Government by Eastern Coalfields Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government will see that the outstanding cess is paid by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd., immediately?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). All cesses due to Government of West Bengal for which assessment notice and demand have been received have been paid by Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

Allotment and Consumption of Cement by States

4163. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: (a) the quantity of cement allotted and the quantity consumed by various States each year for the last three years; and

(b) in case a State fails to utilise the quantity of allotted any year, to the full extent, whether it is a practice to reduce the allotment in the succeeding years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT—2655/78].

(b) No, Sir.

Expansion programme of Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat

4164. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given up the expansion programme of the Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat as envisaged in the project report; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Posting of Officers

4165. SHRI KISHORE LAL:
SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the period spent by an officer on the post of State Government's representative in Delhi is not considered relevant for a posting under the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have similarly examined the job content of all other State and Central Government posts from which officers are taken in Central Government on deputation, to determine their 'relevance'; and

(c) if no such examination has been conducted, the reasons for confining this examination to only one post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Officers belonging to I. A. S. are considered for re-deputation to the Centre after they have served in their own Cadres on reversion for three years. However, the period spent by such officers in their State Liaison offices at Delhi is not counted towards the three years limit since such postings do not give them the type of fresh

experience of field administration and contact with the people in the State which may be of use to the Central Government.

(b) The job content of various posts is considered while taking officers on deputation to Centre.

(c) Does not arise.

Screening of Children Films

4166. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: (a) the preparation made or is being made for the wide screening of Indian and International children films in the International Children years particularly in the rural and tribal areas and schools of these localities; and

(b) the number of films prepared/ under preparation and other steps taken so far by Government specifically for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Children's film Society, India, has drawn up a scheme for screening of children films in Municipal and other Schools throughout the country. This scheme will be implemented with the cooperation and assistance of the State Governments and Municipal authorities concerned. The Society has also planned to produce and/or dub films in regional languages for children in rural and tribal areas. It is proposed to organise festival of children films—Indian and Foreign—in major cities, particularly State capitals as a part of International children Year celebrations. In addition, suitable documentary films are also proposed to be screened in cinemas and through mobile vans in rural areas.

(b) Children's Film Society has completed four children films and has planned to produce four more such films. These films will be dubbed in regional languages for wide screening. Films Division will also be producing documentary film on Indian children for national release next year.

Cement supply by controller of Cement Southern region

4167. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: (a) wheher it is a fact that the Controller of Cement, Southern Region supplies to stockists and the supply is made by them to individuals in lorry loads making it hard for the ordinary consumers to procure at the control price;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present the stockists sell lorry loads of inported cement to consumers in bulk; and

(c) if so, the measures taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The Regional Cement Controllers are authorised to issue release orders to the Cement Producers for sale under free sale category. Thise quantity is released by the Cement Producers to the respective stockists.

In the case of imported cement, the release orders are issued by the Regional Cement Controllers directly in favour of individual cement stockists. There is no requirement that stockists should supply cement to individuals only in lorry loads.

Bogus freedom fighters pensioners

4169. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that according to the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme

1972, all the pension granted to the freedom fighters are provisional;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Union Government have directed the State Governments to enquire into the genuineness of the freedom fighters;

(a) Yes, Sir.

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that many bogus freedom fighters have been detected;

(d) what are their numbers, State-wise and what actions the Government propose to take against them; and;

(e) the pensions of how many such persons have been stopped and what are their number, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pension is sanctioned after varification of the suffering claimed, through the State Government.

(c) Out of 5590 suspected cases which have come to Govt's notice, pension has been cancelled in 567 cases after through enquiry. 5023 cases have been suspended pending further enquiry

(d) and (e). A statement is attached. In cases where pension has been cancelled, the State Governments have been requested to initiate steps to recover the wrongly drawn pension where by applicants have manipulated to obtain pension by producing false certificates, the State Governments have been advised to consider prosecuting them, in consulation with their Legal Departments.

Statement

Statement showing the number of cases in which pensions hbaee nsuspen/ded/cancelled (State-wise) as on 31-7-1978

S. No.	State/Union Territores	Number of cases in which pension has been susp-nded	Number of cases in which pension has been cancelled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	19
	INA	1	—
2.	Assam	1620	4
3.	Bihar	113	35
4.	Chandigarh	1	—
5.	Delhi	74	26
	INA	6	—
6.	Gujarat	39	4
	INA	—	1
7.	Haryana	21	3
	INA	11	2

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	2
	INA	7	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	—
	INA	1	—
10.	Karnataka	1,440	25
11.	Kerala	54	70
	INA	6	1
12.	Maharashtra	73	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19	30
	INA	1	1
14.	Orissa	97	1
	INA	5	—
15.	Punjab	68	15
	INA	280	8
16.	Pondicherry	17	3
17.	Rajasthan	6	7
	INA	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	108	92
19.	Uttar Pradesh	340	46
	INA	4	—
20.	West Bengal	251	68
	INA	3	—
21.	Manipur	—	—
	INA	4	—
22.	Meghalaya	4	13
23.	Goa	11	—
24.	Tripura	203	33
	TOTAL	5,023	567

Reservation for backward classes in recruitment to State Services

4170. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV:
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 130 part (b) on 1-3-1978 regarding reservation for backward classes in recruitment to State services and state:

(a) whether information regarding reservation quota has since been collected; and

(b) if so, whether a statement thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 130 answered in the Lok Sabha on 1-3-1978 reservation in State Services is a matter within the competence and jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Available information in this regard is however given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing available information regarding percentages of reservation for Backward Classes in services under the State Governments.

S. No.	State	Percentage of reservation for Backward Classes
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25
2.	Assam	Nil
3.	Bihar	26
4.	Gujarat	Propose to make reservation at 5% in Class I & II and 10% in Class III & IV for backward classes including Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rules of 1970 providing for 42% reservation for Backward Classes have been kept in abeyance since 1973 pursuant to Supreme Court decision. This is under further examination by the State Govt.
8.	Karnataka	40
9.	Kerala	40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
11.	Maharashtra	10

(1)	(2)	(3)
12.	Manipur .	Nil
13.	Meghalaya . . .	5
14.	Nagaland	Nil
15.	Orissa	Nil
16.	Punjab .	5
17.	Rajasthan . . .	Nil
18.	Sikkim .	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	31
20.	Tripura	Nil
21.	Uttar Pradesh, Class I, II & III .	15
	Class IV .	10
22.	West Bengal	Nil

Thefts in Shalimar Bagh Delhi

4171. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of theft cases have recently occurred in newly developing colony Shalimar Bagh, Delhi;

(b) if so, what security arrangements have been made for about 300 families who have already been residing there;

(c) whether any Police Post has been sanctioned for the colony; and

(d) if so, when it is going to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). 7 cases of thefts were reported from the area during the period from 1st January 1978 to 31st July 1977. Day and night patrolling is being arranged in the area to prevent incidents of crime. No Police Post has been sanctioned for this colony.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम में खेल-कूद

4172. **श्री बालक राम** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 6 मार्च, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में "हर वर्ष लाखों रुपये खर्च पर खेल सात वर्ष से नहीं हुए" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत सात वर्षों से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय-उपक्रम में खेल न करवाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उपक्रम खेलों के नाम पर लाखों रुपए खर्च करता रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम के प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार कर्मचारियों में से चयन द्वारा फुटबाल, हाकी, वालीबाल, क्रिकेट, कुश्ती, कबड्डी आदि की टीमें बनाई गई हैं । सभी टीमें नियमित रूप से अभ्यास कर रही हैं तथा राज्य स्तर के लगभग सभी टूर्नामेंटों तथा राज्य से बाहर के टूर्नामेंटों में भी भाग ले रही हैं । खेल की गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के विचार से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम अखिल भारतीय विद्युत खेल नियंत्रण बोर्ड से सम्बद्ध हो गया था । शतरंज तथा कैरम में कुछ जिलेवार टूर्नामेंट करवाने के पश्चात दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम कैरम तथा शतरंज टूर्नामेंट, 1978 हाल ही में हुआ था । पुरुष और महिला कर्मचारियों ने काफी

संख्या में कैरम (पुरुष एकल तथा पुरुष युगल/महिला एकल तथा महिला युगल) खतरंज राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में भाग लिया था ।

Promotions in Delhi Police

4173. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 9 Inspectors already promoted on *ad hoc* basis in Delhi Police were not confirmed and demoted as a result of introducing a system of giving or earmarking marks for (i) taking part in various games during student period; (ii) commendation certificates, (iii) integrity and honesty in service, etc., at the time of interview of the candidates in DPC for giving them 'F' list or promoting them to the rank of Inspectors;

(b) if so, the jurisdiction for giving marks for games twice in the service when this aspect is given due consideration and weightage at the time of recruitment in Police Force;

(c) whether it is a fact that this controversial system of marking in respect of above factors was scrapped in 1967; and

(d) if so, the reasons for introducing this controversial system when it was scrapped in 1967, and whether it is proposed to scrap this system and cancel the promotion list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Police, 19 Sub-Inspectors who had been promoted as Inspectors on an *ad hoc* basis in 1977 were considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee. 10 of these Sub-Inspectors were considered suitable for admission to the promotion list. The remaining 9 who failed to make the grade had to be reverted to their substantive rank of Sub-Inspector. While at the time of recruitment some weightage is given for sports activities, distinction in sports, after joining the service is also given weightage at the time of promotion.

(c) and (d). Prior to 1967, promotions were made on the basis of written and physical test but this system was scrapped following High Court judgment, where in it was observed that under the Punjab Police Rules there could be other method than holding of a test to judge the efficiency of the candidate. Certain norms were, therefore, evolved by the Delhi Police to ensure that promotions are fair. There is no proposal to cancel the promotion list.

Issue of passport to Shri K. K. Birla

4174. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recommendation that Shri K. K. Birla be not issued passport for going abroad was made to the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) if so, when and the date on which the passport was issued; and

(c) whether C.B.I. was investigating the case in connection with souvenir even before the issue of the passport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Shri K. K. Birla was issued a passport on 7th June 1975, and was further issued additional passport booklets on 4th June, 1976, 18th April 1977 and 26th June, 1978.

(c) No, Sir.

Attack on Prime Minister's car in Srinagar

4175. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person tried to attack the car of the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Srinagar;

(b) whether Government have made investigations into the alleged attack; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir. However, a person jumped in front of the pilot car of the carcade of the Prime Minister when the Prime Minister was proceeding on Maulana Azad Road in Srinagar on 8th July, 1978.

(b) and (c). A case has been registered against the individual and the matter is under investigation.

समाचार पत्रों के स्वामित्व को व्यापक बनाना

4176. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने समाचार पत्रों के स्वामित्व को व्यापक बनाने, पत्रकारिता से प्राप्त लाभ को पत्रकारों के कल्याण पर उपयोग करने और पत्रकारिता के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने का आह्वान किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं । तथापि, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने सदा अपने विचार सभी नियंत्रणों से प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता जिसमें सम्पादकीय स्वतंत्रता भी शामिल है, तथा पत्रकारिता का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के पक्ष में व्यक्त किए हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रेस आयोग, जिसका हाल ही में गठन किया गया है, प्रेस से संबंधित सभी पहलुओं की जांच करेगा और सरकार के विचार हेतु अपनी सिफारिश करेगा ।

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर, रावतभाटा के लिये भारी जल

4177. **श्री राम किशन :** क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाडा ने अपनी सहायता से राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर, रावतभाटा को भारी पानी की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी थी ;

(ख) क्या कनाडा द्वारा भारी पानी की सप्लाई बन्द किए जाने के बाद रूस सरकार ने उसकी सप्लाई आरम्भ कर दी है; और

(ग) कनाडा और रूस सरकार द्वारा भारी जल के प्रति किलोग्राम के लिए जा रहे तुलनात्मक मूल्य क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां । कनाडा द्वारा भारी पानी की सप्लाई रोक दिए जाने के बाद, हमने सोवियत संघ के साथ भारी पानी की सप्लाई हेतु एक करार किया है । इस करार के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली भारी पानी की मात्रा का एक बड़ा भाग प्राप्त किया जा चुका है ।

(ग) सन् 1971 में कनाडा द्वारा दिए गए भारी पानी का लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा (हवाई जहाज द्वारा) मूल्य लगभग 510 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम बैठता है । 1976-78 के वर्षों में सोवियत संघ द्वारा दिये गये भारी पानी का लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा (हवाई जहाज द्वारा) मल्य लगभग 1833 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम बैठदा है ।

Accommodations to Accordited Correspondents

4178. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided accommodation on selective basis to Accordited correspondence after the Janata Government took over the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons in individual case of providing accommodation on selective basis?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Government do not provide accommodation on a selective basis to accredited Correspondents. There is a Screening Committee for allotment of Government accommodation from the press pool. The Committee consists of the Principal Information Officer as the Chairman and a representative each of the Press Association, News Cameramen's Association and the Directorate of Estates as members. The Committee makes allotments to accredited Pressmen on the basis of their dates of accreditation by the Press Information Bureau. For this purpose the Committee maintains waiting cum-seniority list of accredited Correspondents, on the said basis of the dates of accreditation. Sometimes, the Committee makes out of turn allotments on compassionate grounds but such allotments require the approval of the Minister of Works and Housing.

Purchase of Canberra Aircrafts from Switzerland

4179. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that an agreement was made to purchase some Canberra Aircrafts from Switzerland during the period of Emergency;

(b) if yes, the details of the agreement;

(c) is it a fact that the aircraft has not been delivered so far;

(d) how much payment has been made for them by Government and when this payment was made; and

(e) what action has been taken by Government for not receiving the aircrafts so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. No such agreement was made to purchase any Canberras.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

कोयला खानों की ओर राजस्व की बकाया राशि

4180. **श्री छवि राम अर्गल** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नान-कोकिंग कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् भूतपूर्व मालिकों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच विवाद के कारण खानों की ओर राजस्व की एक बड़ी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) क्या यह राशि अभी वसूल की जानी है और यदि हां, तो कोलरीज एण्ड कम्पनसेशन सेटलमैण्ट कमिश्नर, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में लम्बित मामलों की प्रगति की स्थिति क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख को भूतपूर्व कोयला खानें मालिकों के पास बकाया रायल्टी के भुगतान के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने भुगतान आयुक्त के पास दावे दायर किए हैं। किन्तु केन्द्र सरकार और भूतपूर्व मालिकों के बीच कोई विवाद नहीं है।

(ख) भुगतान आयुक्त, कलकत्ता, के पास दायर किए गए कुल 47,631 दावों में से जुलाई, 1978 तक 26,568 का निपटारा कर दिया गया है। अन्य मामलों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार हो रहा है।

कोयले का उत्पादन

4181. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों ने कितने कोयले का उत्पादन किया ;

(ख) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत खानों में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त संदर्भ में बिहार की कोयला खानों के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) : राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम (अब सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि०) तथा टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० की खानों से (जो प्राइवेट खानें हैं) 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान हुआ कोयले का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था :—

कम्पनी	उत्पादन मिलियन टनों में		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि०			
बिहार	15.88	16.05	16.57
अन्य राज्य	4.81	4.68	4.63
कुल	20.69	20.73	21.20
टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं०			
बिहार	2.18	2.14	2.24

सेण्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० में 31-3-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल पूंजी निवेश 287.13 करोड़ रुपए था जिसमें से 201.67 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश बिहार की खानों में किया गया । टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० की खानों को मामले में—जो कि सभी बिहार में है—31-3-78 तक का कुल पूंजी निवेश 47.78 करोड़ रु० है ।

Coal Mining

4182. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new strategy has been worked out to expedite coal mining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Evolution of the strategy of coal mining is a continuous process.

(b) Does not arise.

Orissa Sand Complex work at Chatrapur

4183. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Orissa Sand Complex at Chatrapur, a project of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, is going on; and

(b) if so, when this project is likely to be completed and what will be its capacity?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the present target, the Project is likely to be ready for commissioning by June, 1981. The planned capacity of the plants is as under:—

Name of Plant and Product	Production capacity in tonnes per annum
Mineral Sands Separation Plant :	
(a) Ilmenite (entirely for captive consumption in Synthetic Rutile Plant)	2,20,000
(b) Rutile	10,000
(c) Zircon	2,000
(d) Sillimanite	3,000
(e) Monazite	4,000
Synthetic Rutile Plant :	
(a) Synthetic Rutile	94,850
(b) Hitox	5,000

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान आप्रवासियों को नागरिकता के अधिकार दिया जाना

4184. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन सभी विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को, जो भारत पाक युद्ध दौरान आये थे, भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निक्क लाल मण्डल) : सरकारी निणय के अनसार उन शरणार्थियों (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों) के बारे में जो 1971 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान तथा उसके तुरन्त बाद पाकिस्तान में सिन्ध से भारत आये थे उनको नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 के उपबन्धों के अधीन भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रत्येक मामले के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अब तक लगभग 8,000 व्यक्तियों के मामलों को संबन्धित कलेक्टरों द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और शेष व्यक्तियों के मामलों को भी शीघ्र निपटाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Workers Becoming Unemployed due to Mechanisation of Mormugao Harbour

4185. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPNG AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to mechanisation of Mormugao (Goa) harbour, more than 5000 workers are being forced to be unemployed and thrown to destitution; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to rehabilitate the above workers or to give them alternative employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) It has tentatively been assessed that 1989 workers out of 2378 workers of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board are likely to be rendered surplus consequent upon the commissioning of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant in the port.

(b) The Port Trust is considering to fill up about 200 posts of Operators, Attendants and Khalasees in the new Plant by selection from among these workers who will be rendered surplus. Some private concerns and public sector undertakings including the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Goa Shipyard Ltd. and Bombay Dock Labour Board and Government of Goa have been approached for employing the surplus workers. It is also proposed to introduce a Voluntary Retirement Scheme to induce the surplus workers to retire voluntarily.

Gadgil Formula for Central Assistance

4186. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have objected to the Gadgil formula for Central assistance;

(b) what are their main objections; and

(c) what has Government decided about their objections?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No State has objected to the Gadgil Formula, which was devised by the National Development Council, although from time to time States have suggested that they were entitled to larger allocations on the basis of the application of constituent parts of the formula. In the meeting of the National Development Council held in March 1978, Chief Ministers of Gujarat Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh suggested that it was now necessary to revise the basis of allocation of Central assistance. A Committee of the NDC has since been set up, inter alia, to review the working of the Gadgil Formula and to recommend changes as may be necessary.

राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखानों की स्थापना

4187. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सीमेंट के कुछ कारखाने खोलने के लिए लाईसेंस दिये गये थे परन्तु वे इसलिए क्रियान्वित नहीं हुए क्योंकि वहां मीटर गेज लाइन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मवली) : (क) पाली तथा बनास में नये सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए 1973 में जारी

किए गए 2 आश्वासन रेलवे पब्लिसिटी सम्बन्धी अनापत्ति की कठिनाई की वजह से क्रियान्वित नहीं किए जा सके।

(ख) जी, हां। रेलवे का अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्रांडगेज लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

कपड़ा और सीमेंट की वितरण प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

4188. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को नियंत्रित कपड़ा और सीमेंट की वितरण प्रणाली में गोलमाल और चोरबाजारी की रिपोर्ट मिली है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली को परिवर्तित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख) **कंट्रोल कपड़ा :**—बम्बई में समाचार पत्रों में कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की अनधिकृत बिक्री के कुछ अस्पष्ट समाचार छपे हैं। इन समाचारों में कोई विशिष्ट ब्यौरे नहीं दिये गये हैं जिनसे इस प्रकार के आरोपों का सत्यापन किया जा सके। कंट्रोल के कपड़े की सप्लाई आबादी के अनुसार वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा किये गये आवंटनों के आधार पर राज्य के नाम निर्देशित व्यक्ति को की जाती है।

फुट कर बिक्री के लिए कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े के वितरण पर प्रभावी रूप से देखरेख रखने तथा जारी किये गये विनियमन कारी आदेशों के पूरी तरह परिपालन करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करते हैं।

सीमेंट :

सीमेंट की सर्वत्र ही अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण कुछ असमाजिक तत्वों द्वारा चोर बाजारी किये जाने की सूचनाएं मिली हैं। अतएव सीमेंट निर्माताओं से अनुरोध किया नया है कि वे अपने स्टॉकिस्टों / डीलरों के बारे में अधिक सतर्कता बरतें। राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित सीधी वितरण प्रणाली अथवा हर राज्य में सीमेंट के वितरण पर नियंत्रण रखने की आवश्यकता हेतु अन्य उपयुक्त विधि की जांच करें। उनसे जिला अधिकारियों को अपराधियों के विरुद्ध अधिक निश्चित कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश जारी करने तथा अपराधियों पर सतर्क हो कर नजर रखने की पहल करने का भी अनुरोध किया गया है। अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के उद्देश्यों के लिए सीमेंट एक अत्यावश्यक वस्तु घोषित कर दी गई है तथा अनैतिक कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पर्याप्त शक्तियां मिली हुई हैं।

Excess Payment for Purchase of Ships from West Germany by M/s. Surendra Overseas Private Limited

4189. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made so far into the investigations regarding excess payment in connection with the purchase of four ships by M/s. Surendra Overseas Private Limited from West Germany?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Ministry of Finance have intimated that the investigation is at final stage.

जनसंख्या और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

4190. **श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सुमन :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनसंख्या और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता में प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की कोई नीति अपनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता गाडगिल फार्मूले के आधार पर दी जाती है। इस फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, असम तथा सिक्किम सहित अन्य उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए एकमुश्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जाती है। शेष धनराशि बाकी के

राज्यों में इस प्रकार से वितरित की जाती है :—

(1) जनसंख्या के आधार पर 60 प्रतिशत ;

(2) प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर 10 प्रतिशत—केवल उन राज्यों को जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है ;

(3) कर के लिए प्रयत्न के आधार पर 10 प्रतिशत ;

(4) जारी बड़ी सिंचाई और विद्युत स्कीमों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत; और

(5) राज्यों की विशेष समस्याओं के लिए 10 प्रतिशत ।

इस प्रकार, जनसंख्या को पर्याप्त महत्व और प्राथमिकता दी जाती है । इसके अलावा, प्रति व्यक्ति आय और विशेष समस्याओं के मापदण्ड में आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को महत्व और प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

गाडगिल फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता के अलावा, पहाड़ी और जन-जातीयों क्षेत्रों के लिए तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् के कार्यक्रमों के लिए विशेष सहायता दी जाती है । इससे आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और लोगों को लाभ पहुंचता है । इसके अलावा छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आय कर और उत्पादन शुल्क के लिए कर के बंटवारे के लिए अपनाया गया फार्मूला जनसंख्या पर आधारित है । उत्पादन शुल्क का वितरण भी पिछड़े राज्यों के पक्ष में ही जाता है ।

Wrong Stamping of fibre-contents in Blended Fibre

4191. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile mills in Bombay follow the practice of wrong stamping of fibre content in blended fibres and thereby deceive the consumers;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to stop this malpractice; and

(c) whether any of such erring mill have been prosecuted in Courts of Law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey to Identify Short Gestation Project for Coal Production

4192. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been undertaken to identify short gestation projects to raise coal production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The strategy of coal production involves long-term and short-term projects. Uusually, small open cast mines start yielding coal within a year or two and these are considered short-gestation projects. In all the coal companies surveys are being carried on to locate such projects so that it may be possible to meet the immediate requirefents of coal in the country. This is a continuous process.

Import of Salt

4193. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import common salt;

(b) what were the circumstances that let Government to take this decision; and

(c) what were the contents of the appeal sent by the Tuticorin Salt manufacturers to the Government and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Scheme to provide employment to Graduate Youth in Karnataka

4194. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn by the State of Karnataka to help in providing interim employment to graduate youths during the current financial year and has been sent to Central Government for its advice; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to give any financial assistance to the State Government for that scheme and if so, to what extent?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In its annual plan proposals for 1978-79 the Government of Karnataka had included a scheme for offering stipendiary employment to unemployed Graduate and Diploma-holders. The State Government had sought Central assistance for the scheme. The Planning Commission did not approve the scheme as it did not regard it as one for productive employment.

Pump-set Manufacturing Capacity

4195. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the production capacity of pump-set manufacturing units;

(b) whether there is shortage of pump sets due to under production of pump-sets; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet the growing demand of the agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The total installed capacity for pumps in the organised sector is estimated to be about 3,62,000 No. per year.

(b) No shortage of pump sets has been reported. Instead the existing installed capacity is not being fully utilised because of paucity of orders.

(c) Units in the organised sector as well as in the smalll scale sector are already capable of meeting the growing demands of the agriculturists.

Policy regardning Import of Second hand Machinery from Abroad

4196. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any licence for import of second-hand machinery from abroad;

(b) if so, whether such import has resulted in any setback to the indigenous manufacturers;

(c) the type of second-hand machinery being imported and what is the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) what is the Government policy with regard to import of second-hand machinery from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). Import licences are issued by the C.C.I. & E., Ministry of Commerce, who are collecting the requisite information. This will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हिण्डालकों को बिजली की सप्लाई

4197. **श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की सप्लाई के प्रश्न पर हिण्डालकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). "हिण्डालकों" को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के सम्बन्ध में केंद्रीय उद्योग मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में 20 जुलाई, 1978 को एक अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 454 का उत्तर दिया था जो निम्न प्रकार है :—

"इस सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्री से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।"

अनुसंधान अधिकारी / सांख्यिकी अधिकारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित किया जाना

4198. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों में अनेक अनुसंधान अधिकारी / सांख्यिकी अधिकारी गत 10 वर्षों से तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा 30 जून, 1978 को इनकी मंत्रालयवार तथा विभागवार संख्या क्या थी ;

(ख) इन अधिकारियों की सेवा को नियमित करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इन अधिकारियों के लिए इस समय पदोन्नति के क्या अवसर उपलब्ध हैं तथा क्या कोई निश्चित समय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार इनको स्थायी कर देगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा तथा सांख्यिकीय सेवा के ग्रेड–IV को पुनः संरचना किए जाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय होने तक, इनमें से कुछ पदों को जो इन सेवाओं के ग्रेड–IV में हैं, समय-समय पर पदोन्नति द्वारा तदर्थ आधार पर भरा जाता रहा है। 30–6–1978 को मंत्रालय/विभागवार ऐसी नियुक्तियों के ब्यौरों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है, जो 10 वर्ष अथवा उससे अधिक समय से चल रही हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . ऐसे अधिकारियों को नियमित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है जो भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा/भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा के ग्रेड–IV के ऐसे पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन सेवाओं के ग्रेड–IV को पुनः संरचना किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लिए जाने के बाद, तदर्थ नियुक्तियों को समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा । इसलिए, इन तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त अधिकारियों को अगले पदोन्नति के और अवसर उपलब्ध कराए जाने अथवा ग्रेड-IV के पदों में उनके नियमित किए जाने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	मंत्रालय/ विभाग का नाम	10 वर्षों से अधिक समय से तदर्थ आधार पर धारित भा०आ०से० के ग्रेड–IV के पदों की संख्या	10 वर्षों से अधिक समय से तदर्थ आधार पर धारित भा० लो०से० के ग्रेड-IV के पदों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1	योजना आयोग	22	5
2	गृह मंत्रालय	1	1
3	श्रम मंत्रालय	9	6
4	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	2	
5	कृषि विभाग	4	3
6	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	5	1
7	उद्योग मंत्रालय	2	1
8	सांख्यिकीय विभाग		10
9	पर्यटन विभाग		1
10	खान विभाग	..	1
11	पूर्ति विभाग	..	1
	कुल योग	45	30

News Item Captioned Million Tonues of Steam Coal goes to Fake Users

4199. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI MAHI LAL:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 23rd July, 1978 under the caption 'Million tonnes of steam coal goes to fake users';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The investigations made by the Coal India Ltd. revealed the non-existence of some industrial consumers who were sponsored coal for their industries. A survey carried out in the State of Uttar Pradesh in and around Meerut during April 1978 indicated 87 cases of non-existent units. Sponsoring authorities have been informed in this regard by the Coal India Ltd. A similar survey conducted in Greater Calcutta area revealed that 34 units having coal linkages were not in operation. Despatches to their account have been suspended under advice to the State Government.

The Central Government have also requested the State Governments to take necessary action to assess the genuine requirement of coal for various categories of consumers for purpose of sponsorship.

Obscenity in Weeklies and Books

4200. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether obscene, vulgar and other provocative pictures are now appearing in larger volumes in various weeklies and books;

(b) whether Government agreed to control display of such types of pictures; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). It has been brought to the notice of Government that obscene, vulgar and provocative pictures are appearing in some newspaper/periodicals/books. As no statistics are maintained, comparison is not possible.

The existing laws of the land are considered sufficient to deal with such matters. The proposed Press Council will also exercise its morsl authority over the Press on such matters.

Manufacture of Electronic Watches

4201. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberally licence manufacture of electronic watches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of applications from small scale sector are pending for manufacture of electronic watches;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a project by H.M.T. for the same purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's policy regarding licensing i.e. whether these watches will be manufactured in large scale industry or small scale industry?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (e). A comprehensive industrial and technology policy on Electronic watches is being formulated by/under consideration of Government and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is finalised.

Production of Sugarcane and Cotton in Punjab

4202. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of sugarcane and cotton in Punjab;

(b) the percentage of sugarcane and cotton consumed by the mills in Punjab;

(c) whether it is very low in the case of Punjab as compared to the national average;

(d) when the approval is being given to the pending proposals of Punjab Government to get more industrial licences; and

(e) whether it was announced by him in a public meeting in Punjab to allow more industrial licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) The total production of cotton in Punjab during 1977-78 cotton year, as estimated by the Cotton Advisory Board; is 9.60 lakhs bales of 170 kgs. each. The total production of sugarcane in punjab during 1976-77 (the latest year for which information is available), as estimated by Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, is 5.91 lakh tonnes (in terms of gur).

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). It is presumed that the licences referred to here relate to cotton textile units. If so, no proposal of Punjab Government is pending for grant of industral licence.

वर्गीज समिति के प्रतिवेदन को क्रियान्विति

4203. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक हजारी :
श्री के० लक्कप्पा :
श्री अहमद एम० पटेल :
श्री टी० एस० नेगी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के भावी ढांचे के बारे में वर्गीज समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने की सम्भावनाएं हैं; और

(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों ने आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन का विलय करके आकाशवाणी की स्थापना का विरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) वर्गीज समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) जब कि कुछों ने विलय का समर्थन किया है, कुछों ने शंकाएं व्यक्त की हैं । इन दृष्टिकोणों पर उपयुक्त समय पर समुचित रूप से विचार किया जाएगा ।

Names of Public Undertakings Produring Scooters

4204. SHRI JAGANNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings manufacturing scooters and three wheelers with their production capacity;

(b) the present demand of scooters in the country;

(c) the number and costs of scooter (model-wise) exported by Scooters India Limited to countries like Italy, U.K., Greece and USA etc.;

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from export of scooters during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(e) the total value of confirmed export orders received by various scooter manufacturing units for the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) There is one Central Public Sector Undertaking manufacturing scooters and three-wheelers, namely, Scooters India Limited, Lucknow. Its installed capacity is 80,000 Nos. for scooters and 30,000 Nos. for three- wheelers.

(b) The demand for scooters in 1978-79 has been estimated at 3,25,000 Nos.

(c) 2028 Lambretta model scooters were exported by Scooters India Limited to various countries at prices ranging from US $ 350 (FOB) to US $ 395 (FOB) per scooter. In addition 300 kits were supplied to Columbia in completely knocked down condition at US $ 315.29 (FOB) per kit.

(d) The total amount of foreign exchange earned as reported by the manufacturers is about Rs. 125.5 lakhs in 1976-77 and about Rs. 368.8 lakhs in 1977-78.

(e) The total value of confirmed export orders as reported by the manufacturers are about Rs. 7.93 crores. However, exports based on subsisting letters of credit may go up depending on further orders placed.

Promotion of Sub-Inspector in Delhi Police

4205. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sub-inspectors recently promoted to the post of Inspectors in Delhi Police and the number out of those who belong to S.C./S.T. communities

(b) whether it is a fact that such persons (SIs) have been promoted against whom cases are pending, whereas the persons belonging to SC/ST communities have been denied promotion for the same charges;

(c) If so, the number of persons in both the cases; and

(d) the reasons for such discrimination against officials belonging to SC/ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS) (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) 42 Sub-Inspectors of whom 4 are Scheduled Castes have been promoted to the rank of Inspector in the Delhi Police.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Suggestions re. Improvement of National Highways

4206. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura has suggested certain proposals regarding the improvements of the National Highway 44, Tripura, sometime in 1976;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals included the development of the road as 2—lane all-weather highway and improvement of bridges to National Highways standards.

(c) National Highway No. 44 passes through Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura and within the available resources development work is being confined to single lane standard at present. Over Rs. 8 crores have been spent so far of which nearly Rs. 3 crores pertain to Tripura Section. Government are seized of Tripura's requirements but actual decision depends upon the availability of resources.

Nationalisation of Motor Car Industry

4207. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the motor car manufacturing industry with a view to ensuring availability to the people of at least one big and a small car at reasonable price;

(b) if so, at what point of time the Government may effect the take over of the existing motor car making plants in private hands;

(c) if not, what are the constraints against the nationalisation of motor car making industry of India; and

(d) whether Government contemplate floating an Indian Motor Car manufacturing Corporation if necessary, with foreign technical collaboration so that reasonably priced big and small cars which may stand durability test in countries abroad, may be manufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Various measures are in progress for the upgradation of the automotive sector as a whole. There is no decision to nationalise the motor car manufacturing industry.

(d) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

4208. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) औरंगाबाद और परभनी केन्द्रों की क्षमता कितनी है तथा क्या सरकार का विचार उन दोनों केन्द्रों की क्षमता बढ़ाने तथा महाराष्ट्र में नया केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में आकाशवाणी के 8 केन्द्र हैं।

(ख) और (ग). औरंगाबाद केन्द्र में एक किलोवाट का एक मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर और अन्तरिम स्टूडियो सुविधाएं हैं। परभनी में 10 किलोवाट का एक मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर और एक संग्रहण केन्द्र है। फिलहाल औरंगाबाद और परभनी में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने या राज्य में कोई नया रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, औरंगाबाद में स्थायी टाइप-2 स्टूडियो स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

Missing children in New Delhi

4209. SHRI C. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far for tracing the missing children between 6 to 18 years of age of New Delhi since the 26th August, 1977;

(b) the number of complaints received from their parents as well as Members of Parliament and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether M.Ps. have complained in connection with the increasing number of missing children day by day on account of inefficiency of Delhi Police as some cases are still untraced and their letter has been acknowledged vide letter No. 33059-C&T-AC-V, dated 13-12-1977; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). During the period from 26-8-77 to 31-7-78 a total of 1088 complaints of children between the ages 6 and 18 reported missing from New Delhi were received. Out of them 921 children have been traced and search for remaining 167 is still continuing.

(c) and (d). Three complaints have been received by the Delhi Police from Members of Parliament in this regard. One complaint relating to case FIR No. 351 dated 21-9-77 under section 363 IPC Police Station Mandir Marg about missing of one Ajit Kumar Dixit was received on 29-11-1977. The letter of the M.P. was acknowledged by the police vide their letter No. 33059/C&T-AC-V dated 13-12-77. In the above case wireless message giving details of the boy was sent to all Superintendents of Police in India. Hue and cry notices were circulated to all the police stations/police posts in Delhi and details were published in the Delhi Police Bulletin. Medical Superintendents of all hospitals in Delhi were also contacted. Police parties also visited Ghaziabad and Bombay. Despite best efforts there has been no clue of the missing boy yet.

Supply of power to Coal Mines

4210. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power cuts and labour trouble are at the root of the coal shortages in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for regular supply of power to the coal mines and to settle labour disputes to boost production of coal in the country; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Power cuts and labour troubles are some of the reasons for the shortfall in the production of coal in the country.

(b) and (c). Continuous coordination is being maintained with the power stations authorities with a view to getting adequate supply of power for the coal mines. Steps have also been taken for the transfer of surplus power from Orissa to Bihar to improve the availability of power to the collieries. Constant dialogue is maintained with the Union leaders to settle the workers' grievances. As a result of the steps taken the production of coal has started improving from July, 1978.

सिनेमा टिकटों में काला बाजार

4211. **श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के सिनेमाघरों में सिनेमा टिकटों में कालाबाजार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा कर रही है और सिनेमा टिकटों में कालाबाजार को रोकने में सरकार के विफल होने के क्या कारण है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) और (ख). फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन और उन के टिकटों की बिक्री राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं । दिल्ली प्रशासन से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उस को सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Full-Fledged T.V. Station at Ahmedabad

4212. PROF. P. S. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Ahmedabad is one of the first ten major cities of the country where a full-fledged Television Station is not yet set up by Government even though such TV stations have already been sanctioned and started by Government in several smaller cities in India;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware of the acute feelings and demand by the people of Gujarat for the setting up of a TV station in Ahmedabad;

(d) if so, when and how are Government proposing to respond to the said demand; and

(e) if not, why note?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A full-fledged TV Centre could not be set up at Ahmedabad so far owing to severe constraints on resources. However the Television Transmitter at Pij near Nadiad in Gujarat State, set up earlier as part of SITE programme, has been continued even after the end of SITE programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A proposal for setting up a full-fledged TV Centre at Ahmedabad has been included in Doordarshan's draft Rolling Plan (1978—83)

(e) Does not arise.

Manufacturers of Explosives

4213. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the demand and supply position at present of explosives and who are the manufacturers of the same; and

(b) what steps are being taken to encourage manufacture by parties to whom industrial licences have been issued and thereby attain self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The demand for all types of industrial explosives during the year 1978-79 is estimated to be about 80,000 tonnes. The indigenous production is estimated to be of the order of 55,000 tonnes during the year 1978-79. At present there are 3 manufacturing units viz. (i) M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia (Bihar); (ii) M/s. IDL Chemicals Ltd., Rourkela and Hyderabad; and (iii) M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Korba.

(b) Reviews have been taken to advance the commissioning schedule of the Coal India/Ordnance Factories' project at Bhandara and M/s. Chowgule's project in Karnataka. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. who had commissioned their plant only a few months ago, have been encouraged now to produce at the rate of 500 tonnes per month, so that there could be an additional availability of 2500 tonnes in 1978-79. The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Corporation Ltd., Dholpur, have recently concluded a technical collaboration agreement with IDL Chemicals and are expected to be in production by 1981. The projects of M/s. Narendra Explosives at Dehra Dun and of M/s. Haichem Ltd., in Hyderabad are also expected to be in production by 1980. The implementation of all these projects is constantly under review.

कागज, टायर, रेयन सीमेंट और स्वचालित वाहनों की कीमत में वृद्धि

4214. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 16 महीनों के दौरान कागज, टायर, रेयन, सीमेंट और स्वचालित वाहनों की कीमत में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्यों ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख) . अप्रैल, 1977 व जुलाई, 1978 महीने में कागज , टायर, रेयन यार्न, सीमेन्ट तथा कारों के थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांकों तथा इस सूचकांक में हुए प्रतिशत परिवर्तन को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। जानकारी मिली है कि मूल्यों में ये परिवर्तन शुल्क सहित मांग स्थिति तथा लागत ढांचे में हुए परिवर्तनों की वजह से हुए हैं

विवरण

कागज, टायर, रेयन यार्न, सीमेन्ट व कारों के थोक मूल्यों का सूचकांक

	अप्रैल, 1977	जुलाई, 1978	अप्रैल, 1977 की तुलना में जुलाई, 1978 में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन
कागज	170.4	181.5	+6.5
टायर	145.9	169.6	+16.2
रेयन यार्न	205.2	199.0	—3.0
सीमेन्ट	174.5	187.8	+7.6
कार	149.2	183.0	+22.6

Deaths due to road accidents in Delhi

4215. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons died in road accidents in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise upto the 31st July, 1978;

(b) whether any compensation is paid to the family members of those who die in road accidents;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons and the proposals of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The information required is given below:

Period	Number of persons who died in road accidents in Delhi
(i) 1-8-75 to 31-7-76	570
(ii) 1-8-76 to 31-7-77	649
(iii) 1-8-77 to 31-7-78	721

(b) and (d). Compensation to victims of road accidents or their heirs is awarded by the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal under Section 110B of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, on application for such compensation being filed, within six months of the accident, by the persons concerned. So far as accidents involving DTC vehicles are concerned, ex-gratia amounts upto Rs. 500 in each case is offered to the victims of accidents or their families in deserving cases only, pending award of the Tribunal or settlement of the claim out of court, as the case may be.

Supply of electricity to Pitampura residential scheme in Delhi

4216. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Delhi Development Authority deposited funds with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for providing electricity (domestic as well as street lighting) in the Pitampura Residential Scheme;

(b) the steps since then taken by the DESU in this regard; and

(c) when the street lighting facility and domestic light connections are likely to be provided in Pitampura Residential Scheme, a colony developed by D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of the payments made by Delhi Development Authority to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for electrification of the Pitampura Residential Scheme are as under:—

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount paid by D.D.A. Rs.	Date of paymnt
1.	Laying of trunk services and installation of S/Station	48,32,964	22-9-76
2.	Electrification of Pitampura residential pocket C&G	2,92,440	15-7-76
3.	Electrification of Pitampura (H-5), Pocket 'U' Uttri	1,32,020	15-7-76
4.	Electrification of pocket 'D' Pitampura residential scheme.	2,28,524	21-5-76
5.	Electrification of pocket 'H' Poorvi	82,530	1-4-76

(b) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have informed that the physical possession of land for 10 substations, out of a total of 13 substations, was handed over by D.D.A. to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in December, 1977. The work orders in respect of the schemes mentioned at S. No. 1 to 4 above have already been released for execution. Work order in respect of scheme mentioned at S. No. 5 above has not been released for execution so far, as the balance payment of Rs. 32,180 is still required to be made by Delhi Development Authority. The work order for the same would be released after the balance payment is received by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking from Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have informed that the electrification work has been started and it would be possible to provide street lighting and domestic connections to individuals in about a year's time progressively. However, the entire work of electrification may take about two years of completion.

Tribals rendered homeless in Arunachal Pradesh

4217. SHRI BAKIN PERTIN:

SHRI P. A. SANGMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the "The Times of India" dated the 19th July, 1978 that hundreds of tribals were rendered homeless and deprived of their means of livelihood when the Arunachal Pradesh Government began demolishing huts and shops at the permanent Capital;

(b) whether Government had brought in police reinforcement in-

cluding CRPF personnel from Assam to maintain law and order during the demolition operation;

(c) whether Government had issued a permit to Shri Makbul Pertin to run the shop and again had removed goods worth about Rs. 80,000 from his shop;

(d) whether all the shopkeepers whose shops were so demolished had been promised permanent house sites by Government before elections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof; and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government's attention has been drawn to the news item. The Arunachal Pradesh Administration has informed that 229 families, who had unauthorisedly made encroachments in the permanent Capital, vacated the encroachments on being served notices for vacation. Unauthorised temporary thatched huts built by them were demolished after they had moved out. Two Companies of the CRP were requisitioned from Assam to deal with the law and order problem arising out of the incidents which occurred on the 10th and 12th July due to dispute between two tribal groups. These Companies were not brought for the eviction of encroachers.

(c) According to the report received from the U. T. Government, Shri Makbul Pertin was issued a temporary permit on the 7th January, 1978 which was valid for only three months i.e., upto 7th April, 1978.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Report of National Police Commission

4218. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government expects to get the National Police Commission Report which is presently being made by the Commission;

(b) whether this Commission is also considering the increase of constables and other lower ranks in the Police Department all over the country; and

(c) how much expenditure is likely to be incurred by the Commission in submitting the final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) First report is expected in the next few months and final report is expected during 1979;

(b) The National Police Commission is examining workload at various levels in the Police hierarchy. Its recommendations are therefore expected to indicate whether increase in the strength of Constabulary and other levels is called for.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 5.75 lakhs has been incurred by the Commission from the time of its inception i.e., from 15-11-1977 to 31st July, 1978. Anticipation about the final expenditure is not possible at present.

Application forms for U.P.S.C. Examinations

4219. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the application forms for All India com-

petitive examinations are being delayed by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether Government received complaints from many applicants from Southern States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent such delay and enable the applicants to get the forms in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Care is always taken by the office of the Union Public Service Commission to despatch blank application forms for All India Competitive Examinations within 48 hours of receipt of request. This year, due to staff agitation in March and May, 1978 there was some departure from this norm in the matter of the Engineering Services Examination, 1978 and the IAS and Allied Services Examination, 1978.

(b) Union Public Service Commission received some complaints of non-receipt/delayed receipt of blank forms from various parts of the country.

(c) In cases of individual complaints, requisite forms were immediately despatched by the Union Public Service Commission. In order to ensure that no candidate is denied admission to the Examination on account of delayed supply of forms, the closing dates for these two Examinations were extended as under:—

I.A.S. and Allied Service Examination:—From 19-6-1978 to 3-7-78.

Engineering Service Examination from 29-5-1978 to 12-6-1978.

In addition to this, care has been taken to ensure that no candidate who had asked for a blank application form well in time, is denied admission to the Examination.

Black Marketing in Coal

4220. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has been reports that the State Governments are unwittingly sponsoring black marketeers in coal; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to stop the black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As a result of the recent survey carried out by Coal India Ltd. in some of the cities, it is learnt that a number of parties sponsored for allocation of coal, do not, in fact, exist.

(b) State Governments have been requested to assess accurately the requirements of coal for various categories of consumers and sponsor only such requirements.

Criteria for the selection of staff artists for foreign assignments

4221. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the criteria followed by Government regarding the selection of personnel (staff-artists) attending seminars, work-shops and short-term training courses abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Persons are selected on the basis of the subject of study/seminar/training course etc., keeping in view the suitability aptitude and experience of the staff including conditions of eligibility as prescribed by the sponsors, as also the seniority and the length of service.

Standard Staffing Pattern in District Industrial Centres

4222. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the precise part played by the Industrial Centres in the promotion, development and successful working of small scale industries;

(b) the standard staffig pattern of a Centre indicating the precise qualifications possessed by staff to make the function of the Centre meaningful; and

(c) the checks and balances and incentives envisaged to ensure that the Centres do not become sterile bureaucratic appendages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The organisation structure of the District Industries Centres as suggested to the State Governments comprises one General Manager and seven functional Managers in the following 7 disciplines:

1. Economic Investigation
2. Machinery and Equipment
3. Research, Extension and Training.
4. Raw Materials
5. Credit
6. Marketing; and
7. KVIC/RAP/RIP

The qualifications prescribed for the General Manager is that he should preferably be of the rank of a Joint Director of Industries in the State or alternatively a Senior Deputy Director of Industries drawing not less than Rs. 800 (basic) in the State. The State Governments have been advised to ensure that only persons of proven ability and adequate experience with qualities of leadership, organisational ability and executive capability are selected. The Functional Managers should be of the rank of Deputy Directors or Senior Assistant Director of Industries having adequate qualifications and experience of the functional disciplines which they are required to undertake.

(c) It has been envisaged to monitor the progress of the functioning of each District Industries Centre first at the district level itself through the District Advisory Committee, to be further reviewed by the State level Coordination Committee of which the Chairman will be the Chief Minister/ Minister for Industries of the concerned State. The progress of DICs in States will thereafter be reviewed at the Regional Coordination Committee level and, finally, by the Central Coordination Committee, which is headed by the Minister of Industry. This scheme has been devised to ensure that the Centres really prove to be a useful instruments in the balanced and proper development of industries in the rural areas.

Statement

(a) The Industrial Policy announced in Parliament on 23-12-1977 emphasised the need for vigorous development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. Industry had so far clustered round metropolitan cities and other large towns, contributing to haphazard growth of towns and had created regional imbalances. So much so that more than 60 per cent small scale units in the country are accounted for by 50 urban centres including the four metropolitan areas of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It is to correct these imbalances that the new policy envisages setting up of District Industries Centres in each District in the country

to act as a single administrative authority to give all clearances and provide all promotional support and guidance both to existing as well as prospective entrepreneurs. The District Industries Centres are authorised to accord the necessary clearances to the entrepreneur under one roof. The functions of the District Industries Centres include economic investigation of the district's potential for development including its raw material and other resources, preparation of feasibility reports for suitable projects, assistance in procuring raw materials, machinery and equipment and credit arrangements with financial institutions and banks. The centres will also assist the entrepreneurs in the marketing of their products by giving them market information, guidance, identifying marketing outlets and identify programmes for research, extention and entrepreneurial training. One of the major activities of the District Industries Centres will be to promote rural and cottage industries by closely liaising with the Khadi and Villages Industries Commission, Handicrafts, and Hadlooms Directorates and the rural development Blocks.

Each District Industries Centre is headed by a General Manager and Seven Functional Managers in the following disciplines:—

1. Economic Investigation
2. Machinery and Equipment
3. Research, Extension and Training
4. Raw Materials
5. Credit
6. Marketing
7. KVI, RIP and RAP

The programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the State Governments/UT. Administrations through their Industries Departments. Central financial assistance at a rate of Rs. 5.00 lakhs non recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure limited to Rs. 3.75 lakhs per District Industries Centre will be available.

Enlisting Government employees for Membership of Cultural Organisations

4223. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that some para-military organisation, in the name of Cultural Organisations, have become very active recently and are engaged in enlisting a large number of Government employees as members; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Government are not aware of any such activity of any para-military organisation functioning as Cultural Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement between K.S.E.D.C. and Control Bailey of France for manufacture of Electronics process control instrumentation and systems

4224. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a collaboration agreement between Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation and Control Bailey of France for manufacturing sophisticated electronics process control instrumentation and systems; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government have approved, in June, 1978 a proposal of M/s. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation to collaborate with M/s. Control Bailey of France for the manufacture of electronics instrumentation system. This is purely a technical collaboration agreement for a period of 5 years with no foreign equity.

Import of Dies by M/s. Hindustan Motors for manufacture of Ambassador Car

4225. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been granted to M/s. Hindustan Motors to import dies to make a new type of body of Ambassador car;

(b) whether there would be any improvement in the engine of the car also;

(c) whether the price of the same cars with only new look without any improvement in the engine will be raised;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to direct M/s. Hindustan Motors not to increase the price of the car with new look, without any improvement in the engine; and

(e) if the reply to (d) above is in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). Hindustan Motors are negotiating for import of dies, drawings and designs for upgrading the body and engine of the cars being manufactured by them. Their proposals have been received on 31st July, 1978 and will be duly processed taking into account various criteria including those relating to improvement in reliability, performance, passenger comfort, etc. at economical cost.

Plutonium Stocks

4226. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of plutonium Government currently possess in its stores;

(b) what Government propose to do with this plutonium;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to start any other reprocessing plant near Madras in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). It is regretted that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the current stock of plutonium. The only use of plutonium at present is in the Power Station but it can be utilised for other purposes including explosion device. But as the House is aware we plan to utilise it for peaceful purposes only.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a Reprocessing Plant at Kalpakkam near Madras.

(d) Details in this regard are being worked out.

Implementation of various Plan Project

4227. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will she Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) a specific description of the machinery and modality for monitoring the implementation of the various Plan projects;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that there are no time wasting duplication of efforts between Planning Commission and other Ministries; and

(c) at least three instances where concurrent monitoring has identified bottlenecks in time for early removal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The system of monitoring and implementation has been outlined in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan and the Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 documents. As the responsibility for execution of plan projects lies with the Central Ministries and State Governments, the basic monitoring machinery is to be set up by them. They are to establish monitoring cells, collect progress information from projects, analyse this information and hold periodical review meetings where shortfalls and bottlenecks can be identified and decisions taken to improve performance.

(b) The Planning Commission's monitoring role is to watch the progress of the plan as a whole, to check the fulfilment of the main plan targets and to advise Ministries and States on impending imbalances and deviations and suggest corrective action.

To enable the Commission to fulfil these tasks, the Monitoring and Information Division collects and analyses the progress and performance data supplied by the Ministries in key sectors of the economy. No duplication of effort is involved.

(c) There have been a number of instances where concurrent monitoring by the Commission of selected projects has helped in identification of shortcomings and taking remedial action. Three examples are given below:—

(i) A major source of delay in commissioning the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project was observed to be the slippages in the construction of the Chakra Power project by the Mysore Power Corporation Ltd. of the Karnataka State. This was considered jointly by the Ministry of Steel and Mines and the Planning Commission, with the project authorities. Alternative sources of power supply were then examined by the Department of Power, and it was agreed that the construction of the inter-State transmission links between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka should be expedited and action was initiated accordingly.

(ii) It was observed during the course of meetings reviewing the progress of the Meghataburu Iron Ore Project that the delay in the construction of the railway siding was likely to hold up commissioning of the project. At a joint meeting between the Railways, Department of Steel and Planning Commission, the problems causing this delay were examined and resolved.

(iii) It was noted during discussions with the Department of Mines, D.G.T.D. and Planning Commission last year that taking a realistic view of the power availability in the forthcoming year, there was likely to be a gap between the domestic demand and production of aluminium, although in the previous year, we had exported aluminium. As a result, timely action was taken to import aluminium and avoid shortages of this key material.

Alleged Understanding with former Chogyal of Sikkim

4228. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has come to an understanding with the former Chogyal of

Sikkim during his recent visit to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). In his recent visit to Delhi, the former Chogyal had talks with the Prime Minister during which he cleared some of the misunderstandings in regard to his position and placed before the Prime Minister his personal problems relating to the illness of his daughter and education of his children abroad.

Representation from Indian Chamber of Commerce re. increase in coal price

4229. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce has represented to Government that any increase in coal prices is unjustified; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No representation has been received from the Indian Chambers of Commerce but a representation against increase in coal price has been received from Bharat Chamber of Commerce.

(b) The Government has not so far increased the price of coal. If and when it is decided to do so the impact of such an increase on the consuming sectors would be taken into consideration.

Working capital crisis in sick textile units controlled by N.T.C.

4230. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of adequate working capital has created a critical situation for a large number of sick textile units controlled by National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the commercial banks have not disbursed a major part of the credit sanctioned to the N.T.C. mills; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof and steps being taken to advance sufficient capital to the N.T.C. mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Crisis in Pottery Industry

4231. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pottery industry is in crisis; and

(b) if so, the nature of crisis and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government have not received any reports about the crisis in the pottery industry. There have been some complaints of coal shortage, which has affected other industries also.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Sanjay Gandhi's visits to States during Emergency

4232. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of money was spent by the Governments of various States and others to entertain Sanjay Gandhi during emergency,

(b) if so, which are the States where such expenditure was incurred and the amounts which were spent for the same; and

(c) whether the CIB had sent any special instructions to the State Governments regarding security arrangements that were to be made by the State Governments during Sanjay Gandhi's visit to the States; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the expenditure incurred and the arrangements made for the tours and meetings of Shri Sanjay Gandhi by the various State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2656/78].

(c) The Intelligence Bureau had issued some general instructions regarding security arrangements and other precautionary measures that were to be taken by the State Governments during Shri Sanjay Gandhi's visits to the States.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants

4233. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 713 on 12th April, 1978 regarding production and utilisation of installed capacity of cement plants and state:

(a) the progress made to set up mini cement plants;

(b) the names of parties who have submitted proposals and their details including location, capacity etc.;

(c) what special assistance or concessions Government have agreed to give them; and

(d) by what time they will be able to go into commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A Statement showing applications for mini cement plants registered with DGTD or granted Letters of Intent as on 31st July, 1978 is placed on the Table of the House (Statement No. 1). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2657/78].

(b) A Statement showing details of applications for mini cement plants which are pending consideration for registration/letters of intents as on 31-7-1978 is placed on the Table of the House (Statement No. 2). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2658/78].

(c) Two Working Groups have been constituted by the Government in connection with the establishment of mini cement plants to recommend respectively fiscal incentives and choice of technology. The Working Groups have submitted their reports which are under consideration of the Government.

(d) The average time for the setting up of a mini cement plants would be about two to three years, depending upon the size of the plant and the extent of infrastructural facilities locally available.

Number of employees in Armed Force Headquarters

4234. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees working in Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) number of Hindi Sections and their employees and number of Hindi Officers working therein;

(c) whether it is not a fact that in several branches of Armed Forces Headquarters which are equivalent in strength to various civil Ministries there is not even one Hindi Officer or even one Jr. Translator or a Typist; and

(d) with this speed how many descades the Armed Forces Headquarters will take to switch on to Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 8555 civilian employees are working in the three Headquarters of the Armed Forces viz. Army Headquarters, Naval Headquarters and Air Headquarters.

(b) and (c). There are 3 Hindi Sections, one attached to each of the Service Headquarters catering centrally to the requirements of the various branches. The total number of posts of Hindi Officers and staff in each Headquarter and also their break-up into Gazetted and non-Gazetted categories are shown below:—

Organisation	Total No of posts	Gazetted/ Commision-ed	Non-Gazetted/ Non-Commissioned
Army H Qrs	20	5	15
Naval H Qrs	28	4	24
Air H Qrs	40	12	28
	88	21*	67**

*Includes 12 Transnlaiion Officers.

**ineludes 47 Translabrs, 1 Hindi Typist and 13 clerks employed, *inter alia*, on Hindi Typing job.

Further details of the posts may be seen in the enclosed statement.

(d) No specific time limit can be given at this stage.

Statement

Statement showing the details of Hindi Sections and posts sanctioned for Hindi Sections in the Three Headquarters

ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Number of Hindi Secitions	One
Name(s) of the Hindi Sections	GS Branch/ MT-17

Details of posts sanctioned	*Number of posts*
Joint Director	1
Chief Translation Officer	1
Translation Officers	3
Senior Translatior	9
Junior Translatior	2
Subedar Translator	1
Hindi Stenographer Grade 'D'	2
Hindi Typist	1
TOTAL	20

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS

Number of Hindi Sections	One
Name(s) of the Hindi Section(s)	Directorate of Naval Education.

Details of posts sanctioned	*Number of posts*
Assistant Director/ Staff Officer (Hindi) LCDR (ED)/LT(ED)	2
Translation Officer	2
Technical Superintendent	1
Senior Translators	5
Junior Translators	11
Clerks (Hindi-cum-English)	5
Tracer	1
Stenographer Grade 'D' (Hindi-cum-English)	1
TOTAL	28

AIR HEADQUARTERS

Number Hindi Sections	One
Name(s) of the Hindi Section(s).	Air Force Directorate Education

Details of posts sanctioned	*Numbers of posts*
Chief Translation Officer .	1
Squadron Leader .	4
Translation Officers . .	6
Assistant Civilian Staff Officer (Translation) .	1
Senior Translator . .	14
Junior Translator .	4
Stenographer Grade 'D' .	1
Junior Proof Reader .	1
Clerks	8
TOTAL .	40

Wood based industrial complex in Andamans

4235. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to settle a wood based industrial complex in Andamans at a cost of Rs. 5 crores; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme including the employment opportunities that would be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complex is proposed to be set up at Hutbay, Little Andamans, in the joint sector. It will consist of a plywood factory, a saw mill, a particle board factory, etc. The establishment of the complex is likely to generate employment for about 1500 persons.

Looking after of Companies by District Industrial Centres

4236. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have authorised the District Industrial Centres to look after the companies registered under the Companies Act, in the industrially backward areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the companies which have got their registration made in different districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cracked surface of National Highway No. 17

4237. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the badly cracked surface of the National Highway No. 17 in Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra State needs to be strengthened and replaced by flexible asphalt surface as the same is causing a lot of inconvenience to the travelling public;

(b) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to Government in the matter;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) whether the necessary funds for the same would be sanctioned during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). The proposal received from the Government of Maharashtra for rehabilitating the existing old and thin 3.6 M(12 ft.) wide cracked cement concrete pavement and in the process strengthening the full 2—lane

(7M=23 ft.) wide carriageway is under consideration. Allocations for development of National Highways and the 'All India' picture permitting the work is likely to figure in the 1978—83 five-year Plan. In the mean time, every endeavour is being made to maintain a fair riding quality on the road.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के दैनिक मजूरी वाले कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करना

4228. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों और दूरदर्शन के केन्द्रों में कितने कर्मचारी दैनिक मजूरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा वे कब से दैनिक मजूरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा क्या जिन कर्मचारियों ने पांच वर्ष की सेवा अवधि पूरी कर ली है उन्हें सरकार द्वारा स्थाई बनाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की की जा रही है और उस के बाद में सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Interpretation of guidelines by the Censor Board of Film Censors

4239. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Film Producers Council has criticised in the press the views of Central Board of Film Censors and their Regional Panels in overstepping and interpreting the norms of Censor Code and guidelines beyond its scope;

(b) whether large scale 'banning' of 'bad films' has been made by the advisory panel of Central Board of Film Censors;

(c) number of films passed by the Censor Board during 1977 and 1978 (upto June) and of those how many were passed as "A" Certificate Films and;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the new interpretation and give further definite guidelines to the Censor Board to remove uncertainty and set back to Film Industry which is already working under heavy pressure of finance, shortage of raw material and limitations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The report appearing in the Press regarding interpretation of Censor Code and guidelines by Censor Board on behalf of All India Film Producers Council has been brought to the notice of Government. The same has, however, been described by the Chairman, Central Board of Film Censores, as factually incorrect.

(b) No film has been banned because it is bad. Films are granted certificates or refused certificates in the light of the guidelines issued under the Cinematograph Act.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Year	1977			(Upto June) 1978		
	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total
No. of feature films certified	557	192	749	281	58	339
No. of 'A' Certificates .	29	58	87	22	14	36
No. of Short Films certified .	1206	950	2156	616	357	973
No. of "A" Certificate .	1	13	14	-	1	1

उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कर्मचारियों को पेंशन की मंजूरी

4240. **श्री गोविन्दा मुण्डा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा के भतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के स्वाधीनता सेनानियों ने उन्हें पेंशन मंजर किये जाने के बारे में वर्ष 1977-78 में मांग की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन में से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को पेंशन मंजर की गई है और उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पेंशन नहीं दी गई है और इस के क्या कारण हैं और अब उन्हें कब तक पेंशन दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान अप्रैल 1978 में।

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक 224 स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन मंजूर की जा चुकी है। स्वीकार्य साक्ष्य के अभाव के कारण 223 मामलों को प्रारम्भिक जांच के बाद दाखिल दफ्तर किया गया था। दाखिल दफ्तर किये गये इन मामलों में से कुछ में आवेदकों ने अब कुछ और सबूत भेजे हैं और इन मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। शेष मामलों को स्वीकार्य साक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाने पर अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा।

Foreign Missionaries in India

4241. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries in Inida as on the 31st March, 1978;

(b) the number among them whose Visas will expire by the end of December, 1978;

(c) whether any criterian has been laid down by Government for extending the period of validity of Visas to these cases; and

(d) the rules governing the entry of foreign missionaries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to the latest information available, there are 3255 registered foreign missionaries in India.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) and (d). Requests for extensions of stay and visas of foreigners, including missionaries, are considered on individual merits having regard to the purpose of the visit, the work performed, reasons and necessity for continued stay or visit.

Take over of the Jute Industry in Tripura

4242. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take-over jute industry of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). An Industrial Licence was issued in favour of Tripura Jute Mills—a Government of Tripura Undertaking on 1-5-1976 for a period of two years. This was extended upto 31-5-1979. There is no other jute mill in the State of Tripura.

Invitation to Foreign Delegates on Board a Warship

4243. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of any effort by sponsors of a public relations conference in Cochin in January, 1978 to invite foreign delegates on board a warship;

(b) if so, whether Government allowed this and entertained guests with liquor;

(c) whether such entertainments by private parties are allowed if so, what precautions are taken to ensure India's defence security?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Entertainments by private parties on Naval ships are not allowed.

ट्रकों और बसों के चेसिस का आवंटन

4244. **डा० महादेपक सिंह शाक्य** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ट्रकों और बसों के चेसिस का आवंटन करने में विक्रेता भ्रष्ट तरीके अपना रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिस से उपभोक्ताओं को ट्रकों और बसों के चेसिस शीघ्र और उचित मूल्य पर प्राप्त हो सकें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयतो): (क) और (ख) व्यावसायिक वाहनों के वितरण और मूल्यों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। ट्रक व बसों, विशेषत: टैल्को तथा अशोक लेलैंड के अधिक पंसद किये जाने वाले मेकों की चेसिसों की मांग में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार के वाहनों, विशेषत: ट्रक चेसिसों के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची है। डीलरों के खिलाफ प्रीमिया आदि के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं। व्यावसायिक वाहनों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं। उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि होने से आशा है कि कमी की स्थिति जिस से भ्रष्टाचार को स्थान मिलता है, दूर हो जाएगी।

आकाशवाणी के भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक के बारे में प्रसारण

4245 **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक स्व० श्री जे० सी० माथुर द्वारा की गई सेवाओं के सम्मान में आकाशवाणी अथवा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र द्वारा गत कुछ महीनों में कोई फीचर वार्ता अथवा चर्चा प्रसारित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे प्रसारण किन भाषाओं में किये गये थे, प्रसारण का समय कितना था और प्रसारण केन्द्रों के नाम क्या थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में आकाशवाणी के पूर्वोदाहरण क्या हैं और इस मामले में उनका कहां तक अनुसरण किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) और (ख). (1) जी, नहीं। जबकि आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों ने श्री जे०सी० माथुर की स्मृति में श्रद्धांजलि के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये, दूरदर्शन ने उनके निधन का समाचार 14 मई, 1978 को दिल्ली केन्द्र द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किये गए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों में प्रसारित किया। इस के अलावा, उनका चित्र भी दिखाया गया था।

(2) इस के अलावा, आकाशवाणी के निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों ने प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों की श्रद्धांजलियों के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जिनकी तारीखें और अवधि इस प्रकार है :—

(1)	आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली	14-5-78 (27 मिनट)	7 प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों की हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में श्रद्धांजलियां।
(2)	आकाशवाणी, जालंधर	15-5-78 (16 मिनट)	6 प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों की हिन्दी में श्रद्धांजलियां
(3)	आकाशवाणी, पटना	15-5-78 (8 मिनट)	गया में रिकार्ड की गई श्रद्धांजलियों पर आधारित हिन्दी में रेडियो रिपोर्ट।
(4)	आकाशवाणी, भोपाल	15-5-78 (15 मिनट)	प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों की हिन्दी में श्रद्धांजलियां।
(5)	आकाशवाणी, ग्वालियर	15-5-78	प्रख्यात साहित्यकारों की हिन्दी में श्रद्धांजलियां।

श्री जे. सी. माथुर के निधन का समाचार 14-5-78 के समाचार बुलेटिनों में भी दिया गया था। जब कि आकाशवाणी के लखनऊ केन्द्र ने श्रद्धांजलियों के दिल्ली कार्यक्रम को रिले किया, आकाशवाणी के कुछ सहायक केन्द्रों ने मुख्य केन्द्रों से प्रसारित श्रद्धांजलि के कार्यक्रमों को रिले किया।

(ग) आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन ने पहले भी विशिष्ट साहित्यिक व्यक्तियों के बारे में इस प्रकार के प्रसारण किए हैं। स्वर्गीय श्री जे०सी०माथुर के बारे में वर्तमान प्रसारण उन की साहित्यिक विशिष्टिताओं और समाचार की दृष्टि से इस के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया गया था।

Tenders for Transportation of coal to Chandrapura Thermal Power Station

4246. SHRI DRONAM RAJU SATYANARAYANA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has decided to split the work order for transportation of coal to chandrapura Thermal Power Station between the lowest and the 10th lowest tenders ignoring the claims of others lowest tenders;

(b) whether the low of averages has been applied to both the tenders i.e. the lowest and 10th lowest in computing the respective positions; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof and whether the same were specified in the tender?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Bharat Coking Coal have decided to split the work order for transportation of coal to Chandrapura thermal power station among some of the tenderers.

(b) and (c). The ranking of each tender for the evaluation of the tenders was done by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. by applying the oveall weighted average rate for different slabs of distances involved in the transportation of coal from various loading points to of evaluation of tenders was followed

of evaluation of tenders was followed by them in the previous years also and there was no need to specify the same in the tender.

Purchase of potatoes and vegetables for Army

4247. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide research, technical and financial help in the production and purchase of potatoes and other vegetables in Ladakh for the requirement of the Army with a view to help the total economy as well as to save money in cutting freight by procuring vegetables from distant places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Research and technical help is already being provided by Field Reesarch Laboratory (FRL) in the production of potatoes and other vegetables in Ladakh. FRL produces seedlings about six weeks ahead of time and supplies them to local farmers for further cultivation. Army is procuring substantial quantities of potatoes and fresh vegetables through Leh Cooperative Marketing Society formed by the farmers. This helps the local economy, as well as saves expenditure on procurement of vegetables from distant places.

Setting up of a separate Financial Institution for S.S.I.

4248. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a separate financial institution to cover

exclusively to the needs of the small scale industries was made at the meeting of the State Industries Ministers held in New Delhi on July 8, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) In the meeting held on 8-6-1978, suggestions were received from some of the State Industry Ministers to set up a separate financial institution to attend to the needs of the small scale and village Industries.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Scheduled Caste killed in police firing in Agra

4249. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the incident at Agra on the 1st May 1978 in which eight persons belonging to Scheduled Caste community were killed in police firing;

(b) whether the Parliamentary Forum for SC/ST and other organisations have submitted a memorandum to Government demanding judicial probe into this incident;

(c) whether the Government have given advice to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to institute a judicial enquiry, and

(d) if so, the response of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Government of Uttar Pradesh have announced on 20th July, 1978, the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act to inquire into the incidents at Agra.

Taking over of Sick Textile Mills

4250. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the textile mills taken over by Government as sick mills during the last 3 years and the dates on which these mills were taken over;

(b) the total financial loss of these respective sick mills on the date of their take-over, and their present financial position; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been marked increase in the loss being sustained by these concerns after their take over, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement is attached as Annexure.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mills	Date of take over
1.	*Gujarat*	
	(1) Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda	23-7-77
	(2) Subhalaxmi Mills, Cambay	10-8-77
2.	*Maharashtra*	
	(3) Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Pulgaon	25-11-70
	(4) Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Bombay	11-3-77
3.	*Madhya Pradesh*	
	(5) Indore Textile, Ujjain	12-8-77
4.	*Tamil Nadu*	
	(6) Cauvery Spg. & Wrg. Mills, Pudukottai	23-12-70
	(7) Somasundaram Super Spg. Mills, Muthanendal	4-11-77
5.	*Kerala*	
	(8) Kottayam Textiles, Kottayam	6-2-78
	(9) Prabhuram Mills, Chenganoor	9-2-78
	(10) Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Malabar	9-2-78
6.	*West Bengal*	
	(11) Shri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Konnagar	13-4-78
7.	*Uttar Pradesh*	
	(12) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	13-4-78
	(13) Do. Naini	Do.
	(74) Do. Maunath Bhanjan	Do.
	(15) Rae Bareli Textile Mills Ltd., Rae Bareli	Do.
8.	*Pondicherry*	
	(16) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	Do.
9.	*Rajasthan*	
	(17) Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	Do.

जयपुर मैटल्स, जयपुर

4251. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर, मैटल्स, जयपुर की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ रही है और वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने इसे कोई वित्तीय सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा अब तक इस संस्था को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने उक्त संस्था के मामलों की जांच के लिये सरकार के किसी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की है, यदि हां, तो क्या उस ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार ने भी इस संस्था को सरकारी संस्था घोषित करने की सिफारिश की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क), (ग) और (घ). सरकार को यह जानकारी मिली थी कि बैंक एवं वित्तीय संस्थान मैसर्स जयपुर मेटल्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड के प्रबंध का पुनर्गठन हुए बिना उसे वित्त सहायता नहीं देंगे । इस औद्योगिक उपक्रम की उत्पादन मात्रा में भी काफी गिरावट आई थी। अत: सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा –15 के अधीन तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के उप-महानिदेशक श्री के. एन. रामास्वामी की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच-दल नियुक्त किया था। जांच दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है तथा उसे राज्य सरकार को उसकी टिप्पणियों के लिए भेज दिया गया है । राज्य सरकार की टिप्पणियां प्राप्त न होने के कारण अभी तक जांच-दल की रिपोर्ट पर कोई निर्णय नही लिया गया है ।

(ख) सरकार को जानकारी मिली है कि बैंकों एवं वित्तीय-संस्थाओं द्वारा दिए गए जमानत-शुदा ऋणों में से 31–3–1977 को उन्हें 217.15 लाख रुपए की राशि देय थी ।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण का तरीका

4252. **चौधरी राम गोपाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच नहीं है, कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं में विशेषकर अधिकारियों को भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण के मामले में अब भी रहन-सहन और भोजन आदि के बारे में नगरीय तथा अंग्रेजी अर्थात् पाश्चात्य तरीकों पर बल दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सेना में भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण के तरीकों का भारतीय-करण करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भर्ती तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिए शहरी और अंग्रेजी रहन-सहन के तरीकों पर बल दिया जाता है । इसके लिए शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य अनुशासन और व्यावसायिक दक्षता पर जोर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Illegal Coal Miners

4253. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal coal miners functioning throughout the country;

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government against these coal miners; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government in regard to the strong attitude of the Bihar Government against the illegal coal miners?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A large number of parties who were mining coal had ceased their operations after the Supreme Court dismissed the writ petitions filed by them and upheld the validity of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Amendment Act, 1976 which terminated the mining leases of private parties for coal. Some persons are still continuing coal mining operations on the strength of the orders of the Calcutta and Patna High Courts appointing them as receivers. The Courts have been moved to vacate these orders.

(c) The Central Government and the Bihar Government are cooperating closely in the efforts to put down illegal mining of coal.

26 जनवरी, 1978 को दिल्ली सेन्ट्रल जेल में अपराध

4254. **श्री उघसेन :**
श्री चतुर्भुज :
श्री महीलाल :
श्री राम कंवार बेरवा :

क्या गृह मंत्री दिल्ली सेंट्रल डिस्ट्रिक्ट जेल में 26 जनवरी, 1978 को अपराधों के बारे में 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 282 के उत्तर के संबंध म यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रभावित परिवारों ने सभी संबंधित और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया है कि घटना की पुलिस की अपराधय शाखा अथवा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो जैसी निष्पक्ष पुलिस एजेंसी द्वारा जांच करावई जानी चाहिये और मकान में अनधिकृत रूप से घुसने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता की 148, और धारा 149 के साथ धारा 452 के अंतर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिकारियों ने उक्त अनुरोध पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). शिकायत कर्ता के भाई ने प्रार्थनापत्र दिये थे जिनमें अनुरोध किया गया था कि मकान में चूंकि पत्थर फैंके गये थे अत: कानून की अन्य धारा नामत: भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 452 को थाना हौजकाजी में दर्ज भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 147/148/149 के अधीन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 64, दिनांक 26-1-78 के मामले में जोड़ दिया जाए । परन्तु दिल्ली पुलिस के अनुसार भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 452 के अधीन कोई अपराध नहीं बनता था । मामले की किसी अन्य एजेंसी द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी और चालान कर दिया गया है और 10-5-1978 को अदालत में पेश कर दिया गया है ।

घरेलू सिगर बुनाई मशीन की मांग

4255. **श्री मनोहर लाल** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर में घरेलू सिगर बुनाई मशीन की बहुत मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मेसर्स सिगर एजेंसीज लोगों की मांग के मुताबिक बुनाई मशीन सप्लाई करने में असमर्थ है यद्यपि इसके लिये उनके पास अग्रिम धनराशि भी जमा कर दी जाती है जिसे उनके द्वारा मशीन सप्लाई न कर पाने के कारण वापस लेने पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है कि मेसर्स सिगर सोइंग मशीन कम्पनी भविष्य में लोगों को बुनाई मशीन सप्लाई कर सके तथाइस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क) से (ग). मे० सिगर सोइंग मशीन कम्पनी द्वारा बेची जाने वाली बुनाई मशीनें सिर्मक ग्रुप (इंडिया) प्रायवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाई जाती है । कम्पनी की विभिन्न कठिनाइयों से कम्पनी में उत्पादन कम होने के कारण इन मशीनों की मांग पूरी तरह पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है। निर्माता तथा विपणन-कम्पनी दोनों के साथ यह मामला उठाया गया है । बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए मशीनों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से इन मशीनों का निर्माण करने वाले अन्य एककों को सहायता देने के लिये भी कदम उठाए गए हैं। आशा है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने से मांग की अधिक पूर्ति का सुनिश्चिय किया जा सकता है ।

Reorientation of State Industrial Policy

4256. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sent any directives to the States to reorient their industrial policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States which have agreed to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 was circulated among the State Governments. The policy enunciated in the Statement has been widely welcomed.

Society Named 'Papra' in Delhi

4257. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a society named 'Papra' in Delhi;

(b) the activities in which this society is engaged;

(c) who is its director; and

(d) the details of its audit report?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the Society 'Papra', "Press and Public Relations Association", with Shri Arun C. Pandey as Director-Member, was registered on 12th June, 1978, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Extract from the Memorandum of ASSOCIATION of the Society containing the objects is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2658/78.]

ईंट के चूर्ण से सीमेंट बनाया जाना

4258. **श्री मोठा लाल पटेल**: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान सहित देश के कई राज्यों के सीमेन्ट के कारखानों ने ईंट का चूर्ण मिलाकर सीमेंट का उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सीमेन्ट पत्थर से बने सीमेन्ट से घटिया किस्म का होता है ;

(ग) क्या दोनों प्रकार के सीमेंटों का सरकारी भाव एक ही है जबकि ईंट-चूर्ण से बने सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत पत्थर से बने सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत से बहुत कम है ;

(घ) क्या सीमेन्ट के कट्टों पर कोई चिह्न नहीं होता जिससे पहचान कर के एक को दूसरे से अलग किया जा सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क): माननीय सदस्य संभवत: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से स्वीकृत पोर्टलैंड पोजलाना किस्म की की सीमेन्ट का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जिनका निर्माण देश में 1965 से ही किया जा रहा है। इसका उत्पादन भारतीय मानक संस्था की विशिष्टियों के अनुसार पोर्टलैंड सीमेन्ट क्लिंकर के साथ साथ पोजलानायुक्त जैसे ज्वालामुखी राख (वोलकेनिक एश), जली हुई मिट्टी/ईंटे फलाई एश आदि का कुछ प्रतिशत मिलाकर तथा पीसकर किया जाता है। भारतीय मानक संस्था ने पोर्टलैंड पोजलाना सीमेंट सहित भिन्न-भिन्न किस्म की सीमेंट के लिए विशिष्टियां निर्धारित कर दी हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यद्यपि साधारण किस्म के भूरे पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट की अपेक्षा पोजलाना सीमेंट की उत्पादन-लागत कुछ ही कम है, परन्तु देश में सीमेंट का अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिये प्रशुल्क आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश के अनुसार दोनों ही प्रकार के सीमेंट का कारखानों से चलते समय का साधारण मूल्य समान ही है ।

(घ) आई.एस.आई. की विशिष्टियों के अनुसार सभी प्रकार के सीमेंट पर उचित प्रकार से चिन्हांकन किया जाता है, और सीमेंट के कट्टों पर भी इसी तरह चिन्हांकन कर दिया जाता है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

अखिल भारतीय योग कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा अभ्यावेदन

4259. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें अखिल भारतीय योग कर्मचारी संघ ने 12 जुलाई, 1978 को कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अखिल भारतीय योग कर्मचारी संघ की ओर से स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में संयुक्त सचिव को सम्बोधित पत्र दिनांक 12 जुलाई, 1978 की प्रति प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ख) 12 जुलाई, 1978 के उक्त पत्र की प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है [**ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी । देखिये संख्या** एल.टी.2659/78] ।

(ग) योग आश्रम में उन तीन कर्मचारियों की सेवाऐं हाल में समाप्त कर दी गई थी जो वातावरण की शांति भंग कर रहे थे । प्रशासक के खिलाफ आरोपों की जांच की जा रही है।

Taxation relief on Synthetic mixed Handloom cloth

4260. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) are Government considering any indirect taxation relief on synthetic mixed handloom cloth by way of relief on excise and custom duty on snythetic fibre used in handloom yarn so that mixed blend handloom cloth consumption can increase as this type of cloth can compete in price with the mill-made varieties; and

(b) if not, why is it so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Unprocessed cotton fabrics if manufactured on handloom are exempt from the whole of the basic excise duty and additional excise duty leviable thereon. Unprocessed man-made fabrics are also fully exempt from excise duty. Yarn duty is chargeable only if in or in relation to the manufacture of such yarn any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power. There is no excise duty on cotton while polyester fibre is chargeable to duty at the rate of basic duty of Rs. 36 per kg. and special duty of excise of Rs 1.80 per kg. It may thus be seen that duty concessions already exist on yarn and fabrics for synthetic mixed handloom cloth. There is presently no proposal under consideration for exemption on polyester fibre used in handloom yarn.

Alleged discrimination between notified backward areas and other backward areas

4261. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be please to state:

(a) whether industries coming up in a few districts notified as backward are entitled for subsidy and other benefits;

(b) if so, is it the intention of Government that industries should not come up in other districts which are equally backward in some cases even more backward;

(c) why this discrimination between one rural backward area and the other; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to rectify this discrimination between one area and the other in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). In pursuance of the decisions of the National Development Council Committee of State Chief Ministers, the Planning Commission had set up in 1968, 2 Working Groups to make a careful study of the question of regional imbalances. One of these Groups was to recommend the criteria for Identification of Backward Areas and the other for recommending Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas. The Working Group on identification of Backward Areas had *inter alia* evolved a set of criteria for identification of Industrially backward States on the basis of which it had identified such States and Union Territories as backward. The Working Group had also recommended another set of criteria for identification of industrially backward districts to qualify for special incentives for promotion of industries.

The reports of these Working Groups were considered by the N.D.C. Committee at its meeting held in September, 1969. It had accepted the recommendation of the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas relating to the identification of industrially backward States and Union Territories. As regards the criteria for identification of industrially backward districts, the Committee had desired the Planning Commission to settle it in consultation with the financial institutions and the State Governments. In pursuance, a set of criteria for identification of industrially backward districts was evolved in consultation with the financial institutions and forwarded to the States and Union Territories to be adopted as 'guidelines' for sending the proposals about selection of districts along with the statistical data for these districts. On the basis of the proposals of the States and Union Territories for selection of these districts, 246 districts have been selected so far, as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities from the term lending financial institutions. Out of these, a specified number of districts/areas 6 districts/'areas' from each of the the States identified as industrially backward and 3 districts/'areas' from each of the other States) have been selected to qualify also for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy. Accordingly, 101 districts/'areas' have been selected for the purpose.

It is not the intention of Government that industries should not come up in districts which have not been declared as industrially backward for the purpose of concessional finance or investment subsidy. It is however the intention of Government that industries coming up in regions identified as backward in accordance with accepted criteria, should be eligible for fiscal concessions and incentives.

With a view to shifting the focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries from big cities

and State capitals to the rural areas and small towns, District Industries Centres are being set up all over the country to attend to all the requirements of small and village industries under one roof.

Seniority List of Ex-Mysore Agricultural Diploma Holders

4262. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding the Inter-State Seniority List of ex-Mysore Agricultural Diploma Holders working as Agricultural Demonstrators;

(b) if so, whether justice has been done to these category of officials in the Inter-State Seniority; and

(c) whether Government will go into this question in depth and avoid this injustice done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Final decision in this regard was taken and communicated to the State Government on 2nd May, 1978.

(b) The decision was taken in accordance with the accepted principles relating to integration of services consequent on reorganisation of States.

(c) The matter was reconsidered on the basis of certain representations received, and it was found that the decision did not require any revision.

Subsequently, some more representations have been received. These are under examination and will be disposed of in accordance with law.

Generation of power in Bihar

4263. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the reasons for low generation of electricity in Bihar;

(b) whether less than 50 per cent of the capacity of power plants in Bihar is utilised; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The main reasons for poor performance of Patratu and Barauni Thermal Power Stations in Bihar is the frequent and prolonged forced outages of the thermal generating units installed at these stations.

Re-employment of Officers

4264. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the officers who are at present in re-employment by the Central Government.

(b) whether employment of retired Government officers by the private sector is prohibited; and

(c) the grounds on which the Central Government have re-employed them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (c). The requisite information is not available in the Department of Personnel and A.R.

(b) No, Sir.

Shortage of cement

4265. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of cement in the

country and the black marketing taking place all over the country;

(b) what are the steps taken by the Government to distribute the cement to the needly consumer of fixed prices; and

(c) the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Due to overall inadequate availability of cement there are reports of some unsocial elements indulging in black marketing. The cement manufacturers have been requested to exercise greater vigilance on their stockists/dealers. The State Governments have also been requested to examine whether a direct distribution system on the pattern proposed by the West Bengal Government or any other suitable method for control over distribution needs to be introduced in every state. They have also been requested to direct the district authorities to initiate more positive action against offenders and also to take initiative and keep a vigilant look out for the offenders. Cement has been declared as an Essential Commodity for purposes of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and adequate powers are available to the State Governments to take action against persons indulging in unethical practices.

Curb on big Industrial Houses

4266. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have lecided to put a curb on large industrial houses to encourage small entrepreneurs and widen the scope of the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In the Industrial Policy Statement presented to Parliament on 23rd December, 1977, Government have clearly enunciated its approach towards large houses. This is being implemented in terms of licensing policy and through the strict application of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. On the role of public sector, the Statement on Industrial Policy states that there will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. It also emphasises that not only will the public sector be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature, but it would also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer.

World Bank Aid to U.P. for construction of roads

4267. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHVAR RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of U.P. received a big amount from the World Bank for the construction of roads in that State;

(b) if so, whether there is any chance for the same Bank to help Maharashtra the same way for constructing roads in the rural area; and

(c) if not, whether the Central Government will give money to construct roads in the backward Chandrapur District of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This apparently relates to State roads. Construction of such roads is the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

Central Grants for Tribal welfare Projects in North-Eastern States

4268. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central grants made during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 so far for Tribal Welfare projects and schemes in Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) the details of such schemes approved by Central Government for the said States/Union Territories for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Tribal sub-plans have been prepared in respect of Tripura and Manipur and the amounts of special Central assistance allocated for the tribal sub-plans of these States has been as follows:

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
(1) Tripura	68·00	96·40	115·00
(2) Manipur	90·00	128·00	177·00

No tribal sub-plans have been drawn up in respect of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as they are predominantly tribal, and the entire State Plans are therefore directed for the development of the Scheduled Tribes in these States. Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh being Union Territories, the whole expenditure on their Plans is met by the Centre.

(b) The tribal sub-plan include all sectors of development like agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, cooperation, education, health, nutrition etc.

Sharing of resources between Centre and states

4269. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to revise the existing arrangements in respect of sharing resources between the Centre and the States and the question of centrally sponsored schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The question of sharing of resources between the Centre and the States is within the terms of the Seventh Finance Commission. Besides, a Committee of the National Development Council has been set up, with Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as the Chairman and the Union Finance Minister and the Chief Ministers of all States as Members, to discuss fiscal arrangements in the light of the Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

1. "To review fiscal arrangements between the States and the Centre, having regard to the provisions of the Constituion, in the light of the larger role to be assigned to State Governments in the next five years in development planning and execution, and *inter alia*,

(a) to review the working of the Gadgil Formula, and to recommend such changes in this formula as appear necessary;

(b) to review the scope of Central and Centrally sponsored schemes in sectors primarily within the responsibility of the States, in the context of the criteria last laid down by the NDC and to recommend such changes as appear necessary.

2. To advise on mobilising national resources at all levels adequate

for financing both plan and non-plan developmental outlay in the period 1978—83".

The first meeting of the Committee is being convened on 21st and 22nd August, 1978.

Rise in Price of Singer Sewing Machine

4270. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Singer Sewing Machines has risen from Rs. 600 in 1965 to Rs. 3270 during the intervening years;

(b) whether during the past 1-1/2 years the rise has been from Rs. 1725 to Rs. 3270;

(c) if so, whether this exorbitant price is not adversely affecting the people's efforts for self-employment in cottage industries;

(d) whether Government will examine the justification of this jump in prices and find out if it has been brought about by creating artificial scarcity because of virtual monopolist control over the production and distribution of these machines; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take for curbing this tendency and bring this machine within the easy reach and means of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MIATI): (a) and (b). The price range indicated does not relate to sewing machines. Presumably, the reference is to Simac knitting machines, in respect of which price increase of this order has been reported.

(c) to (e). The knitting machines marketed by M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Company are manufactured by M/s. Simac Group (India) Private Limited. The demand for these machines is not being fully met on account of the low production of the company arising from their various difficulties. Steps have been taken to render assistance to the other units making these machines with a view to stepping up the availabiilty to meet the increasing demand. It is expected that with the increase in production, increased demand satisfaction can be ensured.

Facilities for Purchase of Materials for Small Industries by Coal India Ltd.

4271. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. provide any special facilities for purchase of material for small industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facilities extended by Coal India Ltd., consist of the following:

(i) Lists of requirements of small items/spare parts are given to State Governments for circulation amongst small scale units under them;

(ii) Facilities are provided for visits to coalfields to the representatives of small industries with a view to enabling them to examine the requirements of machinery used in coal mines;

(iii) Small scale industrial units which are registered with the Small Scale Industries Organisations are automatically treated as registered with coal companies for sending limited enquiries for supply of spare parts, components etc.

(iv) Reduction/waiver of security deposits/earnest money where possible is made in favour of small units.

(v) Samples/specifications of spare parts, components etc. are provided to the small units for development of these items at their workshops;

(vi) Facilities for analysis of alloys/metals are also extended to small units free of cost.

(vii) Facilities are also extended for testing and trial of proto-types made by small units free of cost;

(viii) the units registered with coal companies are supplies tender papers free of cost.

(ix) In the cases where small units stand higher in their offers against a tender, opportunities are afforded to small units to match their price with the lowest tenderer, and if they do so, the orders are also placed on them to the extent possible.

मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सिंगरौली तापीय बिजली घर का निर्माण करने के लिए टेंडर

4272. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप सांडगी** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिर्जापुर जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सिंगरौली तापीय बिजली घर का निर्माण करने के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किए गए हैं;

(ख) कितनी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों ने इस के लिए टेंडर भेजे हैं; और

(ग) उन में से उस कम्पनी का नाम क्या है जिस ने सब से कम दरें बताई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग). मिर्जापुर जिले में सिंगरौली ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के निर्माण के लिए मुख्य टेंडर मुख्य विद्युत् उत्पादन संयंत्र और उपस्कर की सप्लाई और उत्थापन के संबंध में है । इस के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किए गए थे और टर्बो-जेनरेटर के लिए भारत को एक सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनी और तीन विदेशी कम्पनियों से तथा वाष्प जेनरेटरों के लिए भारत की सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी और एक विदेशी कम्पनी से टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे ।

निम्नतम प्रस्ताव भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज लिमिटेड से प्राप्त हुआ था जिनको आर्डर दे दिए गए हैं ।

Death of former Lt. Governor of Delhi

4273. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI:
SHRI YAGYA DUTT SHARMA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the information the police first received about the death of Shri Kishan Chand, former Lt. Governor of Delhi and state:

(a) the details of the circumstances under which his death occurred;

(b) the details of the persons who met late Shri Kishan Chand the details of the places late Shri Kishan Chand visited, immediately seven days prior to the occurrence of his death;

(c) the causes of his death; and

(d) whether any cases were proposed to be filed against him by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). A copy of the First Information Report regarding the death of Shri Kishan Chand is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2660/78].

According to Delhi Police, late Shri Kishan Chand, former Ltd. Governor of Delhi, left his residence on the evening of 9th July, 1978, at about 7.45 P.M. As he did not return home till late in the night, the matter was reported to the police who detailed search parties. Next morning, the body was found in a well. The post mortem examination report and the evidence of experts supported by oral and circumstancial evidence leads to the conclusion that Shri Kishan Chand

committed suicide by drowning himself in the well. Enquiries also revealed that during the seven days preceding his death Shri Kishan Chand had met his steno and an advocate. He used to walk 2 to 3 Kms. every evening.

(d) Late Shri Kishan Chand figures as an accused in the following two cases registered by the C.B.I.:—

(i) R.C. No. 1|78|SIU (SIB-III) dated 10-7-78 under Section 120B IPC read with 167—189, 193, 220, 344, 466, 471|466, 506 read with 34 IPC and 5(2) of Act II of 47 read with 5(1) (d) of Act II of 47 and substantive sections as mentioned.

(ii) R.C. No. 2|78|SIU (SIB-II) dated 10-7-78 under section 120B IPC|167, 220, 344, 466, 471 IPC and section 167, 220, 344, 466, 471|109 IPC.

Nomination to Public Relations Committee of Delhi Administration

4274. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news item in the Times of India, dated 25th July, 1978 that a person with several criminal convictions has been nominated to the Public Relations Committee of the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details about his previous convictions; and

(c) the reasons for appointing persons with a long criminal record to Government Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): Shri P. S. Wallace, President, Indian Christian Association, was nominated by the Delhi Administration, as a member of its Public Relations Committee as a representative of a minority community. According to information available with the Delhi Police, he was convicted in one case u|s 279|337 I.P.C. and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo 30 days simple imprisonment.

Production and distribution of Britania Biscuit Company

4275. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britania Biscuit Company, a leading Bakery in Delhi is manufacturing more than 200,000 bread loaves per day (which being an essential commodity) is not doing the proper distribution of the same;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pricing is controlled by Government of India under D.I.R. but this Company has always been following an unhealthy selling/distribution policy;

(c) whether the Company has appointed three distributors in Delhi and these distributors are charging extra amount from their so-called wholesalers and retail outlets; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to prevent such type of occurrence which are directly responsible for black-marketing/inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). It has been ascertained that M/s. Britania Biscuit Company manufacture about 1.97 lakh loaves of bread per day on an average. The Company has entrusted the supply of bread to three distributors in Delhi who in turn have appointed about 300 wholesalers in addition to themselves in Delhi for supply of bread to retailers. The price of bread at the retail level is no longer controlled under the provisions of the D.I.R. but under the provisions of Delhi Essential Articles (Price Control) Order 1977 made under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

A complaint against M/s. Britania Biscuit Company and M/s. Prabhat Agencies for indulging into restrictive trade practices in the sale and supply of bread has been received which is being investigated by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात को सीमेंट का आवंटन

4276. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सीमेंट की कमी के बारे में 2 अगस्त, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 258 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में जून, 1978 तक उत्तर प्रदेश को सप्लाई किये गये सीमेंट की मात्रा की तुलना में गुजरात को सप्लाई किये गये सीमेंट की त्रैमासिक औसत मात्रा कितनी क्या है ;

(ख) जुलाई, सितम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि के लिये गुजरात को सप्लाई किये गये सीमेंट की मात्रा की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना अधिक सीमेंट सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 में गुजरात को मांग की की तुलना में कितना कम सीमेंट सप्लाई किया गया;

(घ) क्या गुजरात में सीमेंट की अत्यधिक कमी को देखते हुए उसे इतनी मात्रा में सीमेंट दी जायेगी जिस से उस की गत वर्ष की सप्लाई की कमी भी पूरी हो जाए; और

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को सीमेंट का आवंटित कोटा गुजरात के कोटे से अधिक है यद्यपि इसकी मांग अधिक है और इसे इसकी मांग के अनुसार सीमेंट की सप्लाई क्यों नहीं की जाती ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) राज्य वर्ग के अधीन पिछले पांच वर्षों (1973-77) में गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश को किया गया सीमेन्ट का औसत प्रेषण क्रमश: 2.87 लाख और 4.31 लाख मी० टन था ।

(ख) गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश को जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1978 में किया गया त्रैमासिक आवंटन निम्न प्रकार है :—

(मी० टनों में)

राज्य	सीमेन्ट का त्रैमासिक आवंटन	तदर्थ अतिरिक्त आवंटन	योग
गुजरात	3,37,500	37,500	3,75,000
उत्तर-प्रदेश	4,95,000	20,000	5,15,000

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य ने 17 लाख मी०टन सीमेन्ट की मांग की थी जिस में से 13.40 लाख मी० टन सीमेन्ट का वस्तुत: सम्भरण किया गया था ।

(घ) राज्यों और केन्द्र सरकार में विभागों को प्रत्येक तिमाही में पहले की गई खपत के आधार पर और सीमेन्ट की उपलब्धता के अनुसार आवंटन किया जाता है ।

(ङ) इस समय प्रत्येक तिमाही में उत्तर प्रदेश को संभरित की जाने वाली सीमेंट की मात्रा इस आधार पर गुजरात को संभरित की जाने वाली मात्रा के मुकाबिले अधिक है ।

Steps to reduce Price of Cloth

4277. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to the Textiles Industries to reduce the price of cloth and to extend facilities to the rural areas for the availability of cheap cloth; and

(b) if so, to what extent the prices of cloth have come down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Prices of controlled cloth bulk of which is sold

in rural areas have remained unchanged since April, 1974 and there is no price control over the remaining production of cotton cloth and therefore the question of issue of instructions in respect of such production does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged misuse of Powers by Officers during Emergency

4278. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action Government propose to take against those All India Service Officers who have during the emergency or any time unlawfully misused power dispensing with the requirements of law, committed mischief and/or acted maliciously to brighten their job future or to save the same; and

(b) whether or not Government consider that these All India service Officers, IAS, IPS who have miserably failed to rise to the occasion should be severely punished and more senior the personnel the punishment should be more severe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Departmental action is being processed against those officers whose irregular or improper conduct has attracted the critical attention of the Shah Commission of Inquiry.

Appropriate punishment, as provided in the rules, will be given to the officers found guilty during the departmental action.

Import of Computer Peripherals

4279. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Computer peripherals are being imported;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange being spent yearly and the name of countries from where the equipment is being imported;

(c) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters has proposed to manufacture this equipment and the proposal it has been rejected; and

(d) what is the financial and other aspects if this equipment is manufactured by this company, and Government's action in this direction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Candles by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

4280. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi is given candles to sell to consumers at controlled price;

(b) the quantity of candles given for the sale to this Society during the period from 1st July, 1977 to the 30th June, 1978;

(c) the total number of branch stores run by the Society and the names and number of branch stores where these candles were sold during this period;

(d) particular reasons for not selling these controlled items at all the branch stores to give benefit to people residing in all areas;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15,965 packets, each weighing 400 grams and containing 12 pieces.

(c) The Society is running 30 branch stores. The candles were, however, sold only through the following eight branch stores:—

1. Raisina Road
2. Yojna Bhawan
3. Pandara Road
4. 'A' Block
5. Union Public Service Commission
6. R. K. Puram—Sector IV.
7. Curzon Road
8. Asia House.

(d) The above mentioned eight branch stores were initially selected by the Management of the Society for sale of candles in view of their pressing demand.

(e) Necessary steps have since been taken to sell the candles through all the 30 branch stores of the Society.

West German and American firm offer for manufacture of light transport aircraft

4281. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West German and American firms have made an offer for manufacture of light transport aircraft; and

(b) if so, furnish details of offers made and the action taken by the Government in clearing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Dornier of West Germany have offered co-sharing of work with M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in the areas of design, development, production and marketing of a light transport aircraft which is being designed and developed by them. M/s Beech Aircraft Corporation, USA, have made a collaboration proposal to Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for a manufacture of their aircraft Beechcraft B99 Airliner in HAL, after certain modifications, in which H.A.L. can participate. H.A.L. are conducting a feasibility study of the Dornier proposal. H.A.L. has invited similar proposals from various other aircraft manufacturers. They will all be evaluated before a final choice is made.

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए नियत राशि

3282. **फादर एग्थनी मुरमू** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 1.95 करोड़ अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग हैं;

(ख) क्या भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए चालू वर्ष में थोड़ी सी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए इतनी थोड़ी राशि नियत करने के क्या कारण हैं और इन लोगों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है और यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किये जाने हैं तो इस के क्या कारण है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अद्यतन उपलब्ध अनुमान के अनुसार, 1976–77 में उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या 1.91 करोड़ थी।

(ख) इस वर्ष की वार्षिक योजना में "भूमि सुधार" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत 7.75 करोड़ रु० आवंटित किए गए, जब कि राज्य सरकार ने मूल रूप से 7.50 करोड़ रु० का प्रस्ताव किया था। इसके अलावा, विकास के अन्य विभिन्न शीर्षों सभी भूमीहीन श्रमिकों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली स्कीमों के लिए धनराशि दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Practice of carrying Night-Soil on heads by Harijans

4283. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI S. R. REDDY:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take care of Harijans and to end the practice of Harijans carrying night-soil on their heads; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFIARS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Central and State Governments have specific programmes for the educational, economic and social development of Scheduled Castes in their Backward Classes Sector. These communities also stand to benefit from the General Sector Programmes of development.

Programmes to end the practice of Scheduled Castes carrying night soil on their heads are in the Backward Classes/General Sector Programme of the State Plans where the Central assistance is available through block loans and block grants. State Governments have adopted different programmes for abolishing this practice. The programmes in general include provision of wheel-barrows, sanitary equipments, conversions of dry latrines. Some of the State Governments have taken legislative measures prohibiting carrying of night soil as head load. Ministry of Works and Housing have also taken a 'Pilot project' of converting dry latrines into sanitary ones in selected towns so as to eliminate the practice of carrying night soil as head load.

The Working Group on the development of Scheduled Castes are considering specifically this question to evolve a time bound programme for professionalising this occupation and delinking it from caste.

Memorandum for National Federation of Indian Women

4284. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from National Federation of Indian Women dated June 12, 1978 expressing concern about increasing cases of molestation including raping of women of weaker sections and the working people by landlords and the Police and also listing some measures to be taken by the Government to curb such incidents; and

(b) if so, what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are attached as per Annexure 'A' [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 2661/78] As regards recommendation No. 1; section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that no woman shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such woman resides in case of a police investigation.

Recommendation No. 2 is not considered feasible and practicable.

Comments of State Governments/ Union Territories are being invited in respect of recommendation Nos. 3 and 4.

So far as recommendation No. 5 is concerned, an offence of rape is punishable with rigorous imprisonment upto ten years and fine under Section 376 of Indian Penal Code. Similarly, an offence of out-raging modesty of woman is punishable with Rigorous imprisonment upto two years and fine. Even for uttering a word or a gesture intended to insult the modesty of a

woman, imprisonment upto one year and fine can be awarded under section 509 Indian Penal Code. These punishments are severe and deterrent and are considered adequate.

Complaints againts working of I.B.M.

4285. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received compiaints against the working of I.B.M.,

(b) if so, whether Government have since inquired into the working of this undertaking, and

(c) nature of irregularity found and nature of action taken by Government to improve the drawback of this undertaking?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a): No, Sir. However, the Comptroller and Auditor General suggested that Government should consider 'whether the rates and prices charged by IBM with effect from 1st January, 1969 are justified by the facts of the case.'

(b) and (c): An Inter-Ministerial Working Group was constituted by Government to go into the question of cost of IMB (and of ICL) and hire rates or prices charged by them. The Report of the Group and the recommendations of a Committee of Secretaries, which examined the Report, have been considered by Government, which has directed the concerned Ministries/Departments to take follow-up action, wherever necessary. The IBM have, however, ceased their operations in India with effect from 1st June, 1978.

Antodaya programme in States

4286. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of States where Antodaya programme has been launched;

(b) what is the financial outlay during the current year for each State for the programme;

(c) what are the salient features of the programme; and

(d) what follow-up action the Central Government is taking for the success of the programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Only Rajasthan State Government has launched an Antodaya programme, named as such.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 2 crores, as proposed by the Rajasthan Government, has been included in the State's Annual Plan 1978-79.

(c) The programme envisages indentification of the five poorest families in each village and assistance to these families to improve their economic conditions through suitable family-based programmes. About 2.50 lakh families are expected to be covered by this scheme.

(d) As it is a State plan scheme, the question of the Central Government taking any follow up action does not arise.

Revision of Wages of Colliery workers

4287. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many years ago the minimum wages for the Colliery workers were fixed;

(b) whether under an old agreement, the wages of the colliery workers should be reviwed and revised this year; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken for the revision of wages of these workers this year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Minimum wages of the colliery workers were fixed under the bipartite National Coal Wage Agreement for four years effective from 1st January, 1975. The question of revision of wages from 1st January, 1979 is already under consideration and its mechanism is under discussion with representatives of the Central Trade Union organisations.

नन्दा देवी को अमरीकी पर्वतीय दल

4288. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समाचार में क्या सच्चाई है कि नंदा देवी पर हाल ही में चढ़ने वाले अमरीकी पर्वती दल का उद्देश्य पहले रखे गये परमाणु अस्त्रों का पता लगाना था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त दल ने पर्वतारोहण से पूर्व सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त की थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) समाचार को सिद्ध करने के लिए जिसका उल्लेख किया गया है कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ग) और (घ) : ऐसे मामलों में सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार एक भारतीय सम्पर्क अधिकारी दल के साथ सम्बन्ध था।

स्टेनलेस स्टील को सख्त बनाने के लिये संयंत्र

4289. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेनलेस स्टील उद्योग अपेक्षित सख्त किस्म के स्टेनलेस स्टील रोल्स प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई का अनुभव कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में स्टेनलेस स्टील को सख्त बनाने का अभी तक कोई संयंत्र नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इस समय दो एकक विभिन्न प्रकार के स्टेनलेस स्टील फर्नेस रोलरों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने पहले ही विभिन्न प्रिआरिटी उपभोक्ताओं जिसमें स्टील प्लांट शामिल हैं को सप्लाई की है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में महाप्रबंधक के रूप में एक कनिष्ठ अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

4290. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में एक कनिष्ठ अधिकारी, जो 800–1300 रुपये के वेतनमान में कार्य कर रहा है, को 2200–2250 रुपए के वेतनमान में अतिरिक्त महाप्रबन्धक के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत करेगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बोर्ड ने उस पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए एक अधिकारी का चयन किया था जो इस समय 800–1450 रुपये के वेतनमान में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सहायक परिवहन आयुक्त के पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। परन्तु, अब बोर्ड इस चयन और नियुक्ति के मामले की समीक्षा कर रहा है।

Setting up of a Committee for the Division of Import Export cargo from Bombay Harbour

4291. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee has been set up to examine the question of minimising the diversion of import export Cargo from Bombay Harbour to other major and developed ports;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted so far; and

(c) if not, what progress has been made so far to avoid congestion at Bombay Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b): Government are considering the setting up of a Committee to examine the question of maximising the diversion of export/import cargo from Bombay Port to other major and developed ports.

(c) A Standing Committee has already been constituted for rationalised distribution of cargo at the major ports. Other measures taken to relieve congestion at Bombay include diversion of traffic to other ports, mid-stream unloading into barges wherever it is feasible and augmentation of strength of shore labour. Discussions have also been held at appropriate levels with the concerned agencies to expedite unloading of cargo at Bombay.

Negotiations regarding acquiring of Deep penetration Aircraft

4292. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 229 on 22nd February, 1978 regarding acquiring of a deep penetration aircraft and state:

(a) whether the negotiations have since been finalised in the matter; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A decision is expected to be taken in the near future.

Financial Assistance to Harijans Development Corporation of Kerala

4293. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijan Development Corporation of Kerala requested for financial assistance for the projects and development activities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to extend assistance to the activities of the Harijan Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Harijan Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is an approved scheme in State Plan. Therefore, Central assistance is available from block grants and black loans. No specific proposals have been received from the Corporation, barring what was incorporated in the State's proposals for Annual Plan 1978-79. Recently Ministry of Home Affairs reviewed the functioning of various State Corporations and a proposal to extend specific Central assistance to such Corporations is under consideration.

S. C. and S. T. workers in Government undertaking in Kerala

4294. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked for latest report on the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes workers in all the Government of India Undertakings in Kerala;

(b) how far they fulfilled the required quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) what steps are being taken to fiulfil the quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Information about the progress of implementation of the reservation orders in so far as the year 1977 is concerned which has been called for from the public enterprises having their units in Kerala has not yet been received from all the units. Action is being taken to collect the required information from the concerned units and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Representation received from workers/ Staff of HINDALCO (U.P.)

4295. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the workers/staff of Hindalco (U.P.) for nationalisation of the Birla owned Hindalco;

(b) if any similar communication on the matter has been received from the U.P. State Government; and

(c) whether the Government are examining the case for nationalisation of HINDALCO or taking any other suitable action against it under the Companies Act or any other law/enactment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The representations from the worker/staff of HINDALCO and from the Government of Uttar Pradesh are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Steel and Mines. No final decision has yet been taken.

Setting up of cement factories in Chandrapur

4296. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of entrepreneurs have submitted proposals for locating cement factories in the backward district of Chandrapur in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the total number of such proposals and from whom they have been received; and

(c) what infrastructural facilities are considered necessary for speedy implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The following eight schemes have been received for locating cement factories in the Chandrapur District of Maharashtra:—

1. M/s. New India Mining Corporation, Bombay.
2. Shri Ram Agarwal, New Delhi.
3. M/s. Punalur Paper Mills, Punalur, Kerala.
4. M/s. Development Corporation of Vidharba Limited.
5. M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited, Bombay.
6. M/s. Century Spinning & Mfg. Company Limited.
7. M/s. Ordinary Portland Cement Mfg. Company Limited, Nagpur.
8. M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation Limited.

(c) The main infrastructural facilities considered essential for the implementation of cement projects are lime stone deposits, coal, power, water and railway transport.

Setting up of industries in Backward areas of Vidarbha and Marathawada

4297. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what special steps have been taken during a period of last one year and what measures are likely to be adopted soon to remove the industrial backwardness of Vidarbha and Marathawada regions of Maharashtra State;

(b) are there any new proposed industrial projects and schemes of the Central and State Governments for the said regions; and

(c) if so, the nature and details thereof and when they are likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a): The Government have decided that no more licences should be issued to new industrial units within certain limits of different metropolitan cities having a population of more than 1 million and urban areas with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census. State Governments and financial institutions will be requested to deny support in these areas to those industries which do not require an industrial licence but the investment is large. The Government would also consider providing assistance to large existing industries which want to shift from congested metropolitan cities to approved locations in backward areas. Government have since decided that if an industrial undertaking wishes to shift its entire manufacturing activity from forward to backward area within the same State there will be no need to obtain prior permission of the Government of India for such a change of location provided that prior permission of the State Government is obtained by the Industrial undertaking.

With a view to shifting the focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries from big cities and State capitals to the rural areas and small towns, District Industries Centres are being set up all over the country to attend to all the requirements of small and village industries under one roof.

Out of 8 districts of Vidarbha region 4 districts *viz.* Bhandara, Muldhana, Chandrapur and Yeotmal and all the 5 districts of Marathawada, region *viz.* Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani have been declared as industrially backward. Industrial units set up in these districts are eligible to the following incentives:

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Deduction in income-tax

(iii) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items which are otherwise banned in the country.

(v) Interest subsidy.

(vi) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National small Industries Corporation Ltd.

(vii) Special facilities for importing raw materials.

In addition to these incentives industrial units set up in Chandrapur district of Vidarbha region and Aurangabad district of Marathawada region are eligible to Central Investment subsidy.

(b) and (c): The State Government has set up 4 Regional Development Corporations *viz.* Marathawada Development Corporation, Vidarbha Development Corporation, Konkan Development Corporation and Western Maharashtra Development Corporation.

These Corporations, including Marathawada and Vidarbha Corporations have been undertaking several projects for the development of these regions. The Marathawada Development Corporation has undertaken/proposes to undertake projects like integrated powerloom projects, cattle development and dairy programme, leather garments, etc. The Vidarbha Development Corporation has undertaken/proposes to undertake protects relating to dairy development, tasar silk, powerlooms etc. The Maharashtra State Textile Corporation is setting up a textile mill at Aurangabad.

The State Government proposes to take up geological investigation for (i) Coal in Nagpur, Chandrapur and Yeotmal districts (ii) Kyanite—Sillimanite in Bhandara district (iii) limestone in Chandrapur and Yeotmal districts (iv) Semi-precious stones in Marathawada region and (v) Clays and Graphite in Chandrapur district.

Under the new scheme of the Central Government, 10 District Industries Centres located in Marathawada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra have been sanctioned. These are Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana; Chandarpur Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Wardha and Yeotmal.

During the period from 1-1-77 to 30th June, 1978, Central Government have issued Letters of Intent for setting up of five projects in Vidarbha and 18 projects in Marathawada regions of Maharashtra. The Central Government have also issued industrial licences for one project in Vidarbha and two projects in Marathawada during the period from 1-1-78 to 30th June, 1978.

Under the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy 276 units of Aurangabad and 85 units of Chandarpur set up after 26-8-71 have been granted subsidy to the extent of Rs. 380.83 lakhs and Rs. 66 61 lakhs respectively.

भागलपुर से हथकरघा उत्पादों की बिक्री से आय

4298. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए योजना में बिहार में भागलपुर को भी शामिल किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) सरकार को भागलपुर से हथकरघा उत्पादों की बिक्री से प्रति वर्ष कितनी आय होती है; और

(घ) इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनको सुविधाएं देने हेतु क्या उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) (1) भागलपुर जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है। यह केन्द्रीय राजसहायता योजना व रियायती वित्त योजना के अन्तर्गत भी आता है।

(2) भागलपुर जिला केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति गहन हथकरघा विकास परियोजना व निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ख) लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान पटना (बिहार) द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लघु क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित उद्योगों के विकास के अवसर हैं :—

(1) संसाधनों पर आधारित उद्योग

(1) पीसे हुए मसाले।
(2) रस्सी व बान बनाना।
(3) बिजली के लकड़ी के सामान।
(4) अस्थि-चूर्ण (बोन मील)
(5) चमड़े के जूते ।
(6) मंजन ।

(2) मांग पर आधारित उद्योग

(1) तार की कीलें व पेंच।
(2) कब्जे व बाशर।
(3) लोहा-ढलाई का कारखाना ।
(4) तिरपाल ।
(5) बाइसिकल के हिस्से व सहायक सामान ।
(6) डिटरजेंट पाऊडर।

(7) सिले-सिलाए वस्त्र ।
(8) होजरी ।
(9) वस्त्रों के सिम्बे ।
(10) विद्युतकरण व हथकरघा ।
(11) ग्रीसरी बेयर ।
(12) खनिजों की पिसाई ।
(13) स्पन पाइप ।
(14) चिकारी की हुई टायलें ।
(15) इमारतों के लिए ईंटें ।
(16) एल० टी० इन्सुलेटर ।
(17) बिजली की मोटरों की मरम्मत रिवाइंडिंग की दुकान ।
(18) आईसी एग्रीकल्चर इम्पलीमेंट्स सहित कम-लागत के रेडियो ।

(ग) जिलावार जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं

(घ) भागलपुर जिले में गहन विकास परियोजना के निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले बुनकरों को क्रियान्वयन अभिकरणों से, प्रशिक्षण सुविधा करघों का आधुनिकीकरण, धागे की पूर्ति तथा अन्य निवेशों व उनके द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादों के विपणन के रूप में इकट्ठी सहायता मिलती है ।

Seminar on Medical Electronics at Madras

4299. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on medical electronics organised by the Institution of Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering was held recently at Madras;

(b) if so, whether the symposium has suggested for setting up an organisation like Steel Authority of India; and

(c) if so, the views of Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): No, Sir.

(c): Does not arise.

National Highway of Gujarat

4300. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is far behind the Nagpur Plan in the matter of National Highways;

(b) what is the total length of National Highways in Gujarat as against the target fixed under the Nagpur Plan;

(c) percentage of shortfall;

(d) steps taken to remove this shortfall in order to bring it on par with other States; and

(e) provisions made or proposed to be made in the Sixth Plan for National Highways in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Reference appears to relate to the document on 'Post-War Road Development in India' which represents the proceedings of the Conference of Chief Engineers held at Nagpur in 1943 containining a broad outline plan for road development for catering to traffic requirements during next 20 years. Those proceedings did not indicate any Statewise target for National Highways for any State. No comparison is, therefore, possible. At present the country has 28970 Kms. of National Highways out of which 1352 Kms are in Gujarat. Further expansion of the N.H. System is dependent upon the availability of resources and other priority considerations. National Highways are not declared on any area, regional or State basis.

(e) No indication in this regard is possible at the stage as 1978—83 Plan is yet to be finalised.

Provisional Allotment of Funds to States in Sixth Plan

4301. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for Sixth Five Year Plan Government have decided provisionally the expenditure amount of Rs. 1,17,000 crores;

(b) if so, the provisional allotment made to each State and the basis for provisional allotment;

(c) the provisional requirement for Sixth Five Year Plan given by each State; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Centre and every State in the last Fifth Five Year Plan upto 1970—78?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a): The Draft Five Year Plan for 1978—83, which was earlier discussed in this House, has proposed the everall investment of Rs. 116,240 crores, of which the Public Sector outlay would be Rs. 69,380 crores.

(b) and (c): The public sector outlay has not yet been divided as between the Central Plan and the Plans of States and Union Territories. The States' Five-Year plan proposals are awaited.

(d): A statement is attached.

Statement

Outlay and anticipated Expenditure in the Fifth Plan

(Rs. crores)

	Plan outlay 1974—79	Anticipated expenditure 1974—78
Centre	20404·00	14944·00
States:		
1. Andhra Pradesh	1333·58	1026·68
2. Assam	473·84	293·60
3. Bihar	1296·06	914·96
4. Gujarat	1185·76	967·23
5. Haryana	601·34	497·83
6. Himachal Pradesh	238·95	163·88
7. Jammu & Kashmir	362·64	277·50
8. Karnataka	997·67	767·76
9. Kerala	568·96	465·61
10. Madhya Pradesh	1379·71	1034·66
11. Maharashtra	2347·61	1851·99
12. Manipur	92·86	64·97

	Plan outlay 1974—79	Anticipated expenditure 1974—78
13. Meghalaya	89·53	72·20
14. Nagaland	83·63	69·32
15. Orissa	585·02	459·40
16. Pnjab	1013·49	727·32
17. Rajasthan	709·24	620·77
18. Sikkim	39·64	25·12
19. Tamil Nadu	1122.32	817·43
20. Tripura	69·68	52·39
21. Uttar Prdesh	2445·86	2122·12
22. West Bengal	1246·8;	874·21
TOTAL	18284·22	14165·95
Union Territori s :		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33·72	23·25
2. Arunachal Pradesh	63·30	41·66
3. Chandigarh	39·76	27·60
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9·40	5·73
5. Delhi	316·01	249·03
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	85·00	65·57
7. Lakshdweep	6·23	4·20
8. Mizoram	46·59	32·89
9. Pondicherry	34·04	24·86
TOTAL	634·06	472·79
GRAND TOTAL— ALL INDIA	39322	29583

Licences given to Multinationals, Big Houses, Private and Public Sectors

4302. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial licences were sanctioned by Government in 1975-76 to 1977-78 to private sectors, multinationals, big houses and public sectors;

(b) whether fulfledged production of all licenced industries is not coming out; and

(c) if so, what is the total number of licences and their value given to every private sector concern, multinationals, big houses and public sector concerns year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) An Industrial Licence is issued with an initial validity period of 2 years, which can be extended for a period of another 2 years on the basis of adequate justification. It therefore, takes about 3 to 4 years for an Industrial Licence to fructify. Generally large projects have a greater period of gestation. It is, thus, too early to forcast fulfledged production of all units to which industrial licences were sanctioned in 1975-76 to 1977-78.

(c) Industrial Licences are issued in terms of quantity and not value. Details of all Industrial Licencs, including the name of the party, item of manufacture and capacity, etc. are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

Setting up of New Industries in Orissa

4303. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to start aluminium industry sponge iron industry, watch making industry and other new industries in Orissa State with the help of Public Sector and Government during 1978-79;

(b) if so, which industry is proposed to be started in 1978-79 and what action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) what amount has been provided for these industries in 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). No aluminium plant is likely to be set up in the public sector in Orissa in the year 1978-79. As regards sponge iron industry, a letter of intent has been issued in favour of Industries Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited, Orissa. A watch assembling unit is being set up with H.M.T.'s assistance at Bhubaneshwar.

2. Both the aforesaid projects are as yet at a preliminary stage. As and when the proposals take a final shape, the question of providing necessary funds will be examined.

"I.A.F. Nose Dives to Critical Situation"

4304. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the article published in 'Blitz' on July 8, 1978 under the heading "with a dozen crashes in a month poor training and maintenance IAF Nose dives to critical situation"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no basis for the statements made or apprehensions expressed in the article. There has been an overall decline in the accident rate in recent times. The total number of accidents in the period between January and July during the last three years was nearly 33 per cent less than the corresponding figure for the previous three years. The rate of accident per 10,000 hours of flying, causing loss of aircraft, has declined from 1.39 in 1976 to 04 for the year 1978 upto 14th August.

This improvement is the result of concerted measures taken to promote flight safety through better training, improved maintenance and better supperior guidance and supervision.

Documentary films in tribal districts

4305. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed and finalised to produce documentary films in tribal districts;

(b) if so, the names of the tribes so far identified and proposed for documentary films;

(c) the themes of the documentary films; and

(d) funds provided for the same for the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Films Division has planned to produce the following documentary films concerning tribal areas during current year:—

1. Tribal development covering Todas of Nilgiris, Bheels of Gujarat and Abhuj Madias of Bastar.

2. Life and Culture of Chattisgarh;

3. Forestry as an Aid to Tribal Economy;

4. Weaning tribals to settled Cultivation; and

5. Cultural problems of Tribes in Eastern region.

Besides, a scheme is under consideration for production of rural biased story type films in 16 mm on subjects of special interest, among others, to tribal areas and tribal people in the Rolling Plan 78—83.

(d) Funds are not provided filmwise and as such no specific funds have been provided for films on tribals.

Project reports on the economic uplift of primitive tribes

4306. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received the project reports from the States for the economic upliftment of most primitive tribes;

(b) if so, names of the States with the names of the tribes covered in the reports;

(c) the allocation made by the States and assistance provided by the Centre for the year 1978-79; and

(d) the reasons for the delay for preparation of project reports by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Project reports for the development of the most primitive tribes have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orisa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Project reports have not been received in respect of all the primitive tribes from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(b) As per Annexure—I [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2662/78].

(c) No State has made allocation for the primitive tribes, the programmes in respect of which qualify entirely for Special Central Assistance for their funding. The assistance earmarked for the States/U.T. for 1978-79 is shown in Annexure II [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2662/78]. The amounts released as first instalment by the Centre to the States by way of Assistance are shown in Annexure III. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2662/78].

(d) Preparation of Project Report for the primitive tribes is time consuming and hence the delay.

Road Development in Tribal Areas

4307. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared any scheme for the development of road communication in the

tribal sub-plan areas of the country in the Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the assistance proposed to be provided by his Ministry to the States for tribal sub-plan roads and bridges;

(c) the states provided from State sector for these areas; State-wise; and

(d) progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d) Presumably Member is having in mind the 1978—83 Plan. This Plan is yet to be finalised and it is, therefore, too early to indicate the final provisions in that Plan for Central assistance for Tribal sub-plan roads. However, following provisions exist in 1978-79 for road/bridge works in tribal areas:—

	Rs. Crores
Central Sector	9
State Sector	62

In addition, provision of Rs. 2 crores also exists in 1978-79 for Special Central Assistance to States for the development of roads in the Tribal areas.

Recruitment Rules in Industry Ministry

4308. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Recruitment Rules published in Part II Gazette of India dated 1st January, 1972 under G.S.R. No. 44 Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, New Delhi dated the 30th November, 1971 and deemed to have come into force from the 11th day of February, 1970 are implemented, if so, when;

(b) whether the above stated qualification restriction rule for departmental promotions are also equally applicable for higher ranks including gazetted officers, if not, the justification therefor;

(c) whether non-diploma holders have been promoted or kept on *ad hoc* promotions for more than one year; and the eligible officials have not been regularised in their places; and

(d) if so, how many officers are working on *ad-hoc* basis for more than one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion Policy in Industry Ministry

4309. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SIPO's are stagnating for more than 16 years and there is no hope for promotion in the next few years and no remedial steps are being taken to remove stagnation at SIPO's level;

(b) whether it is the result of arbitrary and defective promotion policy rules framed by the department to help only senior and Administration officials;

(c) whether it is a fact that Gazetted level officials had been given more promotional chances on the promotion style of D.G.T.D. by creation of additional higher posts at higher level like that of I.A.S. Director's etc., but the same facility had been denied to SIPO's as in the case of all J.T.O.'s in D.G.T.D. equivalent to SIPO's who were promoted as gazetted officers and the posts of non-gazetted officers were abolished whereas D.C. (SSI) had denied this justice to non-gazetted officers; and

(d) whether there had been expansion in all ranks but no expansion of posts of A.D. (Gde-II) level and the reasons why different scales exist for

A.D (GD.-II) posts for different trades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) It would not be correct to say that all SIPOs are stagnating for more than 16 yetars because out of a total strength of 468, there are only 9 SIPOs who have not yet got their promotions. The cases for promotion of these SIPOs would be considered as and when vacancies in the higher grade, namely that of A.D. Grade-II take place. The number of posts of A.Ds. Gr. II is only 96. Only those SIPOs who have put in the prescribed period of service and who are eligible on the basis of their past performance and suitability are promoted to the higher grade. Promotion to A.D. Grade-II is not an automatic process based on seniority. The recruitment rules for the SIPOs and A.Ds. Grade II as for other ranks in the office of DC(SSI) have been framed by the Ministry of Industry according to the prescribed procedure in consultation with the Department of Personnel/ Ministry of Home Affairs and U.P.S.C.

(c) The organisational pattern of SIDO is different from that of DGTD because of the difference in their objectives, nature of activities and field of operation. However, it would not be correct to say that the gazetted level officials have been deliberately given more promotional chances than the non-gazetted officials, Since on promotion they enter the gazetted ranks, the question of disparity in the promotional policy governing SIPOs *vis-a-vis* other gazetted posts does not arise.

(d) There has been some expansion in cadres of SIDO which has not been to the exclusion of A.Ds. (Gr. II) as 29 posts in the rank of A.Ds. (Gr. II) have been created during the last seven years. The 2 pay scales of A.Ds. (Gr. II) have been prescribed on the basis of recommendations of the Third Pay Commission: (i) Rs. 650-1200 for posts created for work connected with economic investigation, statistics and data bank and (ii) Rs. 650—960 for posts connected with other work. The posts of economic investigations, statistics and data bank are feeder posts for Grade IV of I.E.S. and I.S.S. and have, therefore, to adhere to pay scales prescribed under these services, and for similar posts in other Ministries.

Sick textile mills taken over by N.T.C.

4310. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed to produce cheap cloth for the need of poor section of the country; and

(b) if so, to what extent the achievement has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) The role assigned to the National Textile Corporation has been spelt out in the recent statement made on 7th August in the House on Textile Policy. The N.T.C. besides participating in the production of controlled cloth would also be assisted in substantially stepping up their production, particularly in low-priced varieties with the accent on the needs of the common man. The N.T.C. mills would endeavour to reduce the cost of production and improve the quality of fabrics both by modernising their equipment and through increased use of cheaper synthetic fibres.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा कृषकों और उद्योगपतियों को सुविधा

4311. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषकों और छोटे उद्योगपतियों को सुविधाएं देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड को कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे सुझाव क्या हैं और उक्त बोर्ड ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण समिति की सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को, जिन में मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, सितम्बर, 1974 में भेज देने के अलावा केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारी, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों आदि से समय समय पर सम्पर्क बनाए रहे हैं ताकि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि को तथा लघु उद्योग यूनिटों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा मिले। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण समिति को नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार की थी और बिजली सप्लाई के मामले में ग्रामीण उपभोक्ताओं को होने वाली कठिनाइयों का अध्ययन इस ने किया है। केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारी राज्यों को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बिजली सप्लाई की गुणता में और उपभोक्ताओं को दी जाने वाली सेवाओं में सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में भी परामर्श देते रहे हैं ताकि विद्युत् उत्पादन में हुई प्रगति से समूची अर्थव्यवस्था को लाभ मिल सके।

2. मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आटे की चक्की उपभोक्ताओं के लिए 10 हार्स पावर कनेक्शन के लिए न्यूनतम दर 107.50 रुपए है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आटे की चक्की से 18 प्रतिशत वार्षिक गारण्टी पर भी जोर नहीं दिया जाता। सितम्बर, 1977 से मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने आटे की चक्कियों समेत सभी ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए टैरिफ में 20 प्रतिशत की रियायत दे दी है। यह रियायत न्यूनतम दरों पर भी है। पम्पसेट उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली सप्लाई की टैरिफ पहले 5 वर्षों के लिए 5 रुपए प्रति हार्स पावर प्रति मास अनुरक्षण प्रभार के तौर पर है तथा वास्तविक उपभोग के लिए 16 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है। इसके बाद दर 16 पैसे प्रति यूनिट हो जाती है और अनुरक्षण प्रभार वसूल नहीं किया जाता।

रोड रोलरों का निर्माण

4312. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कितने रोड़ रोलरों का निर्माण किया गया था तथा उनका मूल्य क्या था ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने रोलरों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा उनमें से अब तक कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के रोड रोलरों का निर्माण किया गया है तथा कितने रोड रोलरों का अभी निर्माण किया जाना है ;

(ग) ये रोड रोलर कहां और किन-किन कंट्रैक्टरों द्वारा बनाए जाते हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में गुजरात को कितने नए रोड रोलर दिए गए और वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए उनकी मांग क्या है, इस मांग को कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा। अब तक गुजरात को कितने रोड रोलर दिए गए हैं तथा शेष कब तक दिए जाएंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शान्ता बसतो) : (क) वांछित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा	मूल्य (लाख रुपए में)
1	2	3
1976-77	187 नग	269.73
1977-78	716 नग	999.73

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में 790 नगों के उत्पादन की आशा है। अप्रैल-जून 1978 में अब तक 213.76 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के 155 नग का उत्पादन हुआ है। शेष 635 नगों का उत्पादन वित्त वर्ष की शेष अवधि में होने की आशा है।

(ग) रोड रोलरों के निर्माताओं के नाम व स्थान नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

1. मे० जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी, लिमिटेड, 63, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता।
2. मे० गार्डन रिच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड, 43/46, गार्डन रिच, कलकत्ता।
3. मे० वाक इंजीनियरिंग (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, 326, एम० के० एन० रोड, अलन्दुर, मद्रास।
4. मे० सयाजी आयरन एण्ड इंजीनियर्स कं० प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, चानी रोड, बड़ोदा।
5. मे० कमानी इंजीनियर्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, एल० बी० शास्त्री मार्ग, कुर्ला, बम्बई।
6. मे० ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, अंगस वर्क्स, अंगस पी० ओ०, जिला हुगली, वेस्ट बंगाल।
7. मे० स्पीडक्राफ्ट प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, साबेनगर, पटना।
8. मे० ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियर्स कं० लिमिटेड, पो० ओ० टीटागढ़, जिला 24—परगना, वेस्ट बंगाल।

(ब) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1976-77 और 1977-78 की अवधि में गुजरात को 69 रोड रोलर दिए गए थे। पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय (डी०जी०एस०एण्ड डी०) ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने और मांग नहीं की है। फिर भी, सीधी मांग करने वाले अधिकारियों को सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए 31 मार्च, 1979 तक के लिए दर संविदा/मूल्य समझौते किए गए हैं।

Complaints regarding orders placed by the department of Defence Production on M/s Auto Pins, Faridabad

4313. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received by Government regarding placement of huge orders for supply of motor parts and other machinery by the Department of Defence Production with M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd., Faridabad and its allied concerns, contrary to the norms and procedures and on an arbitrary manner at the discretion of the General Manager, Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur;

(b) whether the orders placed with these firms during emergency were in an irregular manner without calling for tenders, quotations, etc.;

(c) whether these firms secured Government orders at very high rates;

(d) if so, full facts; and

(e) whether Government contemplate a thorough probe into the affairs of these firms and take action against its proprietors, Directors, Managers, etc., and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (e). Only one such complaint was received in December, 1977. This complaint was investigated by a Board of Inquiry, consisting of Additional Director General of Ordnance Factories, and the conclusions arrived at by the Board of Inquiry did not substantiate the allegations made.

Complaints against high ranking officers of D.T.C.

4314. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mention has been made in the report of the Committee appointed by the Central Government about the complaints in regard to the negligence of the high ranking officers of the Delhi Transport Corporation towards their duties and their non-presence on duty in time;

(b) whether some of the buses are being plied only in the Government papers and not on the roads; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such irregularities and provide facilities for the increasing traffic in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reference is obviously to the observations contained in the report of the D.T.C. Enquiry Committee that some D.T.C. buses, which are outshedded, return to the depots, without completing their scheduled trips, for one defect or the other. This phenomenon is, however, not peculiar to this Corporation alone. The buses of even the best managed State Road Transport Undertakings in the country sometimes break-down on the way, because of mechanical defects, after they are outshedded, and return to the depots, without rendering all the scheduled trips. It would not be correct to say that any irregularity is involved, when buses breakdown en-route and have to return to the depots for attention.

(c) The loss of kilometerage on account of breakdown of DTC buses *en-route* is now about 20 per cent. Every effort is being made to bring

this rate down to a reasonable level. Towards this end, the Corporation has been endeavouring to improve the arrangements for maintenance of buses to increase the reliability of its services and achieve optium utilisation of its fleet. The Corporation proposes to purchase about 200 more buses during the current financial year, in addition to the 59 buses against the last year's orders which were received between 1st April to 30th June' 1978 and another 69 buses which are also expected to be received this year out of the orders placed in 1977-78.

कोटा जिले के मोडक स्थान पर सीमेंट का कारखाना

4315. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के कोटा जिला में मोडक में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने की प्रस्तावित योजना पर काम आरम्भ हो गया है और यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने में उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा और इस उद्योग को स्थापित करने वाली कम्पनी को केन्द्र सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की है; और

(ख) क्या यह कारखाना बिड़ला से सम्बन्धित है और यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिए किस आधार पर लाइसेंस दिया गया है यद्यपि बिड़ला बन्धुओं पर सरकार की वसूली बाकी है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख). 20 फरवरी, 1978 को मैसर्स मंगलम् सीमेंट कम्पनी को राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में मोडक में प्रतिवर्ष 4.00 लाख मीट्रिक टन पोर्टलेंड सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया था। उन्होंने अपनी परियोजना के लिए खनन पट्टा प्राप्त कर लिया है और रेलवे से भी अनुमति ले ली है। आवश्यक वित्तीय ऋणों के लिए उन्होंने आई० डी० बी० आई० से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया तथा बैंक ने उन्हें ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिया है। कम्पनी ने यह भी कहा है कि 24 फरवरी, 1978 को उन्होंने संयंत्र तथा मशीनों के लिए आदेश दे दिए हैं और दो वर्षों के अन्दर इनके मिल जाने की आशा है। उन्हें 1980 के मध्य तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है।

इस कम्पनी की अंशपूंजी में केन्द्र सरकार भागीदार नहीं है किन्तु कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तावित वित्तीय ढांचे के अनुसार यह पाया गया है कि राजस्थान सरकार राजस्थान राज्य उद्योग तथा खनन विकास निगम लिमिटेड के जरिए इस कम्पनी की अंशपूंजी में भाग ले रही है।

यह कम्पनी बिड़ला ग्रुप की कम्पनियों की है। वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार इस प्रकार की कम्पनियों से मिले हुए आवेदनपत्रों पर केवल लोकहित में ही विचार किया जाता है। आशयपत्र जारी करने में लोकहित में की गई सिफारिशों के औचित्य का निर्धारण करने के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त ये हैं --

(1) आधारभूत महत्व के वे उद्योग जिनमें विस्तार किया जाना आवश्यक है तथा जिनके लिए अन्य पार्टियों से प्रस्ताव न मिल रहे हों। इस उद्देश्य के लिए फरवरी, 1973 के नीति विवरण के अनुबन्ध 1 में दर्ज उद्योग आधारभूत महत्व के उद्योग माने जाते हैं।

(2) निर्यातोन्मुख उद्योग।

(3) उद्योग जिनमें पर्याप्त आयात प्रतिस्थापन अन्तर्ग्रस्त है। चूंकि सीमेंट एक ऐसी वस्तु है जिसे फरवरी, 1973 के नीति विवरण के अनुबन्ध 1 में विशिष्ट तौर पर शामिल किया गया है, इस प्रकरण में लोकहित का विचार सिद्ध हो गया था। अतएव गुणावगुण के आधार पर उनके आवेदन पत्र पर स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी।

Re-employment of retrenched employees of HAL, Bangalore

4316. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to take back the employees of the HAL, Bangalore who were retrenched during emergency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). In pursuance of Government decision, all cases of employees who had been dismissed, discharged or whose services had been terminated during emergency, have been reviewed. As a result, four employees have been reinstated.

Take over of Industries of Jaipuria

4317. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries of Jaipuria have been taken over by Government and how many have been left and why any of them have been left when all the industries were run by the same family;

(b) how many of the taken over industries are sick; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the industrialists make sick a few industries advertently and utilise the money in other industries to gain more and leave the other to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Question refers to the take-over of six textile undertakings of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur on 13th April 1978. The above take-over was in terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The question of take-over of other industries of Jaipuria did not arise since such a take-over would not have merited action under the purview of this Act.

(c) There are various reasons for sickness in industries and one of them could be diversion of funds from one industry to another, without taking into account the needs of the industry from which the funds are generated.

Renewal of licences to M/s. Porrit and Spencers (Asia) Ltd.

4318. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Porrit and Spencers (Asia) Ltd., Faridabad has applied for renewal of their industrial licence expiring in October, 1979 after completing ten years of their establishment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the details of letter of intent issued to them vary from the industrial licence and what are these details; and

(c) if so, what is the future policy of Government for the grant of renewal of their industrial licence when the company has not been able to pass on the know-how to this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Entry of Aeroplanes in Kutch

4319. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kutch district more than twelve times the unknown aeroplanes entered in our border area from 1st January, 1977 to 30th April, 1978;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether it is in the notice of Government from which countries these aeroplanes came to India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Only two incidents of intrusion of Pakistani aircraft into our Air space took place during the period of fifteen months between January 1977 to April 1978. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan through the Ministry of External Affairs.

Office Bearers of H.A.L. Bangalore

4320. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of office bearers and members of Hindustan Aeronautics Officers Association Bangalore are being victimised and harassed by the management of HAL;

(b) if so, what are the names of such persons and other details;

(c) on what grounds they were victimised;

(d) whether it is a fact that the management of the HAL, has refused to recognize its Officers Association under the Trade Unions Act, 1926; and

(e) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). A recognised Union, registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, is already functioning in HAL, Bangalore. The registration of the Officers' Association of HAL recently as a trade union under the Trade Unions Act, has resulted in more than one trade union in the unit. HAL are considering recognition of the Officers' Association in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

B.H.E.L's collaboration Contracts with German Multinational

4321. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BHEL have entered into major collaboration contracts with German Multinational without following the prescribed norms and modes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some high ups in the BHEL were instrumental in speeding up the contracts; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to investigate the irregularities and officials responsible for entering the contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) BHEL has at present three collaboration agreements with Siemens who are a West Germany Multinational firm and one with their subsidiary Kraftwork Union (KWU). These collaborations are for the manufacture of (i) Industrial Drive Turbines; (ii) Thyristor Convertor and Application Engg.; (iii) Thyristor Devices and Silicon; and (iv) Large Steam Turbine Generators. These agreements were entered into after long negotiations and after considering other organisations for getting suitable collaboration. All major customers, consultants and Government agencies like Electronic Commission, Central Electricity Authority etc. were consulted before selecting Siemens for collaboration. In the case of large steam turbine generators, the collaboration with KWU was finalised by a high level Government negotiating Committee. The proposals for all the four collaborations, after being approved by the Board of Directors of BHEL, were approved by the Foreign Investment Board of Government of India. It will thus be seen that all agreements with the German Multinational were entered into after observing all rules and procedures.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में यूरेनियम के निक्षेप

4322. **श्री टी० एस० नेगी :**

श्री सौगत राय :

श्री आर० के० महात्मगी :

श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में यूरेनियम के बहुत बड़े निक्षेप मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है या करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप यह पता चला है कि चमोली, अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, देहरादून, और टिहरी जिलों के भागों में यूरेनियम विद्यमान है। टिहरी जिले के इंजेडिनाला नामक स्थान पर, जहां अन्य जिलों की अपेक्षा अधिक यूरेनियम मिल सकता है, भू-छिद्र वेधन द्वारा विस्तृत विवरण एकत्रित किया जा रहा है। इस जांच के पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही बताया जा सकेगा कि उक्त क्षेत्र में वास्तव में कितना यूरेनियम है।

Complaints regarding tapping of telephones by Members of Parliament

4323. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been made by Members of Parliament on various occasions to the effect that their telephones are being 'bugged' or 'tapped'; and

(b) if so, fact thereabout, including truth regarding such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No such complaint has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio licence fee for Blind Persons

4324. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that no licence fee will be charged from Blind persons for radio receiving sets owned by them; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider this concession for other handicapped persons in the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Indo-Libyan Joint Ventures

4325. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Indo-Libyan Joint Company to undertake major joint ventures in Libya; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). For increasing the scope of Indo-Libyan Cooperation in the area of Libya's power development programme, it is proposed to form a Joint Indo-Libyan Company. This Company would be registered in Tripoli according to the Libyan Commercial Law. It will have an authorised capital of 2 million Libyan dinars, of which not more than 25 per cent would have to be contributed at the time of its formation. 51 per cent of the capital would be contributed by the Government of Libya (Secretariat of Electricity) and

49 per cent by the Government of India (Ministry of Industry). The liability of each subscriber would be limited to the value of shareholding in the company.

2. The Company would be managed by the Board of Directors having 5 members—3 Libyan and 2 Indian. The Chairman would be a Libyan, but the Managing Director of the Company (referred to as General Manager in Libya) would be an Indian. In the case of difference of opinion in the Board of Directors, the majority view will prevail provided at least one Member from each side supports the decision. Thus, the Indian side would have the power to veto such resolutions as are not acceptable to India.

3. The benefits expected from this investment, would come from the execution of orders awarded to the Joint Company. The execution of the contracts awarded to the Joint Company would be by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) who would sub-contract the works, according to requirements, to other Indian companies in the public and private sectors. The real benefit would, therefore, flow from the export of Indian equipment and goods and large-scale employment of Indian personnel in Libya. In every order obtained by this Joint Company, there would be a margin of normal commercial profit.

4. An Agreement on the lines indicated above has been entered into on 19th July, 1978 between Government of India (Deptt. of Heavy Industry) and Government of Libya (Secretariat of Electricity). Briefly, the functions of the Company would be to design, engineer, construct, operate and maintain power stations and transmission systems in Libya and perform the same functions in respect of any electrical project completely or partly financed by Libya anywhere outside Libya. The Company would also provide Consultancy services in the field of engineering and management and train Libyan personnel in all activities undertaken by this company.

Supply of Yarn on Public Distribution System

4326. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of miserable plights of several handloom and powerloom units of Bhagalpur district;

(b) whether the weavers have to incur considerable loss because of resistance of intermediaries in the supply of yarn; and

(c) whether Government propose to open some shops for the supply of yarn on the line of public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Jungle allowance to employees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4327. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees/workers of Forest and PWD working in the interior, difficult, isolated and remote areas in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands used to get jungle allowance;

(b) whether it is a fact that Union Territory Administration recommended to increase the amount of jungle allowance which was subsequently recommended by Home, Agriculture and Works and Housing Ministries but Finance Ministry stopped even the jungle allowance which was received by the workers all these days; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the Third Pay Commission had not made any recommendation with regard to the grant of Jungle Allowance to the labourers working in Andaman and Nicobar Islands the grant of this allowance was discontinued. However, Andaman and Nicobar Administration have reiterated the proposal and the matter is now under consideration.

विज्ञान प्रगति के मुख्य सम्पादक के विरुद्ध जांच

4328. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा निकाली जा रही हिन्दी मासिक के मुख्य संपादक के विरुद्ध कथित अनियमितताओं के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा जांच के आदेश दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जांच की अवधि के दौरान "विज्ञान प्रगति" के मुख्य संपादक के पद से उक्त अधिकारी को हटाने का है ताकि अपेक्षित जांच सुविधापूर्वक हो सके ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह पर प्रभारी-संपादक (हिन्दी) भारतीय भाषा यूनिट—सी० एस० आई० आर० के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही के अन्तर्गत दुराचार से संबंधित कार्यों के लिये बड़े दण्ड की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि, जांच पूरी की जा चुकी है, अतः उक्त अधिकारी को विभागीय जांच की कार्यवाही की अवधि के दौरान पद से हटाना उपयोगी नहीं समझा गया ।

Plan outlay for Orissa for Sixth Plan

4329. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realise the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of Orissa should be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,500 crores to cover the existing gap in the *per capita* income of the State and the Natio *capita* income by about 40 per cent by 1982-83;

(b) if so, whether Government feel that an outlay of that order is also necessary to provide employment to about 50 per cent of the unemployed by 1982-83 and create opportunities for a substantial portion of the population living below the poverty line; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The States' Five Year Plans for 1978—83 will be determined by the Planning Commission, after discussion with States, taking all relevant factors into account including the availability of resources. The proposals of the Orissa Government are awaited. Government are unable to express any reaction at this stage.

State Governments Demands for Increase in Prices of Raw Jute

4330. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have asked for increase in the prices of raw jute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal has recommended that the minimum price of raw jute should be increased from the present level of Rs. 150 per quintal to at least Rs. 250 per quintal, while the Governments of Orissa and Tripura have asked that the minimum price should be increased to Rs. 180 per quintal.

Fall in production of Coarse Cloth

4331. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many cotton textile mills have shown interest in Tanzanian cotton offered by the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) is it a fact that textile mills reduced the production of coarse cloth in 1977-78; and

(c) if so, details of production of coarse cloth during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Only one mill has responded to the tender issued by the Cotton Corporation of India inviting offers for Tanzanian cotton.

(b) and (c). The figures of production of coarse cloth do not indicate any decline. The production of coarse cotton cloth by mills is as follows:—

Year	*Production*
1974	554 million metres
1975	558 million metres
1976	553 million metres
1977	Figures not yet compiled.

कारखाने में उत्पादन

4332. **श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कारखाने का उत्पादन उत्पादन-परीक्षण की तिथि से माना जाता है अथवा नियमित रूप से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने की तिथि से माना जाता है;

(ख) यदि उत्पादन-परीक्षण की तिथि से माना जाता है तो क्या परीक्षण उत्पादन और नियमित उत्पादन के बीच के अन्तराल के समय को भी जोड़ देने से उत्पादन औसत कम हो जाने पर उस का निर्यात कोटा कम हो जायेगा, और

(ग) क्या यह नये उत्पादकों के साथ अन्याय नहीं है और यदि हां, तो इस के निवारण के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग के लि जिस तारीख से उपक्रम में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरु हो जाता है, वही तरीख औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के कार्यान्वयन की तारीख मानी जाती है और न कि परीक्षण उत्पादन की तारीख।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

कागज के मूल्य में वृद्धि

4333. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष छपाई के कागज की कीमत में 50 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस से पुस्तकों की कीमत में भी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) क्या इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार कुछ कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती): (क) कागज के मूल्य पर कोई वैधानिक नियंत्रण नहीं है शिक्षा क्षेत्र को रियायती मूल्यों पर संरक्षण किए जाने वाले छपाई के सफेद कागज के मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है लेकिन जनवरी, 1978 से कुछ अन्य किस्मों के लिखाई व छपाई के कागज के मूल्यों में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) पुस्तकों के मूल्यों में हुई किसी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली है । अधिकांशतः पाठ्य-पुस्तकें रियायती मूल्यों पर संभरित किए गए छपाई के सफेद कागज पर ही छपी जाती हैं और ऐसी पुस्तकों के मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) शिक्षा-क्षेत्र को छपाई के सफेद कागज सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने हेतु कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । आम किस्मों की लिखाई व छपाई के कागज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित की जा रही है । यदि जरूरी हुआ तो सरकार आम किस्मों के लिखाई व छपाई के कागज का आयात भी करेगी।

Licence to Multinationals for expansion

4335. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many multinational companies applied for expansion of business during the last three years; and

(b) how many of them have been granted licences for such expansions during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and and (b). Details of all Industrial Licences including name of the Transnational Corporation, item of manufacture, capacity, location etc. are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library. Lists of Foreign Collaboration Approvals are also available in the Parliament Library.

Implementation of Dass Committee Report

4336. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented any recommendation of the Dass Committee which went into the misuse of mass media during the emergency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Dass Committee was set up to enquire into and collect facts for the preparation of a White Paper on misuse of mass media. This being only a Fact Finding Committee, did not make any recommendations to the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Communal Unrest

4337. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of communal unrest in the country have increased during the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that 120 cases of communal tension occurred during the first three months of 1978 as against 91 and 86 during the corresponding period of 1977 and 1976;

(c) if so, the reasons for increase in such cases;

(d) the State which tops the list of these cases; and

(e) the measures taken to curb the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) There has been some increase in the number of communal incidents during the last one year.

(b) The cases of communal tension during the first three months of 1978 are more than those in the corresponding period of 1976 and 1977.

(c) As the reasons vary according to the situation and are complex, no generalised opinion can be given.

(d) U.P.

(e) State Governments and district administrations are always alert and vigilant to prevent and control communal tension and incidents.

जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में लोक प्रतिनिधि

4338. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में अवैतनिक कार्यकर्ताओं और सलाहकारों के रूप में जिलों के लोक प्रतिनिधियों को सम्मिलित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रतिनिधि कौन होंगे तथा उन के चयन के लिये क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) और (ख). जिला उद्योग केन्द्र मूल रूप से एक प्रशासनिक स्थापना है जिस में वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी कार्य करते हैं । हां, जिले से चुने, संसद् सदस्य तथा राज्य विधानसभाओं के सदस्य जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के कार्यकलाप की संवीक्षा करने के लिए स्थापित की गई जिला परामर्शदायी समिति के सदस्य नामांकित किए जाते हैं ।

12.00 hrs

RULING ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF "JANAYUG"

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first read out my ruling on the notice of question of privilege given by Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, M.P., against the Editor and Publisher of *'Janayug'*, New Delhi, regarding a news report published in its issue dated 14-6-1978.

Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, M.P., has charged the Editor and Publisher of *'Janayug'* with having committed a breach of privilege by maligning him in his capacity as Member of Parliament by publishing a malicious article against him in *'Janayug'* on 14-6-1978. The Editor and Publisher of the Paper have pleaded that the article in question was published innocently and that they had no evil intention. They have tendered unqualified apology. Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav has accepted that apology and agreed to drop the matter. The Editor and Publisher of *'Janayug'* are warned to be more careful in future.

Proceedings dropped.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order on today's list of business....

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan to make a statement.

12.03 hrs.

RE. INFILTRATORS CROSSING INTO POONCH AREA IN KASHMIR

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to a disturbing news that has appeared in the press today—it was also appearing in the course of the last two or three days—and that is, the news about infiltrators crossing into the Poonch area in Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) It is not a question of mere call-attention or anything like that. It is a serious matter on which Government should, on their own, come forward and make a statement. This is a more sinister thing because we have found from experience that this is the season of infiltrators, and it does not merely remain an issue of infiltrators; it becomes a major matter of military operations also. I am sure, and I am quite confident, that our armed forces are competent enough to give a fitting reply. I have no doubt about that; I am sure, they will do that. But it is necessary that the country at large also should know the significance and the details

of what is happening because this thing keeps unfolding itself and when it becomes a very serious matter, then only we awake. It has become much more significant and sinister in the light of the opening of the Karakoram road also. It is not merely the news here but I find that Sheikh Abdullah also has cautioned about it. Apart from that, "the President of the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim Khan and Brig. Mohammad Hayyat Khan have threatened to launch a 'struggle to liberate Kashmir'."

So, Sir, it is not merely one way information, it appears to me coming from all sides, looks like the season as this is the season when it starts happening and I am telling this from experience.

I am sure the Government must also be aware of it—I cannot say that they are not aware of it. But they should take the nation into confidence from the very beginning and take as early as possible all the necessary steps to see that this infiltration does not make any progress and try to stop it here itself instead of trying to meet it later, with a military operation, after it becomes a major one. I think we have learnt from experience that we should try to clinch it in the very beginning itself.

My main point is to request you to kindly ask the government to make a statement in the course of the day. Let it not be postponed till tomorrow. Let a statement be made in the course of the day. Therefore, I took this opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi and several other members have given notice of a calling attention motion on this matter and Mr. Qureshi in fact met me this morning in my Chamber. Naturally he felt quite agitated about the matter. I have admitted a calling attention motion on the subject and I have listed it for tomorrow. I think Government will require sometime to collect all the information and place it before the House. I am sure the Government will place all the facts before the House by tomorrow.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have also given notice of a calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, many others also have given.

12.07 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order.

In to-day's Revised List of Business, item 15 covers a motion that I have tabled. The footnote given there says, 'To be taken up at 4 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier.'

Sir, if you kindly refer to Bulletin—Part II dated 4th August, serial No. 923 clearly says:

> "Lok Sabha agreed to-day on a motion moved by Shri Ravindra Varma to the allocation of time to the following items of Government Legislative and other business as shown against each:—..."

At serial No. 9 it says:

> Motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding amendment of the Representation of the People Act.—3 hours already allotted.
>
> (To be taken up from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1978.)

How on earth suddenly somebody takes an executive decision, overrules a decision of the House and things that have been adopted and brings it at 4 p.m. and puts in an half-an-hour discussion at 6 p.m.? Has it been reversed by the House? You cannot do it. Sir, it requires at least 6 hours.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I think it is a printing error. If I remember correct, in the last Business Advisory Committee meeting we have decided to list it like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, Sir, if you see Part II Bulletin dated 12th August, serial 2—item (2) says:

"Motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding amendment of the Representation of the People Act on Wednesday the 16th August, 1978."

Where does it say that instead of 3 p. m. it should be from 4 p. m.? Mr. Gopal don't try to be too clever.

I am very sorry that this sort of decisions where the whole country is watching the situation....(*Interruptions*)..... The whole country is watching the politicians' attitude towards corruption....

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): You want to amend Representation of the People Act? He is sitting there. The beloved son of the Prime Minister....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is your business.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Your business and my business is the same....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to lay down clear norms for politicians for all times to come....

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Including Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised this question as a point of order and, therefore, it is for you to give a ruling.

But, Sir, I would like to point out to you that it will not be fair and correct to say that it was by an executive decision that a change was made. Unfortunately, Mr. Bosu was absent from the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. It was one of those rare occasions when the Business Advisory Committee had to do without the benefit of his presence, and one of those rare occasions when he had to do without the benefit of knowledge of what transpired in the Committee.

Sir, at that meeting it was elaborately discussed as to whether this should be put down at 3 O'Clock—the hon. Members will bear me out when I say that it was definitely decided that it should be taken up only after the House disposes of the Coast Guard Bill—because Government pointed out that it is for the Government to find time for the motion under 184 and that Government is very keen that the Coast Guard Bill should be disposed of first. Therefore, the Business Advisory Committee decided that that should be done before this motion of Mr. Bosu was taken up. Therefore, it is unfair to say that it was changed by an executive decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Half-an-Hour be put down on some other day.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, the Business Advisory Committee earlier...

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU: I have read out that also; what are you telling? I have read out Part II of the Bulletin. It does not say that three hours have been reduced to two hours. It does not say that from 4 O'Clock it will be brought to 2 O'Clock.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You see the last page. You have not seen that. The Half-an-Hour is at 7 O'Clock. Yours starts at 4 O'Clock. You are getting your pound of flesh. What more do you want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is wrong in that?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you do not appear to be correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have seen. Why don't you even hear?

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†Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: The proceedings say that the Committee recommended that the motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding amendment of the Representation of the People Act might be put down on the List of Business for 16th August without indicating the time by which it will be taken up. It will be taken up after the Coast Guard Bill. Now, there is no difficulty at all. (*Interruptions*). Now we come to the Privilege by Shri Sathe.

चौधरी बल बीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत इमपार्टेन्ट सवाल है, जिस पर बहुत से सदस्य बोलना चाहेंगे । इसलिए इस पर डिसकशन के लिए समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए । पहले इस के लिए तीन घंटे का समय रखा गया था , जिस को अब दो घंटे कर दिया गया है। पहले भी हाउस में ऐसे प्रेसिडेंट्स हैं कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पास होने के बाद भी कई विषयों पर डिसकशन का समय बढ़ाया गया है ।

12.15 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST 'TIMES OF INDIA' CORRESPONDENT *RE.* ALLEGED MISREPORTING OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take this up, I would like to explain to the House one particular thing for the consideration of the House. Normally it has been the practice of this House that once the Speaker gives his consent, it goes to the Privileges Committee. This has a very important bearing on the working of Parliament. If the Opposition Party's motion for any privilege is given and if we are deciding that by the majority of the vote, then it will create a very bad precedent in my opinion. You have a right to do that. I am not saying that you have no right to do that. But it may not be proper to do it because the functioning of the House will be ineffective. When the Privilege Committee examines the matter, you will have the opportunity to do that. Particularly when the motion is from a Member belonging to a group or a party which belongs to a minority party, it is better that he must have a hearing before the Committee and the matter may be decided. Having said that it is up to the House to decide. Before that, I would like to hear the Leader of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I agree that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee and not decided by the House. That is my view.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I would not like to sit on judgment. But I would like to draw your attention to such and such.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASAT SATHE (Akola): Are you hearing?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing, Mr. Sathe. The Prime Minister himself said that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why he is going on? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got a copy of the uncorrected copy of the debate in front of me. That is very important. I suggest that, if I may take the liberty of doing so, you come to page 2002. You will see:

> "Mr. Speaker: Let me make it plain to the hon'ble Members that no threat will deter me. I have said that I will certainly..."

MR. SPEAKER: You are going into the merits of the case. You can only express your views on the limited point that it need not go before the Privileges Committee and be decided by the House. You cannot question the consent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall make out my case.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter which is not going to be debated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to speak on my amendment.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

I would like to draw your attention to page 2002. There you say... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you follow the procedure. I must be allowed to make my submission first.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to make any submission?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, I do. I beg to move:

> "That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges".

Sir, I am thankful to you for your kind remark and also that of the Prime Minister. All I would like to submit is that if this whole House were to convert itself into a Privilege Committee then all the procedure of natural justice required of hearing evidence, hearing witnesses, all that will have to be gone through by the House before it wants to decide. I do not mind if House tomorrow passes a vote inspite of what the Prime Minister has remarked. But if that is done then the House being judges must give me on opportunity of producing my witnesses and hearing me and hearing the other side. If that is what the House wants to do, I have no objection. I am in the hands of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not call anybody except those who have given notices of amendment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, on page 2001 Mr. Sathe says I quote:

> "Shri Vasant Sathe: You suggest Sir, what is the method to be followed. I will obey you. But if you want to shut me out, then we will not sit down.."

Then an observation is made by you. In between Mr. Ugrasen butts in. I quote:

> "Mr. Speaker: Let me make it plain to the hon'ble Members that no threat will deter me. I have said that I will certainly go according to the rules, according to my interpretation, subject to any resolution in the House. Therefore, there is no use making a threat. I am selecting Calling Attention motions according to what I consider to be important. I am to decide about it."

Then you come to page 2000. I quote:

> "Shri Vasant Sathe: ....You cannot gag us; you cannot shut us out.
>
> Mr. Speaker: Who can shut you out?
>
> Shri Vasant Sathe: You cannot. You are deliberately trying to shut me. I have sought every forum."

Then you come to... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Sir, why does he want to waste the precious time of the House? The Leader of the House has already made an observation. I am unable to understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then Mr. Vasant Sathe says:

> "We are not going to sit down unless the Prime Minister or the Government cooperates to give this correspondence."

Then, "Interruptions" are there and then Mr. Stephen says:

> "This matter comes as a point of order under these circumstances.."

MR. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do. That is at a later stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, Shri Vasant Sathe says:

> "I have done everything under the rules. You have to decide. You cannot shut us out."

Sir, in this context you made observations regarding the exchanges between yourself and Shri Vasant Sathe. And the *Times of India* has rightly inferred.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is moving his Motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order. Kindly hear me....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, I don't understand how this Motion comes in.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered all these aspects. I have considered my own observations. I am the best judge of what I said and to whom I have said that. I suppose, at least that you will concede.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please hear me. You will see how right I am, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Kindly hear me Sir..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My amendment is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have one submission to make. You kindly apprise the hon. Leader of the House fully with the facts. After that if he makes a comment, certainly, we will certainly take that into account.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly hear me Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to your amendment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I totally agree with you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: His contingent motion will come after I move my motion. What sort of procedure is this?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I totally agree with you and the Prime Minister that this is not a party issue and should not be decided by majority.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then why are you bringing the motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no privilege at all Sir.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have followed you. I have followed the direction given by you, Sir. I totally agree with you. Kindly listen to me for two or three minutes. It is a question of privilege of a Member, whether it is this side or that side. The party question does not come into play.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then why have you brought in your Contingent Motion? You speak on that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is my difficulty, Sir. You have spoken for 20 minutes last time. Please allow me to speak just for three minutes. Ultimately I will agree. I have told you. Still if you don't want to hear me, this means, there is nothing in that. You please allow me to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him speak.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I agree with you, Sir. It is not a party question. There are certain privileges of a Member. Likewise there are privileges of the Press also. As the House is aware, these privileges are not codified. You cannot take action unless the publication is substantially not correct. If it is substantially correct, you cannot take any action. If it is not actuated by malice, you will not take any action against that. So far as this question of privilege against the *Times of India* is concerned, to my mind, there is nothing which attracts the privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You plead it before the Privileges Committee...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I request you this, Sir? You must have referred this whole issue to the Editor, *Times of India*.

MR. SPEAKER: I have done it. I have got a letter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let us know the reply. You have asked Mr. Sathe to speak. He has spoken. The view of the other side should also

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

come before the public and then you can refer it to the Privileges Committee. I have no objection. Kindly let me know why you are not reading it. You have received a reply from the Editor.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not even shown it to Mr. Sathe. That is a matter for me to decide: whether I should give consent or not.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am prepared to withraw, Sir, on your request. But I feel it should not be decided by majority. Therefore, I accept that position. But the public must know as to what the reaction of the Editor is.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am moving an amendment to Mr. Sathe's Motion:

> 'That at the end of the motion moved by Shri Vasant Sathe, *add*—
>
> "with instructions to report before the end of the next session." (1).

You are the best judge, as you said earlier. The report appearing in the Times of India has a direct connection with the Speaker also. It is for the Speaker to say, about whom he made that comment, whether to Shri Sathe or to the House. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has said something which has gone on record, so I want to state the facts. If you kindly see the record of proceedings of 19th July, 1978, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said to you:

> "You cannot have double standards ....You must follow a standard. You cannot be partial".

This discussion went on for half an hour or so. Then, while replying to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, you said, Sir:

> "I cannot be dictated by anybody."

Then, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said a little later:

"You are not acting impartially'. So, Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was all along charging you that you were partial, were not following a standard; you were following different standards, but the Speaker asserted that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu could not dictate anything to him. This went on for some time. Then Shri Stephen raised his point of order. Shri Ugresen then said in Hindi in anger:

> अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ये लोग रोज सदन का कोई ढाई घण्टा समय बरबाद करते हैं। इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा।

Then, Speaker says:

> "Let me make it plain to the hon. Members that no threat will deter me."

It was all as a consequence of something started by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Sir, the Speaker is directly connected with this matter and in your wisdom, you have given the permission to the hon. Member to raise the issue under Rule 222. It is for the Speaker to say to whom he made that comment, whether to Shri Sathe or anybody else. Based on your judgement and sense of justice, you allowed Shri Sathe to raise the issue.

I fully appreciate the spirit shown by the hon. Prime Minister that this question relates to the privileges of the House and the hon. Members. Today, it may be Shri Sathe; tomorrow, it can be Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. And, I assure Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that if any comment is made on his parliamentary functioning, we will stand by him. As a Member of Parliament, we will protect his rights. We have nothing against our friends sitting in the press galleries; they are all our friends and are the guardians of the Indian democracy, but freedom should not be misused, and the reporting must be done in a fair manner.

As the Prime Minister has rightly said, it is not a matter to be decided on the basis of majority; it is not a question of politics; this question relates to the privileges of the House and its Members and it is in that

spirit that I have moved my amendment.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion moved by Shri Vasant Sathe to the vote of the House...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly read the reply of the editor; otherwise.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The news item says: 'At one stage, the Speaker.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I request you to read the reply of the editor otherwise we will have only one side of the picture.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): On a point of order, Sir. You have taken a very correct stand that all privilege motions, if given consent to, have to be referred to the Committee of Privileges. The motion is that it should be referred to the Committee of Privileges, and in spite of the Prime Minister giving his consent, there is opposition also. If it is going to be put to vote, I have to exercise my right either to vote for it or against it. When that question comes up, I will like to know what the Editor has to say. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I can withdraw it. (*Interruptions*) You must tell us what he says.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: You should tell us what the Editor has to say. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalyanasundaram, I don't want to do it, if the matter is to go to the Committee of Privileges. If I say something.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Has he apologized?

MR. SPEAKER: No. He has refused to apologize. I may tell you why I am not placing it here. He came and met me. We had a talk. I do not want to mention it to the House, lest it should prejudice one or the other side. The matter should be impartially dealt with. Therefore I have kept it out of the records, so that the Privileges Committee may not have any difficulty.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is there anything in writing, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing in writing. The sum and substance of it is this.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHAN KANT *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I have not told Mr. Sathe also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is freedom of the press also.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Did you receive that communication from the *Times of India* after you gave the consent on the privilege motion, or before that?

MR. SPEAKER: Before. I called for the comments. Before giving consent, I called for comments. The normal practice adopted in the case of newspapers is that we call for comments, and then consider it.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please let us know what he has written.

MR. SPEAKER: The Privileges Committee will look into it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am prepared to withdraw my resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bidding anybody to do anything.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am ready to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: I put it to this House, that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee, with instructions to report to the House before the end.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I have got a point of order. Whenever anything is put to vote, we should know what it is about.

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

Some of us were absent on that day. (*Interruptions*). We should know what is the subject, and how it has been published in the Press. We should not be asked to vote on something which we do not know. We would like to know what Mr. Sathe has said, and what was published in the Press.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is in the Order Paper.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Before you ask the House to vote, every Member should know on which he has got to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting us in a very difficult position, Mr. Mandal. One Member or the other will be absent, necessarily. If this is to be done each time, it will be difficult.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा): मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है । जब आप हाऊस में वोटिंग कराने जा रहे हैं, तो यह पता होना चाहिये कि किस बात पर वोटिंग हो रही है। यह हम लोगों के सामने पढ़ा जाना चाहिये कि किस बात पर आप वोटिंग करा रहे हैं । इस बारे में आपको हमें बताना चाहिए ।

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप यह बताएं कि हाऊस किस के पजेशन में है। मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर पर खड़ा हुआ हूं और माननीय शास्त्री जी हमारे बाद खड़े होकर बोलने लगे । कम से कम यह तो होना चाहिए कि जब एक आदमी खड़ा हो, तो दूसरा खड़ा न हो और उस को आपको बैठा देना चाहिये । एक समय में हाऊस एक आदमी के पजेशन में रहेगा, और दो, तीन और चार आदमियों के पजेशन में नहीं रहेगा । मान्यवर, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि आप ने यह फ़रमाया कि आप ने अख़बार के एडीटर को बुलाया । अख़बार के एडीटर ने आप को कुछ कहा ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not the Editor, but the Correspondent. I did not call him. He interviewed me.

श्री राज नारायण : वे स्वयं आए । अब इस सदन के सदस्यों को जानने का अधिकार हो गया । अगर उस कोरेसपोंडेंट ने या अख़बार के किसी प्रतिनिधि ने क्षमा याचना की है, अपनी ग़लती कबूल की है ,तो मामला उसी पर खत्म हो जाता है। फिर उस को प्रिविलेजेज कमेटी में भेजने या न भेजने का प्रश्न सदन में नहीं उठता है । आपको कह देना चाहिये कि यह प्रश्न अब यहां नहीं उठता । अब तक की जो संसदीय प्रथा रही है, उस में यह देखा गया है कि जो समाचार पत्र का एडीटर है या अख़बार में न्यूज देने वाला कोरेसपोंडेंट है, उस ने अगर ग़लती कबूल कर ली, तो उस की क्षमा याचना के बाद मामला वहीं पर खत्म हो जाता है । इसलिए यह मामला यहीं खत्म हो जाना चाहिए और आगे की कार्यवाही नहीं होनी चाहिये । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आया उसने ऐसा किया है . . .

श्री कृष्ण कान्त (चंडीगढ़): उस ने ऐसा नहीं किया है, उस ने क्षमा नहीं मांगी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, you are absolutely right. Whenever an Editor or a Correspondent either accepts his mistake or apologizes, I invariably persuade the Members to drop the matter. If only the Correspondent had apologized or even said he was regrettng what he said, probably things would have been different. He did not either apologize or express regret. Therefore, this demand is justified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should he apologise?

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you; I will not hear you again.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to withdraw my resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Your resolution comes only afterwards.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I do not think it would be a happy thing if the remarks that have been made about Mr. Y. P. Shastri go on record, because he cannot see.

MR. SPEAKER: But he must hear at least. I take it that the House agrees to refer the matter to the Privileges Commitee as amended by Shri Ravi's amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter will be referred to the Privileges Committee.

The question is:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges with instructions to report before the end of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The other motions do not arise.

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mild Steel Tubes (Quality Control) Order, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mild Steel Tubes (excluding seamless tubes and tubes according to API specifications) (Quality Control) Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 374 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2644/78].

Annual Accounts of Cochin Port Trust for 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to re-lay** on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2122/78].

Sikh Gurdwaras Board Eviction (Amendment) Rules, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sikh Gurdwaras Board Election (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 146 of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2645/78].

Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 236 in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1978, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2646/78].

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944 and a Statement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): I beg to lay:

(1) A copy of Notification No. 160/78-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Customs Duty on copper wirebars (produced out of copper reverts which will be sent out of India for conversion) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2647/78].

**The papers were previously laid on the Table on the 19th April, 1978.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) Notification No. 151/78 and 152/78 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1978 regarding adjustment in excise duty rates leviable on sugar on or after 16th August, 1978 consequent upon decontrol of sugar.

(ii) Notification No. 154/78 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1978 rescinding such notifications which would cease to have relevance on decontrol of sugar.

(3) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) regarding notifications mentioned at item Number (i) and (ii) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2648/78].

12.38 hrs.

RE MEETING OF LEADERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES TO CONSIDER LANGUAGE QUESTION

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Under rule 377 I should like to raise a point of clarification, with your permission. I do not want to create any sensation here or any kind of commotion here. In your wisdom you have made an announcement in the House that you are having a meeting of the leaders of political parties to arirve at some formula.

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow morning.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: With your permission, I want to say that I myself received a communication in Hindi from the Ministry of External Affairs. Nothing prevented that Ministry from printing the same thing in English also; then we also can understand what it is.

MR. SPEAKER: I will place it before the Committee tomorrow.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The more important thing is the instruction of the Board of Central Taxes; it relates to the All India Service; they are transferable all over India, from one circle to another circle. I shall read out the circular:

"As all officers and members of the staff are already aware that the Board have directed that the use of Hindi should be ensured in the following activities of the Department.

(1) All establishment matters: Attendance registers, leave orders, posting and transfer orders, financial sanction including GPF advances, service books for group C and D officials, subject matters on the files, receipt and despatch registers, addresses on the outgoing mail, cash books, bill registers, routine notings on the files, use of rubber stamps, etc.

(2) Assessment work: All assessment work relating to summary assessments, this includes filling of statutory and non statutory standardised notices, noting in the files, assessment orders, assessment forms, demand notices and challans, etc..

....

Further use of Hindi may be encouraged to the extent possible in the work relating to secutiny assessments, issue of minor audit objections and in the appellate work. Refund orders and advice notes should also be issued in Hindi.

(3) Recovery work: It may be possible to do the entire work relating to recovery in Hindi. This includes correspondence with the State Governments."

My point is this. This is an All India Service; people are transferable; income-tax officers are transferable from one place to another. If you make it so compulsory, it is physi-

cally impossible for government servants who come from the southern parts of the country to do work. In all humility and humbleness we are appealing to you. Please do not do like this. Especially a very important department under Mr. H. M. Patel should not have issued a circular like this to all regions. Also, let the passport office have something in English. When you send something to Members of Parliament, there is nothing wrong in putting it in English on the other side. Why adopt an obstinate and rigid attitude? With your permission, I place it on the Table of the House. This is a burning issue. We are getting hundreds of letters from Government servants in the Sourthern part of the country about the difficulties they are facing.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on the Table of the House, but kindly send it to me. I will place it before the leaders tomorrow.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I also want to know whether the decisions at tomorrow's meeting will have any statutory or legal binding on the Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सुझाव भी है । हम लोगों को यह शिकायत है कि पार्लियामेंट की जो पी०ए०सी० है या पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी है या इस तरह की जो समितियां हैं उन की रिपोर्ट सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही जाती है, हिन्दी में नहीं जाती है । यहां पर थोड़ा सा भी हिन्दी का मामला हो जाता है तो उस को इशू बना दिया जाता है । सरकार ने जो एक नीति तय की है कि अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी भी चलेगी तो क्या सरकार की उस नीति के खिलाफ यहां कोई नीति सदन में बनाई जाएगी या जो मीटिंग होने वाली है वहां बनाई जाएगी ? यह बहुत अहम सवाल है । जब किसी चीज को तय किया जाता है तो भारत सरकार की पालिसी के तहत काम होता है । कहीं किसी का जवाब या अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी में दस्तखत हो कर चीज चली जाती है तो उस को एक इशू बना कर के यहां पर खड़ा कर दिया जाता है । आपने कहा है कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को बुला कर आप नीति तय करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नीति तय करेंगे ? सरकार की जो नीति है उस के मुताबिक सरकार चलेगी या फ्राम टाइम टू टाइम इस तरह से आप जो मीटिंग करने वाले लोग हैं उस के मुताबिक चलेगी ? यहां आप यह भी देखें कि अंग्रेजी नहीं जानने वाले जो लोग हैं या अंग्रेजी से जिन को घृणा है, हम जैसे लोगों को, उन को भी हिन्दी में सभी कागज पत्र मिलें, समुचित रूप से उन के अधिकारों की भी रक्षा हो ।

MR. SPEAKER. Quite right, both questions will be considered. No further discussion on this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): It is very good of you to have called a meeting of the leaders of the opposition parties and groups. There are certain sections who have made this point a vested self-interest. Every day this matter is coming up.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): The other day I brought to the notice of the House that a communication came to me from the Railway Board in Hindi and not in English. Now, the Railway Minister has been informing the people that a booklet, which was a homely by him, on how Hindi should be developed was sent to me as a member of the Official Language Committee. It is most unfair that the Minister should say that. I did not object to the Railway Ministry doing whatever they want in order to develop the use of Hindi and implementation of the Official Language Act. But even as a member of the Official Language Committee, since I do not read Hindi, surely it is within the law that when they send a covering letter to tell me that the Minister is very busy lecturing to everybody, that covering letter should be readable by me. That is what I want to point out on the floor of this House. (*Interruptions.*)

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): यह बहुत अहम बात है । इनका कहना है कि अंग्रेजी के बजाय उन को हिन्दी में कोई चीज आई है, अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी में कागजात भेजे हैं । कई बार ऐसा होता है कि कागजात अंग्रेजी में आते हैं, हिन्दी में आते ही नहीं हैं । अब जो हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग हैं, मैम्बर हैं उन को भी

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

अंग्रेजी में कागजात भेज दिये जाते हैं, जो चाहते हैं, कि उन को हिन्दी में आएं उनको अंग्रेजी में भेज दिये जाते हैं। यह जो चीज होती है इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में हर मैम्बर हिन्दी की बात करता है और स्पीचिज भी हिन्दी में हुई हैं। उसकी कापी जब आपको पहुंच गई तो कौन सा जुर्म हो गया ?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is not replying to my point. I am talking about the covering letter. (*Interruptions*).

12.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Clash between Kisan and Police outside Prime Minister's residence on 13th August, 1978.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL (Jagatsinghpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon;

"The reported clash between kisan and police outside the residence of the Prime Minister on 13th August, 1978 resulting in injury to more than 100 persons."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): This House had discussed a Calling Attention Motion on the situation prevailing in Kanjhawala village near Delhi on 8th August 1978 when Government's resolve to ensure that no allottee is dispossessed or otherwise harassed by use of any force was reiterated.

On 13-8-78 about 6,000/7,000 persons gathered at Boat Club at 14.30 hrs. in response to the call given by the Kisan Sangharsh Samiti, Kanjhawala to hold a rally there and then marched in procession to the Prime Minister's House to present a memorandum. A deputation of 5 persons met the Prime Minister at about 16.00 hours and reported to the assembled crowd at the circle near the Prime Minister's House that the talks had failed. Thereafter the crowd which had already got restive stood up and raised anti-Prime Minister slogans and the leaders exhorted them to march forward to the Prime Minister's House. The crowd started breaking the police cordons and assaulting the policemen with stones and lathis. When repeated warnings to the crowd to desist from violence failed, the assembly was declared unlawful. The warning had no effect on demonstrators and they continued indulging in violent acts. The use of tear-gas was ordered to dispurse the unlawful assembly. Still the crowd continued to be violent. Mounted police were then pressed into action and the situation was brought under control. 146 persons were arrested. Fifteen persons sustained minor injuries. 12 police personnel on duty received injuries. Two of them suffered grievous injuries and one of them has been admitted to hospital with serious head injuries. A case FI.R. No. 342 dated 13-8-78 under sections 147|148|186|332|353|427 I.P.C. was registered at P.S. Tuglak Road. The arrested persons have since been remanded to judicial custody.

While the Government are not in favour of interfering with peaceful demonstrations they are resolved that if such demonstrations turn violent they should be dealt with severely.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: This clash between the so-called kisans and the police has given rise to a lot of forebodings in my mind about the shape of things to come. Newspaper reports are perhaps more clear than the statement given by the hon. Minister here. I will read out a few sentences from the *Times of India* and the *Hindustan Times*. Under

the caption "Meaning Mob", the *Times of India* says:

> "About 2,000 policemen tried to checkmate the advance of the crowd. The menacing mob used lathis, branches of trees from the nearby parks and umbrellas to force its way to the gate."

They were trying to enter the Prime Minister's gate.

> "The mounted police intervened, but it was hardly effective. The police threw tear-gas grenades. But these too were ineffective, because of the showers and the wind which blew towards the side where the police had taken position.
>
> The police then resorted to cane charge. This helped to disperse the demonstrators only for a while. But they returned again with fresh reinforcements. The mob poured a barrage of stones, forcing the police to beat a retreat, and in the pitched battle the mob used lathis and tree branches and grappled with police battons.
>
> The entire greenery in the park outside P.M's house has been trampled upon and bricks from the walls of many bungalows yanked out by the mobs to mount an assault on the police."

Let us go to the genesis of this incident, what is behind it. The *Times of India* has made a comment:

> "Though the leaders of the Sangharsh Samiti overtly swore by the non-political character and non-caste character of the Kanjhawala agitation, essentially the movement seems to have fired the first salvo in the long-drawn out battle between the 'haves' and 'Have-nots' in the countryside."

These are dangerous forebodings for the future. These dangerous signs should not be taken in isolation, but the whole basis of these incidents and the clashes which took place should be taken note of.

The hon. Minister in his reply stated that it all started at 4.30 p.m. at Boat House. But the newspaper reports say otherwise. According to the *Hindustan Times*:

> "At 6 p.m., at the end of it all—the rally began at 10 a.m.—the roundabout near Morarji Desai's house was full of broken branches of trees, glass and even a broken chair. The half mile stretch of road right up to the Prime Minister's gate was covered with bricks, stone and chappals."

Now I would like to draw the attention of the House, rather the attention of the country here, because this is the best forum for it, to the genesis of land reforms in this country. This has arisen because the land reform laws have not been implemented. The estimate of the Government of India of the declared surplus land in the country is 44,69,834 hectares. The land distributed as on 31-5-1978 is only 14,84,926 hectares. In the background of this, the harijans, the girijans and the poor landless labour who remain without food and shelter have every right to present before the Janata Government their pitiable plight. So, this problem should be dealt with in the background of misery and suffering of these 20 crores of people in the country side. It is not only a law and order problem. In fact, law and order is only one aspect of it. The other aspect is the reason, the cause, the background of the Khanjhawala incident, which took place earlier in the village and around.

We must identify who are the people who came to demonstrate, what is their class character and what is their political backing. These things should certainly be identified and answered. I implore the Home Minister, who is the Prime Minister today, that he must take the whole situation obtaining in the country in its totality, because it is not an isolated clash between a group of people and the police. This indicates how things are going to shape in this

[Shri Pradyumna Bal]

country. A stitch in time saves nine. So, taking a cue from this incident, the Government has to be prepared for all eventualities.

Under the circumstances, I would urge upon the Prime Minister who is also the Home Minister today to assure the security and the equitable means of livelihood to the have-nots, Harijans, Adivasis and landless labourers. They have to get a fair deal at the hands of the Government. This cannot be delayed any longer, under any circumstances. Some people are not to be treated as more equals than some other people. I would expect an express opinion from the Government.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir, the genesis of this incident, as the hon. Member has pointed out, is simple. In Khanjhawala, as the hon. Members know, about 124 acres of land were given to landless people, both Harijans and non-Harijans, in the year 1970 by the gram panchayat...

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : The hon. Member, Mr. Bal, has raised a very pertinent question in the background of the Kanjhawala incident. I would expect the Prime Minister to say something—there are basic issues involved—rather than the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs speaking on the law and order situation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for him to decide.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: In the month of December, 1977 and also in the month of July, 1978—30th July, 1978, to be exact—the Kisan Sangharash Samiti came into existence and they gave a call. Obviously, it has two demands, (1) the cancellation of the lease given to the tenants, both Harijans and non-Harijans, and (2) to do away with the reservation for Harijans and weaker sections, provided in the Constitution and the reservation on the basis of caste, etc.

The Kisan Sangharsh Samiti asked for the permission to hold a demonstration and they were given permission to stage a demonstration. It is true that on 13th August they started assembling at the Boat Club from 11 A.M. onwards. It is true that they had been given permission to hold a meeting at the Boat Club. But they were not given the permission to go to the Prime Minister's house. Only a delegation was to go to the Prime Minister's house to see the Prime Minister. That was the permission given by the police. At 2-30 P.M. or near about, on the specific assurance that the demonstration will be completely peaceful...

AN HON. MEMBER: Who gave the assurance?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The leaders of the Kisan Sangharsh Samiti.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: Who are the leaders?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The President and the Secretary of the Kisan Sangharsh Samiti.

On the specific assurance that the demonstration will be completely peaceful that the demonstration was allowed to go to the Prime Minister's house. There a delegation saw the Prime Minister. Soon after the leaders came out, right at the spot, they exhorted the demonstrators that the talks have failed, that they must march towards the Prime Minister's house and the demonstrators turned violent and they took everything that they could lay their hands on. They used branches of the trees, stones and everything that they could lay their hands on. And they also broke the first police cordon.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): उत्तेजना का भाषण क्या दिया? क्या राजनीतिक दलों से उनका सम्बन्ध था?

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Do they have any political affiliations? If so, have they been identified? I have put a pointed question. Have they got any political backing?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: They say they have no political affiliations. From the names of the leaders I could gather that there are some individual Members, but...

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : श्री मनीराम बागड़ी हिमायत कर रहे थे यहां हाउस में खड़े हो कर ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, you must answer the person who called the attention, not everybody. Then there will be difficulty.

श्री राज नारायण : चूंकि श्री मनीराम बागड़ी का नाम लिया गया है ....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You yourself said that unless I called, no Member should intervene. You know the rules.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The genesis is that land owners organised themselves and they demanded the cancellation of the land to the landless persons. That is the genesis. And the demonstrators turned violent and they menacingly marched towards the Prime Minister's House, they did not heed any warning, the crowd was declared unlawful, tear gas was used, but they did not listen to anything.

13.00 hrs.

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो 13 अगस्त को घटना हुई है वह बहुत ही दुःखद घटना है और इस घटना के दो पहलू हैं । एक तो जो लाठीचार्ज हुआ वह कैसे हुआ और दूसरे इसके पीछे कारण क्या था । लाठीचार्ज और टीयर-गैस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान के जरिए से जो जानकारी दी और जिस तरीके से कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में खबर छापी गई दोनों ही विचार करने योग्य हैं । कुछ समाचार-पत्रों ने जिस तरीके से इस पूरी घटना को कलर दिया है और प्रचारित किया है उसी से साबित हो जाता है कि कुछ शरारती लोग, कुछ निहित स्वार्थी लोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ को पूरा करने के लिए ऐसे बड़े पेचीदा सवाल का नाजायज फायदा उठाने का प्रयास करते हैं ।

दूसरे जैसा कि इसमें कहा गया है कि वहां पर मीटिंग हुई और जैसी कि मुझे सूचना है 13 तारीख के लिए पहले से ही उनके नेताओं ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था कि वे आना चाहते हैं और उसका उन्हें एकनालेजमेंट भी मिला और वे बोट क्लब पर इकट्ठे हुए और उसके बाद जुलूस बना कर गए । जुलूस बनने के बाद उनका डेलिगेशन प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने के लिए गया, उनकी बातचीत हुई मगर उसके पहले ही भीड़ और पुलिस में झड़पें शुरू हो गई ।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : नहीं, गलत बात है ।

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : जो सूचना मुझे है वह बताया । मैं वहां पर प्रत्यक्षदर्शी नहीं था इसलिए इन सारे तथ्यों को देखता हूं । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सारी घटना की जांच होनी चाहिए कि कैसे यह सारा कुछ हुआ, हिंसा, लाठी या और हथियारों का जो इस्तेमाल हुआ वह क्यों किया गया और वह कौन से तत्व थे ?

दूसरे यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । पिछले तीस वर्षों में भीड़ और पुलिस—दोनों के स्वभाव बिगड़े हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए ।

13.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो कारण बताये गये हैं, यह सही है कि एक जमीन जो कि गांव पंचायत की थी जिसको कागजात में ग्रेजिंग लैंड दर्ज किया गया था उसके एलाटमेण्ट का मामला था, सन् 1970 में वह जमीन भूमिहीनों में बांटी गई थी और उस जमीन को लेकर पहले भी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से एक बार पूरे देश में आन्दोलन चला था कि ऐसी जो गांव पंचायत और गांव सभाओं की जमीनें हैं वह भूमिहीनों में बांटी जायें । और उस मामले को लेकर सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के तमाम कार्यकर्ता पूरे देश के अन्दर गिरफ्तार हुए थे । कझावला में भी उन्होंने अपनी गिरफ्तारी दी थी । 1970 में उस जमीन का एलाटमेंट हुआ था । 1971 में उस सिलसिले में मुकदमेबाजी हुई और वह मुकदमा हाईकोर्ट तक चला । पांच के लिए उन को लीज दी गई । पांच वर्ष के बाद फिर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने उस जमीन को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया और जो वर्तमान नियम हैं, रूल्स हैं, उन रूल्ज का बाजाब्ता इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया ।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं—सब से पहले जो दिल्ली लैंड रिफार्म्ज रूल्स हैं, उन रूल्ज का संशोधन किया जाय और उस के साथ ही उस जमीन को बाजाब्ता अपने कब्जे में लिया जाय । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के किसानों को भूमिदारी-राइटस देने का इन्तजाम अब तक क्यों नहीं किया

[श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी]

गया ? जब 7 अगस्त की घटना को लेकर 8 अगस्त को यहां पर कंझावला का कालिंग-एटेन्शन मोशन आया, उस समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने साफ़तौर पर अपने बयान में कहा था—दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और वहां के काश्तकारों के बीच में एक समझौते की बात चल रही है। इस प्रकार के विवाद को केवल तनावपूर्ण तरीके या फोर्स के आधार पर तय नहीं किया जायगा, बल्कि सब की सहमति शान्तिपूर्ण और सद्भाव के आधार पर इन बातों को तय किया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ़ से वहां के काश्तकारों के साथ ऐसे कौन से प्रयास किये गये ? यदि किये गये, तो उनका क्या परिणाम निकला, क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत ही गम्भीर है ? यह सवाल केवल कंझावला का ही नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश के अन्दर चल रहा है, इसलिए जमीन के कानून के मामले पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि जो कानून है, उस का ठीक तरह से पालन किया जाय यदि वह कानून अनुपयुक्त है तो उस में संशोधन किया जाय, उस को सुधारा जाय और नये कानून लागू किए जांय। इन बातों के सन्दर्भ में मंत्री जी से मैं अपने प्रश्नों का उत्तर साफ़ तौर पर चाहूंगा।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that I do not understand what the hon. Member has in mind? But when he says that before the delegation saw me, there was some trouble between the police and the crowd, that is entirely wrong. I do not know who gave him this information. They were given permission to come there only on the undertaking that they would be peaceful and they said that they would be peaceful. That is why, they were given permission. I do not see people if the demonstration is not peaceful. Because it was peaceful, I saw them. But I could not accept their demand for resumption of the land. That land has to remain with the Harijans. those non-Harijans, who were landless and to whom it was given and that is what I to'd them, that this will happen, what is required to be done will be done to see that it is done. They said that there is a High Court Judgement about it. I said, "you can show it to me". They have sent it to me today. In that High Court Judgement, they have set aside the earlier decision of the Gram Panchayat and have asked the Gram Sabha to do it properly. That is what the High Court has said. But in the meanwhile, both Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat were under suspension and in 1976, when the Development Commissioner was in charge, he had the authority and he has given lease for five years from 1976. Therefore, this is quite in order so far. This is not questioned by the High Court ruling at all. I will go into it. But whatever may be the law, these people have been given the land, they have been cultivating it and they must continue to cultivate it because this land was surplus in the village. After all that is the policy of Government. That is what I told them. Then they said "why should there be special assignments for Harijans? It should be only for poor people, for all poor people, whoever they are, and you must amend the Constitution." I asked them "why?" I am not going to do it. It is very necessary that this protection is given and that is why it is done and it will remain as long as we don't wash out the sins: that is what we will have to do". Then they began to show temper and they said "We will see that it is done". I Said " If this is the language in which you are going to talk, you had better go: I don't want to talk to you further". Then they went away, that is, after ten to fifteen minutes of talk. They went and then incited the crowd. They said "The talks have failed" and they incited the crowd. They wanted to march to the house in order to mount an attack on the house and probably on me,—I do not know what their intentions were There was a proper Police Bandobast. There were three cordons and they could not get out of them. They tried to break one cordon and then they broke many things in that circle. Lights were smashed: the lights which were there are not to be seen today. Then, there is another small building: that is where the Post Office is. They broke the panes, and they tried to do

all this damage. They threw brick-bats. They took up stones from the lanes and began to pelt them. Then the Police began to use tear-gas but that was not of much use perhaps because the wind was blowing the other way. Then they had to use Lathi charge and disperse them properly. The Police arrested about 146 persons who are now remanded to judicial custody. They will be tried properly for all these things: they are not going to be released. The law will take its course, the courts will decide whether this is lawful or not.

Therefore, such breaches of peace have got to be properly dealt with. That is why I said yesterday at the Red Fort, and gave a warning, that in these matters, if people try to take the law into their own hands and become violent, this Government will deal with them severely. I am against all firing, but if they fire and kill other people or want to do that, Government will not hesitate to use firing. Government will not tolerate this kind of thing. I have made that clear.

Therefore, my friend need not be excited about it or think that we are not taking proper action.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): In regard to the reported clash that took place between the Police and the crowd outside the residence of the Prime Minister, I am glad to note from the statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister that they have taken a categorical stand on the protection of the landless in regard to these lands. But I would like to make a statement that the real problem behind this particular incident should not be by-passed.

More than 5000 Kulaks of Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, wielding lathis and throwing stones tried to attack Prime Minister Morarji Desai's residence on the afternoon of Sunday the 15th August and, in an hour-long battle with the Police in pouring rain, almost succeeded in storming the gates of No. 1 Safdarjung Road. The Police threw them back much beyond the point of the Prime Minister's residence. They retaliated with tear-gas shells and Lathi charge and got the upper hand after nearly one hour of concerted action. Twelve policemen were injured and a CRP Inspector and a Jawan were in a critical condition.

The police arrested 170 of the ryots.

The Kisan Sangram Samiti had given the call for this Sunday's rally at the Boat Club following last month's violence at Khanjawala village. A big attempt was made to prove that it was a rally of small farmers who were seeking protection of their grazing pasture lands, but the 'Casteous' colour of the rally become apparent as soon as placards were raised and the people formed groups under banners proclaiming each of the hundreds of Gotras in the community. They lined up under Ullahs and some other Gotras—scores of other Gotras—and also under village banners. The placards read 'We will give lathis and bullocks to save Charan Singh'. Apart from that there were slogans of 'End reservation of village land and pastures' 'Create inputs at cheaper rates' etc. The role played by the Samiti in Sunday's incident has served to raise doubts regarding its bonafide. The pattern they have formulated leaves little room for doubt that they are seeking to promote the interests of the landlords at the cost of the landless Harijans and others and are trying to deprive the latter of the benefit which reservation in Government has given to them.

Yesterday—mark the word 'yesterday' because the Prime Minister made his speech at the Red Fort yesterday—15 kulaks, in that particular village, marched to the Gaon Sabha land and

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

courted arrest—in support of the demand that the land allotted to the Harijans should be returned for their own cattle. This happened soon after the Prime Minister's announcement from the Red Fort that those Harijans and other poor people would be protected. Kanjhawala is not a caste issue; it is a class issue, an issue between the landlords and the landless. The vested interests, the landlords, are trying to give it caste overtones. This should not be allowed. We appreciate the stand taken by the Prime Minister on this issue. I would like to warn the Government that the kulaks are mustering their strength in a wider scale to force the Government to take back the land. Meanwhile, a document has come to light which shows that the kulaks had signed an agreement with the district authorities saying that they had no objection to the allotment of land from the Gaon Sabha land to those economically eligible.

In this connection, I would like to put a question. There are a lot of Gaon Sabha lands in the Delhi area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take steps to distribute those lands to the landless. Secondly, I would like to know whether the provocation which we hear, which we are still having, of the Kisan Sangharsh Samiti violating all laws and entering and taking away the lands which are already in the occupation of the landless Harijans, will end, whether Government will give enough protection so that this presssurisation and provocation from the Sangharsh Samiti may end as early as possible.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जमीन बांटने के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही है, उसके लिए तो ग्राम सभा और ग्राम पंचायत को ही अधिकार है। लेण्ड रिफार्म्स एक्ट के अनुसार जमीन बांटने और जमीन देने के बारे में तो वही कार्यवाही करेंगी, उस में हम हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

जहां तक जिन को जमीन मिली है, उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने का सवाल है, यह बार बार दोहराया गया है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बार बार दोहराया है कि जो जमीन जिन को मिली हुई है उस के बारे में वे अपने अधिकार का इस्तमाल करें।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I am not going into the details of the incident because they have already been referred to by the other Members who preceded me, who had participated in the call-attention. But one thing is not yet clear from the replies given by the hon. Minister and also by the hon. Prime Minister, and that is, what was your intelligence doing, how is it that you were unaware that this planning was there. You cannot tell me that, as soon as those leaders came out, they said, 'Come on and attack and suddenly this happened. I cannot accept that. There is something far deeper in this. We have been warning of what is happening in Kanjhawala, and we have requested the Prime Minister that a Committee of Members of Parliament might go there to give confidence and courage to the Harijans and the poorer peasants there, find out the position for themselves and make recommendations to Government as to what should be done. Here the Prime Minister himself has said that sufficient forces were deployed to defend the Prime Minister's residence—and rightly so. And they were able to break through these forces. Almost an armed battle took place. I am beginning to wonder why this is happening. I read in the papers also; one of the reports had made it very clear that the jawans refused to take up position. Why? Are they thinking of the old call of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan asking them to rebel? I hope, not. Because it looks as though it might be a delayed action; or maybe, it was those 10,000 volunteers, that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was boasting about throughout the world, who came into operation that day. But it is not a simple thing. It is not merely law and order; it is something much more than that. Whatever differences and conspiracies are tak-

ing place within the ruling party, here was a demonstration of it on the streets of Delhi on that day. But what is important for us in the House and for the people to know is: what is your Intelligence Branch doing? It harasses a few people here and a few people there and particularly workers who are likely to go on strike. Then your Intelligence Branch is very much to the fore and when others are going about their legitimate activities, the Intelligence Branch will work over-time. But, do you mean to tell me that during the time when the deputation went to meet the Prime Miniser, and what I can understand from Shri Mandal's reply was that the permission was for the deputation to go from the Boat Club. Meanwhile the crowd started converging towards 1, Safdarjang Road. What was the Police doing at that time? How could they reach right upto there? How could that crowd pick up bricks and all that? It cannot be done just in one minute. It must have been going on throughout when the interview was going on. Still, the Police did not do anything.

Therefore, I would like to know whether the government is investigating into this matter and taking action against those officers who are responsible for this complacency and who were not in a position to report as to what was happening so that precautionary measures could be taken in time.

Secondly, I would also like to know—all those who went in to meet the Prime Minister, have they all been arrested or is it a selective arrest? I would like to know what the Government is doing now to see that the Harijans and the poor tenants of Kanjhawala will receive adequate, better and perfect protection in Kanjhawala against the continuing attacks that are going on there and whether they are really going to be more effective than the protection given to the Prime Minister because the roundabout there is in darkness and the lights have not been restored yet. If this can happen with all this deployment there, I would like to know what guarantee is there that the citizens of Kanjhawala, the Harijans and the poor tenants will have adequate protection from the continued threat of attack from the privileged sections and the Kulaks.

श्री घनिक लाल मण्डल : इसमें इंटैलीजेंस की फैल्योर का सवाल नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के बंगले को अच्छी तरह से सुरक्षित किया गया था। मैंने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है कि वोट क्लब से जब प्रोसेशन वहां गया, प्रधान मंत्री जी के यहां, तो इस एश्योरेंस पर गया कि जलूस शान्तिपूर्ण रहेगा। यह एश्योरेंस किसान संघर्ष समिति ने दी थी जिसने इसको आर्गेनाइज किया था। इस हालत में उनको इजाजत वहां तक जाने की दे दी गई थी। वहां पहुंचने पर कुछ प्रतिनिधि जैसा स्पष्ट कहा गया है मिलने के लिए गए। उसके बाद यह घटना घटी। इसलिए इसमें इंटैलीजेंस की फैल्योर का सवाल नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि पुलिस ने मिनिमम फोर्स का इस्तेमाल किया, आवश्यकता से भी कम शक्ति से काम लिया, बहुत धीरज दिखाया और बहुत खूबी से काम लिया। आवश्यकता से कम शक्ति का उपयोग किया और बहुत खूबी से स्थिति को नियंत्रण में किया। यह सही बात है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह क्या पुलिस को आप कम्पलीमेंट पे कर रहे हैं?

श्री घनिक लाल मण्डल : कम्पलीमैंट्स तो हैं ही। उसने बहुत धीरज से काम लिया। आवश्यकता से कम शक्ति का प्रयोग किया। बहुत खूबी से स्थिति को नियंत्रण में लाया। यह खूबी की बात तो है ही।

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : जवानों ने पोजिशन लेने से इन्कार किया या नहीं किया?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What was your Intelligence Wing doing? They were able to reach there all the way from the Boat Club.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, he is not answering any single question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu. (*Interruptions*) Shri Chitta Basu has the floor. Mr. Tiwary, please take your seat. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have read with great care the statement made by the hon. Minister. I have also, with great respect, listened to the remark

[Shri Chitta Basu]

made by the Hon. Prime Minister. I really congratulate the Prime Minister for this particular remark when he has outspokenly declared in defence of the rights of the harijans in the Kanjhawala village. But, I regret to note that with the Prime Minister's assurance the Government has not taken a serious view of the situation. It has a long-range impact.

Sir, to begin with, let me submit that the events are not the usual exercise of ventilating the grievances of any section of the people. It has got its deeper roots. It is likely to cast a volume of a portent of grave threat to democracy. Any searching eye can find the two distinct facets of the episode—(i) the unfolding of open caste-strife in the Hindi hinterland of Indian polity, and mounting waves of assault on the rights and privileges of the harijans guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, spear-headed by the kulak lobby which you cannot deny; (ii) this is an open reflection of intra-party clashes within the ruling party.

The first aspect of the episode is clearly demonstrated by the war-cry of the kisans but that war-cry includes not only the end to the distribution of the grazing land to the harijans and to the non-harijans but also the abolition of the existing constitutional safeguards by way of jobs reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They demanded protection of the constitutional safeguards. The Prime Minister is on record to say that in the House—he is also on record to say that at the Red Fort yesterday. This is a great danger; there are sections in our country even to-day who publicly demonstrate and demand that the reservation should be done away with. The privileges and the rights of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to-day which they enjoy are to be abolished. The people are here who publicly demand that and demonstrate for that. Not only that. They also demand for the reduction of agricultural taxes and other concessions in order to promote and safeguard the rights of the peasantries and that also at the cost of the landlord harijans and at the denial of their constitutionally-guaranteed rights. It was not only the demonstration of some landlords of Kanjhawala village but it was a demonstration of the kulak and landlords from U.P., Rajasthan and Haryana and other places. (*Interruptions*). This kind of a thing cannot be there in West Bengal. Sir, the second aspect is this. The intra-party clash is revealed from the patronages, the demonstrators received from a section of the Janata Party, and the demonstrators were carrying placards in support of the former Home Minister and raised slogans:

"लाठी गोली खायेंगे, चरण सिंह को बचायेंगे"

Slogans were also raised hostile to the Prime Minister.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : यह नारा सारे देश में लग रहा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is the danger which the hon'ble Prime Minister is conveniently glossing over. My charge against him is that he is glossing over this grave danger to democracy posed by them.

Sir, the situation can be better judged from the press comments also. I do not want to by my own political sentiments. Let us see what the national Press says. I quote from *Times of India;*

> "Indeed from all accounts they seemed to have been determined to drive the authorities to a tight corner...."

Further it says:

> "They all reach the Prime Minister's House—all set for a trial of strength."

This is the most important aspect of the thing. They were all set for a trial of strength.

Sir, the situation cannot be explained in a better way than the editorial comments by *Indian Express of* Sunday last. I quote:

> "But the pitched battles between the police and kisan demonstrators before the Prime Minister's House on Sunday shows all too vividly the direction the events will take unless with influence among the vital communities join in halting the slide towards disorder."

Now, I want the Prime Minister to take note of the direction the events may take. This time they were 6,000 or 7,000 and they wanted to have a trial of strength. I do not know what will happen when the Kisan Sammelan will bring lakhs of people. There will be better trial of strength.

Having regard to all these things I have got certain specific questions to ask:

1. Will the government take a long-range view of this emerging danger and take appropriate action to curb it. Whether Government would take severe action against those who instigated the Sangharsh Samiti, order a probe to ascertain the persons, interests, lobbies, etc. behind this conspiracy.

2. Will the government allow an all-party parliamentary committee to make an on-the-spot enquiry in the village Kanjhawala.

3. Whether a comprehensive programme to give the Harijans economic muscle, to fight back this evil, anti-national forces and establish their rights as equal citizens of this great Republic because *ad hoc* and scattered efforts to keep the landless do harm instead of good. Whether any comprehensive programme is proposed to help these down-trodden.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि कोई भी हिंसक वारदात या घटना जो होती है उस को सख्ती से दबा दिया जायगा, उस को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायगा .. (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राज नारायण : हिंसा का जवाब हिंसा से देंगे ? .... (व्यवधान) ...

Barbarism must be met with barbarism? You want to show barbarous strength? (*Interruptions*)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने कहा कि हिंसक घटनाओं को, हिंसक वारदातों को दबा दिया जायगा । .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री राज नारायण हिंसक सरकार को जनता फेंक देगी : .. (व्यवधान) .. यह भारत की जनता है । यह गांधी का मुल्क है .. (व्यवधान).. यह कृष्ण और राम का मुल्क है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The cat is out of the bag.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राज नारायण : आप धमकी देते हैं ? ...(व्यवधान) ..

You are creating violence. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The cat is out of the bag....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, you please take your seat now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I have answer to my question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are getting your answer.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I do not know why my hon. friend Shri Raj Narain is so much excited about this.

I do not know whether he supports violent action by people. And, if he supports violent action by people, let him say so. Then I will deal with him too. It is not right. Government has got to see that violence is not allowed. That is the first duty of Government. That is why I say that no peaceful demonstration will be disturbed at any time by the police. Police will do nothing against them if they are peaceful.

But, if they become violent, destroy property and attack people, they will certainly be brought under control with minimum violence that is necessary. We will not hesitate to do that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

even if a demonstration is led by my hon. friend. He must understand that. I now see that he is on a war path. That does not matter. I don't want to meet him on that path. This is not the way to do it.

In this particular incident, I do not suspect anybody's hand. I do not want to make any allegations about which I am not convinced. If I am not convinced, I will not believe in it. But I do not want to rush to any conclusions about it.

But, these people did turn violent and therefore they had to be dealt with in this manner. Otherwise they would have done far greater damage; they would have burnt even some houses.

How could this be allowed by this Government, or by any sensible or civilised Government? What is the meaning of meeting barbarism with barbarism? If a wolf is on the rampage, it has to be shot down. It cannot be pampered.

If people attack this country from outside with force, they have to be met with force not by non-violence. It cannot be done by non-violence. There is a difference between these two things. That must be understood.

In this matter, we have declared that nobody is going to object to peaceful demonstrations and they were allowed there. But when they turned violent, and violent in no uncertain terms, and they injured policemen, with grievous hurt to two of them, how can this be allowed? And, even then, no firing was resorted to. They managed with a lathi charge and they were driven away and several people are being prosecuted. That also will bring facts to light in the Court.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Do you think that it is a dress rehearsal by Chaudhuri Charan Singh?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No. I don't think so. I don't believe that. Some people had started a rumour, they told me that Charan Singh ji at that time had passed by in his car. I immediately rejected it at that time. I don't believe that he can do that. Until I get proof of anything I am never going to believe that about him or about anybody. I will say this about my friend Shri Raj Narain also, that if he says something like that, then, one begins to suspect. Therefore, one has to be very careful about it even when one speaks. Merely loud speeches and great courage do not do in these matters. They have got to have some discrimination at the same time. That is why it is no use creating such scenes in this House. That is all that I can say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is over. Now, Mr. Barnala.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* NARMADA WATERS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has today forwarded to the Central Government a report setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decision on the matters referred to it.

It may be recalled that as the disputes amongst the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and Rajasthan regarding the Narmada waters could not be settled by negotiations, the Government of India constituted the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal on 6th October, 1969 for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Shri Justice V. Ramaswami, the then Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as Chairman, along with two serving Judges of Kerala and Allahabad High Courts as the other

two members. The Tribunal has thereafter in February, 1972 given its decision on certain preliminary issues of law. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, however, filed appeals in the Supreme Court against this decision and obtained a stay order; the Supreme Court had, however, permitted the Tribunal to proceed with the inspection and discovery of documents. Later, in July, 1972 the Chief Ministers of the four States held discussions with the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power when it was agreed that the settlement of the dispute be carried out by mutual agreement with the assistance of the then Prime Minister. They agreed that 28 million acre ft. of water is available in the Narmada for three-fourths of the years. Of this, the requirements of Maharashtra and Rajasthan for use in their territories were agreed to be 0.25 and 0.5 million acre ft. respectively. The then Prime Minister was requested to allocate the balance quantity of waters between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and fix a suitable height for the Navagam Dam. It was further agreed that the Chief Ministers of the four States would finalise the arrangement for power generation and its apportionment.

Since these issues could not be decided according to that agreement, the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and the Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat met again in July, 1974 and agreed that the Tribunal should decide the height of the Navagam Dam as well as the level of the Canal and the other issues such as sharing of power benefits, etc. They also agreed that Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh should withdraw the proceedings before the Supreme Court. The Tribunal thereupon resumed its work and has since investigated the matter referred to it.

The more important features of the Award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal are as follows:—

(1) The annual utilisable quantum of Narmada waters which can be depended up in 75 years out of 100 is assessed to be 28 million acre ft. (MAF).

(2) Out of the utilisable quantum of 28 MAF or 75 per cent dependability, Madhya Pradesh is allotted 18.25 MAF, Gujarat 9 MAF, Rajasthan 0.5 MAF and Maharashtra 0.25 MAF. The party States would get the same proportionate share in years of excess or scarcity.

(3) The Full Supply Level of Navagam Canal offtaking from Sardar Sarovar is fixed at +300′ at its head. With the prescribed slopes, the canal would reach Rajasthan border at a level of about 131′.

(4) The full reservoir level at Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat at Navagam is fixed at +455′ and the maximum water level at +460′.

(5) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are allotted 57 per cent and 27 per cent respectively of the electric power, produced at Sardar Sarovar. The balance of 16 per cent is allotted to Gujarat. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are also directed to share the proportionate cost of the power portion of Sardar Sarovar complex.

(6) Specific directions are given to Madhya Pradesh for releases in a regulated manner of due share of water for Gujarat and Rajasthan. For these regulated releases, Sardar Sarovar Project is rerequired to credit to Narmada Sagar Project 17.63 per cent of the actual cost of Narmadasagar Dam Unit I. Detailed guidelines for framing rules of regulation and water accounting are set down to ensure that party States get their due shares.

(7) Detailed directions are given for acquisition of land by

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for Sardar Sarovar and for rehabilitation of oustees by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A two-tier machinery is directed to be set up to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Tribunal. The machinery comprises:

(a) The Narmada Control Authority consisting of three full time Engineer Members appointed by the Centre and four part-time Engineer Members appointed one each by the party States.

(b) A high powered Review Committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan with the Union Minister of Irrigation as Chairman. The Review Committee will review any decision of the Narmada Control Authority referred to it and its decision shall be final and binding.

(9) The Award is subject to review at any time after a period of 45 years from the date of the Award.

The Report of the Tribunal is being forwarded by the Government of India to the concerned State Governments.

The Inter-State Water Disputes Act provides that if the Central Government or any State Government is of the opinion that anything contained in the Tribunal's decision requires explanation, or that guidance is needed upon any point not originally referred to the Tribunal, the matter may be again referred to the Tribunal, within a period of three months from the decision, for further consideration. The Tribunal may forward a further report giving such explanation or guidance as it deems fit and in such a case, the decision of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

The Act further provides that the Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the official gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them.

Now that the Tribunal has given its report and decision, the way is clear for the speedy implementation of the various projects on this river which would provide irrigation in an area of about 5 million hectares which is nearly 10 per cent of the area at present under irrigation in the country. The Narmada is the largest west flowing river and is the fifth largest river in the country. It is estimated that the irrigated area will produce on full development nearly 5 to 6 million tonnes additional foodgrains besides increase in production of cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits etc. and provide gainful employment opportunities due to intensive farming system. The value of the gross additional production on full development of irrigation in the Narmada command area is estimated to be of the order of about Rs 800 crores per annum at the current price level. In adidtion, there will be generation of hydro-electric power of about 450 MW at 100 per cent load factor in the final stage and a lot more during the interim period. That would bring a great deal of prosperity to the people of the region and the country as a whole.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There cannot be a discussion on this.... (*Interruptions*)**

Nothing will go on record if all of you stand up....This is not the way. I know that several hon. Members are agitated and they want to say some-

**Not recorded.

thing on this... (*Interruptions*). Nothing will go on record. Why are you unnecessary prolonging? There is no use talking like that. Nothing is going on record. Why do you waste the time of the House. If you are really agitated, give notice and we could have a short-duration discussion or something like that on this.

13.48 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Tea Board

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि चाय नियम, 1954 के नियम 4 (1) (ब) के साथ पठित, चाय अधिनियम, 1953 की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) (च) के अनुसरण में इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निर्देश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबन्धों तथा उस के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अध्यधीन चाय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules, made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am not making a statement. I am accepting your suggestion. I am not making a speech at all. My point of order is that you have suggested, very rightly, that the matter can the discussed at some length by giving notice. My point of order is on a different thing. In view of the fact that such an important statement has come *suo motu* from the Government, you have rightly denied us even rising for a clarification. Would it then be within our rights, apart from raising it through a discussion. to raise certain matters by getting the consent of the Speaker? You know, Sir the session is going to be there only for some days more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are sitting till the 30th.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Can we bring it under rule 377 or in any other manner? But Government may not find time. They may say there is no time for a discussion. Sir, you kindly direct Government that they should find time to discuss the matter here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, please give notice. You are an ingenious Member. You can raise it in some form or the other.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): People of Gujarat will not be satisfied with this award.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't go into the merits of it, and discuss this now. Now item under rule 377. Shri Raghavji. (*Interruptions*)** Nothing will go on record. What is the purpose of your getting up like this? (*Interruptions*)**

श्री राघव जी (विदिशा) मैं नियम 377 की चर्चा....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : आप पक्षपात क्यों कर रहे हैं।.... (**व्यवधान**) ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पक्षपात की बात आप करेंगे तो कोई स्पीकर ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा, जो आप की इस बात को मानेगा । मैं जानता हूं कि मैं कोई पक्षपात नहीं कर रहा हूं ।

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Mr. Kachwai, please take your seat now. When somebody is impartial it hurts everybody; it is bound to hurt everybody at some time or the other. If it hurts you to-day, I cannot help it. Now Mr. Raghavji. (*Interruptions*)** This is not the way. Nothing will go on record. What is the point? (*Interruptions*)** Now Mr. Raj Narain, what is the point of order?

श्री राज नारायण : हमारा प्वाइण्ट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि इस सदन के समक्ष आप की उपस्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे ऊपर यह गंभीर आरोप लगाया कि मैं जान रहा हूं कि राज नारायण वार पाथ पर हैं। मैं यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं वार पाथ पर नहीं हूं।

श्री राम धन (लाल गंज) : आप कैसे इन को एलाऊ करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please let me hear what he is wanting to say. What he wants to say may be on a point of personal explanation, not on a point of order.

श्री राज नारायण : पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन पर मैं आप के द्वारा इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं **वार-पाथ** पर नहीं हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बस।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं यह बता रहा हूं कि मैं हिंसक नहीं हूं, मैंने आज तक अपने जीवन में हिंसा नहीं की, लेकिन बड़े से बड़े हिंसकों को अपनी अहिंसा की ताकत से हम ने गद्दी से उतार दिया है। मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस समय कोई प्रधान मंत्री, जो **गांधियन वे** पर चलने की प्रतिज्ञा राजघाट पर ले, और अपनी प्रतिज्ञा को तोड़ कर इस सदन में यह धमकी दे कि हम गोली चला देंगे, बुलडोजर चला देंगे, मशीनगन चला देंगे, इस तरह की बात जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था में नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, you have already given your explanation. Please sit down, you have explained your position. That is enough. Yes, Mr. Raghavji,

श्री रामधन : आप राज नारायण जी को भाषण देने का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं, तो आप दूसरों को भी बोलने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Raghavji. Nobody else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, please take your seat आप बैठ जाइए। जब चर्चा होगी, तब आप कहिएगा।

13.55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported Incidents of Thefts and Looting in Trains.

श्री राघवजी (विदिशा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

दक्षिण भारत से दिल्ली आने वाली ट्रेनों में लगातार चोरियां और लूटपाट।

पिछले कुछ महीनों से दक्षिण भारत से दिल्ली आने वाली एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों में चोरी, लूटपाट डाकेजनी की वारदातें लगातार हो रही हैं। अभी हाल में पुनः दक्षिण भारत से आने वाली पेज गाड़ी जी टी एक्सप्रेस में सामूहिक चोरी की गई। दिनांक 7-8-78 को रात्रि में लगभग ग्यारह बजे भोपाल और बीना के बीच जी0टी0 एक्सप्रेस की एक थी टायर की बोगी में 28 बर्थों पर से चोरियां की गईं। भारी मात्रा में सामान चुरा लिया गया। अनेक यात्रियों का तो सारा का सारा सामान चुरा लिया गया।

डिब्बे के दरवाजे की खिड़की का कांच टूटा पाया गया। डिब्बे को दूसरे डिब्बे से जोड़ने वाले दरवाजे में कोई ताला नहीं पाया गया। रेगजीन काटा हुआ पाया गया। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि डिब्बे में कण्डक्टर मौजूद था फिर भी यह वारदात हो गई और उसे पता भी नहीं चला। यह भी पता चला है कि ट्रेन की जंजीर तक नहीं खींची गई और चोर अपने कार्य में सफल हो गए।

अनेक यात्रियों को यह शंका भी हो गई कि कहीं रेलवे का स्टाफ तो चोरों से नहीं मिला हुआ है। रेलवे मंत्री ने लोक सभा में यह आश्वासन दिया कि भविष्य में ट्रेन की सुरक्षा के पर्याप्त कदम उठाये गये हैं। इस आश्वासन के बावजूद इस वारदात के हो जाने से अब रेल यात्रियों को अपने सामान की समुचित सुरक्षा के प्रति आशंकित हो गये हैं।

**Not recorded.

पिछले महीनों में जितनी भी वारदातें हुई हैं वे सभी इटारसी और बीना के मध्य ही हुई हैं। पिछले अनुभवों के बावजूद रेलवे स्टाफ सचेत नहीं रहा और यदि लापरवाही न बरती होती तो शायद यह वारदात नहीं होती।

रेल प्रशासन को चाहिए कि इस वारदात की गहन जांच करवा कर अपराधियों को पकड़ने में कोई कसर न रख अन्यथा रेल यात्रा सदैव जोखिम भरी रहेगी और अपराधियों का होसला बढ़ता ही जायगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मन्त्री शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें।

(ii) REPORTED CRISIS AMONG THE JUTE GROWERS OF NORTH BENGAL.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise this important question in this august House under 377.

When the Committee on Public Undertakings recommended Rs. 447 for per quintal raw jute price, the West Bengal Government demanded Rs. 250 per quintal. The Government of India declared Rs. 180 for per quintal W.R. 5 raw jute. Then the North Bengal jute growers are getting only Rs. 130 per quintal for raw jute.

As published in Jugantar Patrika (North Bengal edition dated 10-7-73) a serious crisis has arisen among the jute growers of North Bengal on account of unwillingness for purchasing raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India in different markets.

The jute, the golden fibre is no more as valuable as gold at least to the jute growers of North Bengal. On the contrary, it has become a source of misery and disincentive to the growers when the millowners have been accumulating huge fortune from this trade every year by sucking the blood of real jute producers. When the raw jute of North Bengal is coming to the market in a huge quantity, the sudden fall of jute price by about Rs. 60 per quintal during the last fortnight has brought a sense of helplessness and despondency among the growers of these areas. The raw jute is now selling in the market in between Rs. 130 and Rs. 160 per quintal only.

The Jute Corporation of India, a white elephant, is nothing but an idle spectator to it. One will hardly find any D. P. Agent of Jute Corporation of India in the village markets and jute growing centres. The middlemen and advance purchasers being financed by the black money holders have spread their net throughout North Bengal to purchase raw jute at a cost much below even the statutory price. Thus the jute growers being deprived of the support price, not to speak of remunerative price.

(iii) REPORTED SUPPLY OF STATE MILK BY DELHI MILK SCHEME.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Under rule 377, I want to mention the following matter of urgent public importance. The pre-price-hike sale of standard milk of Delhi Milk Scheme was 3.5 lakhs litres per day. The consequent sale proceed realized was to the tune of Rs. 4.5 lakhs per day at Rs. 1.30 per litre. After the price hike the daily sale has gone down to 2 lakh litres and the sale proceed realized is only 3.6 lakhs at the present enhanced rate of Rs. 1.80 per litre. Thus there is an overall loss in terms of sale and realization of the sale amount. Because of the reduced sale, even the overnight stale stock is being sold which is sour in taste and bad for health. It shall fail in analysis if done under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. I request the government to permit such an analysis and remove the present embargo on analysis.

On Saturday one of the milk bottles of the DMS which was purchased by my servant had completely decomposed and transformed practically into curd form within ten minutes. I wanted to present the said bottle to the hon. Minister but since he has gone, I shall present it to the hon. Finance Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give it to him later.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: ....for handling over the same to the Agriculture Minister. Or I shall place it on the Table. The matter could not be raised on Saturday and so I am raising it today, having got permission under rule 377 only today. It was practically in this form, when the milk was supplied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you sure that it will reach the Minister? He may be fond of curds.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: I think it would reach him; the Finance Minister is the custodian, proper custodian.

(iv) REPORTED MOVE TO LOCATE A STEEL PLANT AT PARADEEP IN PREFERENCE TO VISHAKAPATNAM.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Under rule 377, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance, namely, government's move to locate a steel plant at Paradeep in preference to Vishakapatnam which is included in the draft 6th plan.

As per the experts' report Vishakapatnam is selected for location of steel plant. Preliminary work like acquisition of land and survey is over and this plant at Vishakapatnam is included in the 6th Five Year plan but now according to press reports the steel ministry is trying to make out a case to locate this steel plant at Paradeep in preference to Vishakapatnam. They are overtly and covertly advancing some technical ground to justify their preference to Paradeep, on the plea that one more steel plant is required. They are contemplating to do preliminary work so that at the end they may overrule the possibility of starting a steel plant at Vishakapatnam. If this is done it will go against the interest of the people of the South and moreover the steel plant at Vishakapatnam and Hospet were approved long time back and preliminary work is already over

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14.03 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 be taken into Consideration."

Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have a few remarks on the question of overdraft by the state governments especially in the present political atmosphere in the country. Every one knows that the time has come when various states are ruled by different political parties other than the ruling party in Delhi and therefore there must be a little more autonomy in the states in matters of economic freedom than exists now. The system of collection of revenues for the states, the present laws and enactmen's and the present financial system affect many developmental activities of the states. I can quote many examples. Many

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

times the State Governments are forced to take overdraf from the Reserve Bank and it has to run up and down to the Finance Ministry.

14.05 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI *in the Chair.*]

It is because of the compelling situation that is prevailing in the different States. For example, the pay scale of the Government employees—I for one believe that there must be a uniform pay scale for the Central Government employees and also for the State Government employees. They do the same work. Unfortunately, every State Government is under the heavy pressure in relation to any pay revision or any increase in the dearness allowance at the Central level. While increasing the dearness allowance or taking decision on the dearness allowance of Government employees in Delhi, in the Central Government, you never consult the States. The State Government employees, the N. G. Os. have a right to demand parity with the Central Government employees. I fully support their demand. There is nothing wrong because they do the same work. You cannot ignore the States. But you never consult them. You must find out a permanent formula for this. There is no formula at all. I know many States are forced to take overdraft to meet the demand of the employees also. Legitimately the demand is there. Legitimately the Governments of States are forced to take the overdraft.

You will be surprised to know about the new concept of the rolling plan introduced in the economic system in this country. What does the Central Government say now? Whenever a new development scheme comes, the State Government is asked to find resources from the State Zone itself. The Central Government says that they have no money. The plan money is limited because of the Rolling plan. I would like to point out a classic example regarding one project in Kerala-Titanium Expansion project. It is Rs. 80 crores project. What does the Central Government say? We do not have the money. This is your industrial project. IDPA cannot help you. You have to find money from your own resources. For Rs. 80 crores project there is no money available from the Central Government. No money is available from the financial institution of the Central Government, under the contours of the Central Government. They point-blank ask the State Government of Kerala to find its own resources for this and the Chief Minister of Kerala—Shri A. K Antony had to take up with the Central Government. This creats an embarrassing situation.

You may be surprised to know an enactment made by the same parliament—Central Sales Tax Amendment Bill. When the Central Sales Tax Amendment Bill was passed, all the Members of parliament from Kerala sought clarification from the then Finance Minister who in turn gave an assurance. The Kerala Government has also taken up the matter. According to that enactment—the Central Sales Tax Amendment Bill—certain criteria was made for collecting Sales Tax in the name of export items. I do not want to go into the details of the Bill. The hon. Minister knows about the Bill. Due to this enactment the net revenue loss to the Kerala Government is Rs. 23 crores. The Cashew, the marine products, the coir, all these items come under the purview of the Central Sales Tax Act. So, the Kerala Government which is getting about Rs. 23 crores of revenue has been prevented to get that revenue. They are completely barred. Then the assurance given by the then Finance Minister was that the loss of the Kerala Government will be met by the Government of India. I am sorry to say that the assurance given on the floor of the House still is only on record and not in practice.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

By an enactment you take away the financial resources of the State. By introducing the rolling plan system, which yet I am unable to understand, you refuse to give to the State Government any money available to the Central Government for their developmental activity. You ask them to find their own resources. You limit their resources. Naturally they have to go in for overdraft.

I am not for a moment thinking, there should not be any economic dicipline. I am fuly for it. There must be discipline. I would like to know whether you in the Central Government have a discipline? You do not have the discipline. You are squandering away the money on pigeon-hole projects. Not only now, but for the last 30 years Delhi refuses to accept the reality of different situations in different states. You make a pigeon-hole concept of economic development and you want every State to come into the hole, instead of finding the reality of each State. The reality of Gujarat is different from the reality of Kerala. So, the whole situation has developed and cluminated in such a way that every State has become a municipality or panchayat and economic slave of Delhi. We object to it. Look at the speeches of Mr. Ashok Mitra, Finance Minister of West Bengal on Centre-State financial relations. He has made certain demands. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran has made certain demands. Mr. A. K. Anthony, the Kerala Chief Minister, has made some demands. I do not know whether you have considered the real merits of these demands, apart from the political aspect of it. There is no politics in it at all. You will be surprised to know that when the Kerala Government demanded more money and overdraft, the objection came not from the Finance Minister but from the Finance Ministry. The people sitting in North Block have no idea of what is happening in the States. Unfortunately, they think that all wisdom lies only in their heads. I cannot call them fools, but definitely they do not know what is happening in the States. They are living in a Utopian world and they know only to object, not to do anything constructive at all.

Of course, I agree there must be discipline and you must be strict. But why can't you put some realism into your mind? They say, Kerala spent more money for social welfare activities. I cannot understand what for the State exists. They say, we spend more money on education. Yes, Sir, I am proud that my State is spending money on education. We spend 30 per cent of the revenue on it, we know. But is it not part of the Constitution—Directive principles? We are exporting the intelligence of our people to other areas and even abroad.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): What you are doing in Kerala should be commended and followed by other States.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not blaming Mr. Patel alone. He has inherited only what we created. But I would ask him, why don't you go through some of the speeches you made in parliament while siting on this side? I only wish you would implement them. When you went to North Block, the congested corridors of North Block contaminated with all unwanted elements have changed you. I want you to be free from it. The whole concept of Centre-State relations in financial matters needs a change. This is why we demanded that there must be some change in the outlook of the Finance Commission. But I am sorry the Finance Commission has made no change at all. They are not taking into account the relevant facts so far as the economic and political system in the country is concerned. They are not taking into account the new concept of rolling plan at all. They still go on the old

style and it affects the States. Therefore, my request to Mr. Patel is, while I agree that economic discipline should be there, it does not mean you should be rigid and you should completely forget the needs of the States so far as developmental activities and the pressing problems of the States are concern. I wish he clarifies the position and gives necessary instructions to the Reserve Bank to see that they must be reasonable in taking into account the demands of the States in a proper, constructive manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under Rule 218(5), a member who wishes to speak on an Appropriation Bill has to give advance intimation, mentioning the specific points he wishes to raise. Hon. members have not given specific points in advance, but still I will allow them.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me start from the point at which Mr. Ravi ended i.e. about Centre-State relations. I do not know why the hon. Prime Minister of India and the Janata Government are somewhat chary or somewhat inflexible about having a dialogue on various matters concerning the interests of the States and the interests of the Union. After all, both the interests are ultimately common. And when Janata Party and the Janata Government, to my mind rightly, believe in decentralisation, then the demand for a proper dialogue on the Centre-State relations becomes almost urgent. They have already said—my esteemed friend, the Finance Minister, will bear me out—in the Janata Party election manifesto as well as in the speeches of the leaders of the Janata party during the election campaign that all the powers cannot be concentrated in Delhi that the financial powers of the States cannot be curtailed, especially in regard to those States which are exercising their powers and responsibilities in a judicious way by having a proper fiscal administration in respect of their budgets. I do not know why the Government of India do not take a more reasonable and generous attitude.

With regard to the various demands I shall be brief in outlining my points. Regarding point No 5 about loan to National Textile Corporation Limited for running Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited, Kanpur on page 1 of this statement, I would like to ask: why should the Government have taken only a few sick mills of Kanpur? There are many other sick mills in the whole country and my point is that Government must find out ways and means of taking over some of these sick mills which are sick now for years together. Now, on the one hand, Government of India says that under the 1951 Industrial Development Act they do not want to take over more sick industries, on the other they have taken over some of the mills, in this case the Swadeshi Cotton Mills at Kanpur. Then, why not they take over all the sick mills like Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad? The hon. Minister comes from Anand, near Ahmedabad. He knows the textile industry very well and I do not have to impress upon him the need for spending more money for modernisation of textile machinery and textile industry in general. Therefore, I feel that the affairs of these mills—Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad, and several other sick mills at Kadi, Kalol, Bhavnagar and Mahuva, Priya Laxmi Mills at Baroda, Shubha Laxmi Mills at Cambay—are required to be looked into. If the State Government takes the responsibility of them, at least the Central Government must give money to run those sick mills on behalf of the Centre.

There is a mention about loan to Delhi Transport Corporation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like you to give a directive to all the Ministers of the Union Government at least once in a week to use public transport and not their private automobiles and

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

official cars. Then only they will realise how some of us living in Delhi, are suffering from totally inadequate public transport. I do not understand why Government cannot spend not only massively and judiciously but in time on proper development of Delhi transport. I find that loans after loans are given. I repeatedly said in this House that Government servants, students, patients going to hospitals, workers, factory going people and many others including the Members of Parliament who do not have any transport and who want to go to various places of work and meetings, suffer because of inadequate transport facility. Taxies are not only expensive but often times, they are not available at the time when we want them with the result that we miss some of the engagements and meetings. Therefore, let there be a rule that every Minister must use the public transport once in a week and then they will realise the difficulty.

There is a Demand of the Ministry of Communications with regard to telephone services etc. That is all right. I repeat what I said last week. Why should the Minister of Communication not be told that in all important matropolitan and other important major cities of the country where there are telephones, the entire area should be governed as one unit, and that the areas on the periphery should not be treated as outside the main city area? The result of the present arrangement is that areas in the periphery of an urban city like Ahmedabad are deprived of this facility of telephone services. Vatva is a place near Ahmedabad. Mr. H. M. Patel knows it, he has visited the area also. In Vatva, because of the funny policy of the Government, STD has to be used for all the telephones not on the local basis. I think that must be looked into.

As regards the demand of the External Affairs Ministry, I do not have to say anything except this that the increased assistance to Bhutan and the additional aid to Nepal is something which we welcome because we want to build up our relations with our neighbouring countries, not only in terms of an attitude of equality—we must see to it that the big brother attitude is got rid of—but to ensure that these neighbouring countries are given assistance in terms of economic assistance and also in terms of technical know-how, and whatever we can export from our country to these developing countries, we should do so.

For the setting up of the district industrial centres, Mr. H. M. Patel has allotted some money. It is good, but I only hope that this district industrial centre does not become another chain in the whole bureaucratic machinery. It must be very energetic, active and alert in regard to seeing to it that the properly constituted bodies which want to develop small-scale industries get enough money and other kinds of assistance in time.

Lastly, there is a Demand by him under the heading "Information & Publicity", for the Press Commission. I am glad that the Press Commission has been set up and Rs. 10 lakhs have been allotted for that and we are told that within one year their report will come. I do not mind if the report comes a little later, but I want the Commission to go into the various matters concerning the freedom of the Press, in particular in the light of what happened during the emergency, so that the freedom of the press which is considered the Fourth Estate is preserved. As my hon. friend Shri Ravi said earlier in the day, freedom of the press is very indispensable to a parliamentary democracy. Without the free press, parliamentary democracy cannot function. Therefore, the freedom of the press is as important as the independence of this House. Therefore, I hope that this money will be well spent, and even if they want more money, we will be willing to give it. I only want the Commission to go into this matter in depth, into all details and in a comprehensive way, so

that they give a valuable report. I am only sorry that some of the Members of the Commission are not upto the mark, but now that it has already been set up and has started functioning, it is no use making complaints about this and that person, or this or that individual in that Commission. I only hope that the Commission will do something good in terms of promoting the freedom of the press in this country under our Constitution.

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान केवल एक समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। ये जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं, इन की जो शाखायें प्रखण्ड स्तर पर खोली जा चुकी हैं या खोली जा रही हैं, उन में ऐसा लगता है कि इन बैंकों में जितने एम्पलाईज हैं, वे बैठे रहते हैं कहीं भी कोई फाइनेन्सिंग का काम नहीं होता है। हमारे बिहार के कोडरमा जिले में कई जगहों पर ये शाखायें जैसे जमुआ, डोमचांच, मरकचो, धनवार, इन में कई तो तीन वर्ष पहले खुल चुकी हैं। लेकिन इन में मुश्किल से 40–50 हजार रुपये का भी, फाइनेंसिंग नहीं हुआ होगा। लोग वहां जाते हैं, हैरान होते हैं, घूमते फिरते हैं, लेकिन किसी को कुछ नहीं मिलता और यदि किसी को कुछ मिलता भी है तो शायद परसेन्टेज का प्रश्न उस में पैदा हो जाता है। इस तरह की जितनी भी स्टेट बैंक या बैंक आफ़ इण्डिया की शाखायें खुली है, सब बेकार पड़ी हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन की जांच की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आज जितना पैसा, लोगों को मिलना चाहिए, ग्राम विकास के लिए छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धों के लिए, उन योजनाओं के लिए जिन से बेकारी दूर हो सकती है, जैसे हमारे इन्जीनियर्स हैं, शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, इन सब लोगों को आप के बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब की सहायता की जाय तथा रचनात्मक कार्यों की दिशा में उस पैसे को लगाया जाय। यदि आज तक इस दिशा में काम हुआ होता, तो बहुत से लोगों का अब तक नियोजन हो गया होता, लेकिन उस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। यहां तक कि उन लोगों को कोई वोकेशनल--गाइडेंस देने तक की व्यवस्था नहीं है। प्रचार तो यही किया जाता है कि सब लोगों को पैसा मिलेगा, लेकिन यहां तो सर्वत्र यही शिकायत पाई जाती है कि पैसा नहीं मिलता है। वहीं नहीं मैं समझता हूं कि सर्वत्र यही मनोदशा बन गई है कि बैंक के जितने अधिकारी हैं, वे बैठे बैठे तनख्वाह पाते हैं। मैं खास कर बैंक आफ़ इन्डिया की बात कर रहा हूं। मैंने जितनी भी इस की शाखाएं देखी हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि वहां पर जो बैंक का मैनेजर होता है, क्लर्क्स होते हैं या चपरासी होते हैं, उन के पालन का ही यह विभाग बन गया है। अगर सही सही उपयोग उस का होता, तो गांवों का बहुत विकास हो गया होता। सरकार ने जो घोषणा की थी कि हम छोटी जगहों पर भी कुछ कारखाने लगायेंगे और बेकारी को दूर करेंगे और बैंकों से ग़रीब लोगों को कर्ज मिलेंगे अगर इस तरह की योजनाएं बनती तो लोगों को फ़ायदा होता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जो इस तरह के बैंकों की शाखाएं हैं जहां पर अधिकारी और दूसरे कर्मचारी बैठे हुए हैं और उन का कोई सदुपयोग वहां पर नहीं है, उन को वहां से उठा कर स्थानान्तरण कर देना चाहिए और जो लोग दोषी पाए जांए, उन को सजा भी देनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर 500 करोड़ रुपया लोग डिपोजिट करते हैं लेकिन जितना रुपया डिपोजिट होता है, उतनी वहां पर फाइनेन्सिंग नहीं होती है। उस में से केवल 300 करोड़ रुपया ही वहां के लोगों को मिलता है और बाकी रुपया महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र तथा दूसरी जगह चला जाता है और यह भी देखा गया है कि जितने भी वहां पर अधिकारी हैं, वे भी इन्हीं जगहों के हैं और वे केवल अपना पालन वहां पर करते हैं। इसलिए यह केवल अफ़सर पालन विभाग बन गया है। इस के लिए आप को बहुत ही ठोस और रचनात्मक कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे बिहार में जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, जगहें हैं वहां पर ग्रामीण विकास का कार्य नहीं के बराबर है। कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर रेलवे लाइन की बहुत जरूरत है लेकिन वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। हजारीबाग में कमिश्नर का हैडक्वार्टर है लेकिन, वहां के लोग, जो एम० ए० पास करते हैं, वे एम० ए० की पढ़ाई के बाद भी वहां पर रेल नहीं देख सकते। इतना पिछड़ा हुआ वह इलाका है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि गिरिडीह से कोडरमा कोडरमा से हजारीबाग और हजारीबाग से रांची रोड, जो 200 किलोमीटर का इलाका है, वहां पर रेल बनाने की बहुत जरूरत है। 20 वर्ष से हम इस की मांग करते आ रहे हैं और वहां पर कोयला, लोहा, अबरक और कई दूसरे खनिज पदार्थ पाए जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक रेलवे लाइन नहीं है और जब इस के लिए कहते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि फाइनेन्स नहीं है, पैसे की कमी है। दूसरी जगहों पर भूमिगत रेलवे बनाई जाती हैं जिन पर 250 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन इन पिछड़े इलाका का विकास नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस दिशा में भी कोई कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, you read out what the correct procedure is. Therefore, to much of what has been stated I need not reply. But, certainly, I will take note of all the points

[Shri H. M. Patel]

that have been made; in fact, I have taken note of them and they will be given the fullest consideration.

Shri Vayalar Ravi raised a point regarding the overdraft facilities and the discipline that is now sought to be introduced. He rightly said that there should be discipline. But he added that when the Centre is not subjecting itself to some discipline, it should not seek to impose discipline on the States. Of course, as a general proposition it is quite correct. Nevertheless, it is necessary both for the Centre and the States to be disciplined in certain matters and, above all, in matters such as these with regard to banks. The overdraft facilities have to be regulated and every effort must be made to see that there is compliance.

About the point that he made that because there are certain difficulties in the way of the States and, therefore, these overdraft facilities should continue, as I have said already the overdraft facilities have not been withdrawn. There are overdraft facilities. There is a considerable margin within which overdraft is permitted to every State. What is more, as you will see, even in this scheme of ours, a good deal of times is given for the States also to make adjustments so that the ultimate action does not have to be taken. But the general point that he made that if the Centre gives certain dearness allowance, then the States have to follow, is perfectly correct. Therefore, that adds to the burden which the State Governments have to provide for. This is something which is taken care of by the Finance Commission when it goes into the matter every five years. Such a Finance Commission is sitting now and it will be submitting its report very shortly. It will have taken into account all these matters, the problems that are created for the State Governments and what should be done regarding the consequent additional liabilities and what further devolution of money should be necessary. When their recommendations come, they will be accepted. In fact, it has become a convention now that the Finance Commission's recommendations have hardly ever been not accepted.

I might also say that the various points that were made by Chief Ministers at the last National Development Council about their difficulties on this matter are also going to be taken into consideration. It is because of that there is to be a committee which has already been appointed of the Planning Commission with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, in the Chair, Chief Ministers of all the States and the Finance Minister also to go into these questions regarding the Sixth Five Year Plan, the plans which have already been prepared by the Planning Commission provisionally and what financing arrangements should made in respect of those plans. Therefore my hon. Friend need not have any apprehension that the States will find themselves in difficulties merely because of this desire of ours to have a certain measure of discipline in regard to overdrafts. In fact, overdrafts are at times necessary. He must know, in his own private life that, if he chooses to overdraw what can happen. It is necessary that the States have equally to submit themselves to that kind of discipline. Otherwise, we will have other consequences, far more serious consequences, not only for the States but for the people. So, I hope, he will not be too apprehensive about that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about the Central Sales Tax enactment?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: About that point, I would say, it did not strictly arise from this. Certainly, he has made that point that an assurance that was given by my predecessor, by the previous Finance Minister has not been honoured. I do not think that that is the case. The difference is only as to how much loss was incurred by the State Government. The State

Government considers that the loss they suffered was a higher figure than what the Central Government considers. But we have already assured him that we will go into the matter most carefully and see what can be done.

About the other points, as I have already said, this was the only major point that need explanation and, I think, the other hon. Members raised the points which were not germane to this discussion.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order, Sir. I do not understand the hon. Minister of Finance getting up and saying that they were not germane to the discussion. If they were not, you would not have permitted us to speak.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Under the rules.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My esteemed friend often raised many of the points to the then Finance Minister. Let him not say that. He can reply later on.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He should not take me up on one word or two words like that. I said right at the very beginning that every point that has been made by the hon. Members who have spoken, even if I do not consider that they arise from this, will be gone into by us very carefully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and apporpriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Clauses. There are no amendments given notice of.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be paseed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, on a point of order. Since the House is going to pass as much as Rs. 432 crores, let there be at least quorum in the House, let there be at least 54 Members present. It is very important. It is no longer lunch-hour; the lunch-hour was from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung...Now there is quorum in the House. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.38 hrs.

COAST GUARD BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the maritime zones of India with a view to the protection of maritime and other national interests in such zones and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. Sher Singh]

Until two decades ago, the oceans of the world were considered to be the common heritage of mankind and were free of controls of any kind by any individual country. Since then, however, there has been a technological explosion which has made it possible for the riches of the sea and the sea-bed to be harnessed. As a result of this increasing awareness of the economic benefits to be gained from the sea and the sea-bed certain coastal states started claiming jurisdiction over vastly extended areas of the waters around them.

To take stock of the situation and to remove the inadequacies of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Law of the Seas, the United Nations convened the third conference to reappraise all aspects of the Law of the Seas and to evolve a regime for the international sea bed area. The general consensus that has emerged from this conference is to extend the limit of territorial waters to twelve nautical miles, the contiguous zone to twenty four nautical miles and the Exclusive Economic Zone to two hundred nautical miles from the coastal base-line. In keeping with this concept the Parliament passed the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act 1976 which became fully operative with effect from 15th January, 1977.

Our country has a 6083 km. long coast line. The area covered by our Exclusive Economic Zone is approximately 19 lakh sq. kms. *i.e.* about half of the entire land area of the country. Of late there has been a substantial increase in maritime activity in our surrounding seas. The policing of our maritime zones is a mammoth task warranting the development of a suitable organization for the safety of life and property at sea and for enforcement of national laws in our waters. Therefore, the need for setting up of a Coast Guard Organisation has been engaging the attention of Government for some time.

After considerable deliberation an interim Coast Guard force comprising of 2 Frigates belonging to the Navy and 5 Patrol boats belonging to the Ministry of Home Affairs was constituted in February 1977 under Naval Headquarters. Simultaneously, a Vice Admiral was appointed as an Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Defence with a small nucleus staff to prepare a detailed plan for a permanent Coast Guard Organization. The plan prepared by the Officer on Special Duty has been under consideration of the Government. Considering the purpose for which the force is to be employed, it is felt that the Coast Guard should be constituted appropriately as a separate Armed Force of the Union under a Director General and should be regulated under a self-contained statute which should provide for its special needs.

To achieve the above object, the Coast Guard Bill 1978, was introduced in Rajya Sabha and it was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 2nd August, 1978. Now this Bill is before this august House and I strongly commend to hon. members the consideration and passing of this important legislation. The need for this legislation has been briefly explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill and, therefore, I need not repeal it. Briefly, the Bill envisages that the Coast Guard would be constituted as an Armed Force of the Union similar to the BSF and Central Reserve Police under entry 2 of List I (Union List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Its provisions are based on the lines of BSF Act 1968 and the Navy Act 1957 which include *inter alia* the usual provisions empowering the Central Government to frame rules for the governance, discipline, command, recruitment conditions of service etc.

Certain offences as provided for in the BSF Act and the Navy Act have been provided in the Bill. These offences when committed by Coast Guard personnel would be triable either by Coast Guard Courts or disposed of summarily by various Coast Guard

authorities. Except for mutiny, no offence would carry the death penalty. The sentence of death when imposed for mutiny would need approval of the Central Government. As the persons convicted by Coast Guard Courts would not have the right to appeal to any court of law against the judgement of Coast Guard Courts, a system of judicial review on the lines of the Navy Act has been catered for in the Bill. The Central Government and the Director General would have the powers to annul the proceedings of the Coast Guard Courts as also to grant pardon, remission, commutation and release on parole.

As the Coast Guard would be engaged in the enforcement of national laws in our maritime zones and within the local limits of such inland area adjoining the coast of India as might be specified by the Central Government, a provision has been made in the Bill for entrusting Coast Guard personnel with certain enforcement jurisdiction under the various Central Acts.

The entire coast-line of India and the maritime zones falling within the jurisdiction of the Union would be divided into three regions, namely, "Western", "Eastern" and the "Andaman and Nicobar" with Regional Headquarters located in Bombay, Madras and Port Blair respectively. The three regions would be further sub-divided into 10 Coast Guard Districts covering the 8 maritime States and one each for the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands. Coast Guard Stations would be set up in each of these districts for operating and maintaining the Coast Guard vessels and for administering the personnel assigned to them. The entire build up of the organisation would be undertaken in a phased manner.

In order to avoid duplication between the Coast Guard and the Customs, the responsibility for manning, training, maintenance and repair of the sophisticated craft belonging to the Customs and employed by the Customs for anti-smuggling purposes, would be assumed by the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard will also take over responsibility for the maintenance, first line and major repairs of all confiscated and other inland water-borne craft belonging to the Customs. The Customs operating bases already established and others planned to be established will be integrated with Coast Guard organisation. However, the Customs Preventive Department would continue to exercise control over the operational deployment of the vessels acquired for anti-smuggling.

Personnel for manning the Coast Guard would, in the initial stages, be drawn primarily from the Navy. The Coast Guard organisation will also induct on deputation, permanent absorption and reemployment, personnel from other Defence Services, Central and State Police Forces, provided they fulfil the prescribed qualifications. Recruitment from Civil life would also be undertaken simultaneously.

In formulating the terms and conditions of service of Coast Guard personnel, due note has been taken of the maritime nature of the Coast Guard Force. Some of the terms and conditions (*e.g.*, the pay scales) are based on those of the Border Security Force while some others like ration scales are closer to those of the Navy. Navy personnel on deputation to the Coast Guard would continue to be governed by the terms and conditions of service in the Navy and also be subject to the Navy Act in disciplinary matters.

In order to adequately perform its role, the Coast Guard has to acquire the necessary wherewithal, whether it be patrol craft or any other equipment in sufficient numbers to be able to cover the vast sea area around our mainland and the islands, generally extending to 200 miles. In the initial stages, the organisation will need to incur capital expenditure to enable it to build itself up to a level below which it will be ineffective. The requirement of financial resources all

[Prof. Sher Singh]

projected for the period from the 1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1984, i.e. till the end of the Sixth Plan was estimated at Rs. 144 crores including about Rs. 88.6 crores as capital expenditure intended mainly for the purchase of ships, aircraft etc. However, taking into account the constraints on resources, a Plan for the Coast Guard organisation is being formulated on the basis of an outlay of Rs. 100 crores during the period 1978-84, including the expenditure on the existing interim Coast Guard fleet, but excluding the expenditure being incurred on the maintenance and operation of Customs craft and the setting up of repair facilities for these craft.

I am sure the Coast Guard Bill, 1978, which is an essential measure will receive the support of all hon. Members of this House.

With these introductory remarks, Sir, I commend this Bill to the House for its consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the maritime zones of India with a view to the protection of maritime and other national interests in such zones and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. But, simultaneously, I do not know why the Minister was so hesitant to bring this Bill because the Coast Guard Bill—as he has pointed out in his statement of objects and reasons—is to ensure the safety of navigation in our waters, protection of off-shore installations and fishing interests, organising salvage, pollution control measures and enforcement of national laws in our maritime zones including assistance to Customs authorities in anti-smuggling measures.

Sir, the question is that the Minister is not a new Minister. He is quite capable also. That is why I want to mention while bringing this Bill whether the Minister felt it necessary to discuss it with the concerned State governments, namely, Maharashtra, functioning since January, 1977. Our Kerala, Gujarat, West Bengal, Goa and Andaman and Nicobar islands—of course, they are a Union territory. Did the Minister discuss with these State Governments, the formulation of this Bill so that there is effective implementation. This is because, Sir, many Bills are coming before this House and the Government is hasty and they do not take the views of the concerned State governments which is very much necessary for the successful implementation of the Bills.

In the meantime I would like to point out one important thing. The interim Coast Guard has been functioning since January, 1977. Our experience has been that they are not doing much. Sir, I am from a Union territory where every now and then foreign boats are entering in the territorial waters.

Sir, we had a Calling Attention motions discussed in this House regarding the incident of Tilanchuk island which was occupied by Thai nationals. Seventy-four of them were captured and they are still in jail. Since January 1977 the Coast Guard is functioning, some boats are stationed in Port Blair but I do not know what they are doing. Even in the first week of July one boat came and it was detected by Air Force and they immediately intimated to them but ultimately after 10 hours we found one Marine Department small boat with policemen went to search while the Coast Guard vessels were lying in the port and they never went anywhere. Even in the case of Tilanchuk incident the Minister stated that the Coast Guard vessels went to find out but later on I have checked up and found one boat was indented from a private party and no Coast Guard

vessels were sent. So, my point is that hundreds of crores of rupees will be involved but ultimately what will we be achieving to ensure the safety of our maritime interests, etc.

Then, Sir, I would like to point out that cl. 13 of this Bill prohibits trade union rights. As the Minister has stated, this Bill is a ditto copy of Navy Act and BSF Act because the Minister or the concerned Department perhaps thought that it should be a carbon copy of BSF Act or Navy Act. They have not applied their mind as they should have. I feel that the right of the trade unions to forming associations should not be barred in the present political conditions of the country, because, the ruling Janata Party members have been stating everywhere that they have restored trade union rights, association rights and all other democratic rights to the employees etc. In 1978, when we are passing this Bill, if we restrict the trade union rights, it will be quite contrary to what they used to say all these days. This is my respectful submission.

Then, my second point is this: In cl. 14 of this Bill, you have mentioned the duties of the Coast Guards. You say, protection of fishermen, including assistance to them at sea while in distress. This is a very good provision. The hon. Minister is aware of this situation that fishermen in Goa, Bombay, Gujarat and other places are facing lot of difficulties. Traditional fishermen are always harassed like anything. If specific relief is provided for them, it will be a very welcome thing from this angle.

Then there is one other thing which I wish to say and this is regarding 17. This is regarding a case of mutiny. This Act provides for death penalty. I think it should not be death penalty. Because, everywhere, in all cases, we have been advocating for avoidance of death penalty. If at the same time we put a provision for death penalty here, this will be contrary to what we have been saying all these years. That is why I request the Minister to do away with this death sentence. If he wants, he may put the period of imprisonment as 15 years or 20 years. But this death punishment should go. This is my point.

Then, there is another section, clause 65(4) which says as follows:—

> "No Coast Guard Court for the trial of an officer shall be duly constituted unless the Presiding Officer and at least two members of the Court are of the same rank as the accused or of higher rank."

I want to point out that there is some anomaly in this provision. That Court will be constituted with five persons. In those five persons, suppose somebody is of the higher rank. This Act provides that the Chairman or the Presiding Officer of the Court or two members should be treated as higher than the persons who will be tried. I think this is a very anomalous situation. It should be more clearly mentioned. Otherwise it may create some sort of anomaly in future. This is my submission.

Then there is another proivision regarding judicial review which is put in cl. 117(1). It says that there will be one Chief Law Officer. He will be reviewing the decisions of the Court. I think this is against the spirit of our judicial system. Either there should be a higher court at that place which should be declared as court, or, if there is a law officer,, he can review the decisions of the Court. I think here you have an anomaly and I think this is against the spirit of our judicial system. This should be looked into.

With these words, even though it is late, if the provisions of the Bill are properly implemented, I hope this will definitely help to check smuggling and the other maritime offences which one comes across quite frequently. I am just reminded of one incident in this connection. I received a reply in regard to an Unstarred Question of mine from the hon. Minister of Shipping.

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

15.00 hrs.

There was one foreign vessel at Bombay port without informing the port authorities and others. There were two orders, one from the Madras High Court and the other from the Calcutta High Court; even then, the vessel could escape from the country and no action could be taken.

Lastly, Sir, this is a very top heavy administration; there is the Chief Law Officer, Law Officer, Director General and a galaxy of other officers. With such a top heavy administration, I think, it will be very difficult to implement the spirit of this Act. That is why, I request the hon. Minister once more that it will be very much appreciated if this Bill could be sent to the Select Committee for a detailed study and detailed recommendations, which will be, in my opinion, in the best interest of the country, because we will be spending hundred crores of rupees on this.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome parts of this Bill and I would like to tell you how deeply I am disturbed by other parts of the Bill.

We know very well that we need to guard our coasts from the various depredations that are there and particularly from the point of view that there is a tightening up of the anti-smuggling operations. One has seen that in the last few months in spite of the Special Marine Organization that has been set up, smuggling continues and it continues in a very big way. Whatever steps are being taken are insufficient, or rather not sufficiently effective, to check the smuggling operations. Therefore, from that angle, it is definitely a step forward, but at the same time, is it necessary to have this para-military set-up? Why is it necessary to have that para-military set-up—that the Minister has not clarified in his speech? What he has said in his speech is that this legislation is on the lines of the Navy Act, on the lines of the Act relating to the Border Security Force, but as to why it is necessary that the coast guards should be governed by exactly the same provisions as the Navy has not been clarified and I am not convinced about it.

The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to the question of mutiny and sentence of death. I think the sentence of death is something against which we are all fighting throughout the country. That being the case, why can't this be an examplary legislation, without there being provision for sentence of death? If the crime is so heinous that it is also of an anti-national character, you can certainly bring in legislation to say that people who are guilty of such anti-national activities should be sentenced to life, and not have the redeeming points which other prisoners who are sentenced for life have. In other words, their sentence to imprisonment for life is really a sentence to imprisonment for life. Only recently, the poor Naxalite boy, Krishna Chetty, was executed in Coimbatore and nobody heeded the voice of the public saying: "rescind the death penalty." The same kind of death penalty you are introducing here. According to Shri Patil, this does not come in this Bill. I know that; I am giving this as an illustration. In this country there is an abhorrence, a growing abhorrence for the death sentence and a desire that the sentiments of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, should be translated into law and that death penalty should be abolished. Now, we are being asked to vote for the death penalty here.

AN HON. MEMBER: Thank you for saying this.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I need no thanks from you; I go by my beliefs.

Now, coming to the Bill, on page 3, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister. Clause 3(1) (d) reads:

"Persons ordered to be received, or being passengers, on board any

ship or aircraft of the Coast Guard, to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;"

Does that mean that they are also liable to come under these courts and punishments? I want this clarification, because after all such persons are received on board, with permission being given by the officers. Therefore, who is ultimately responsible, if they misbehave or go against the law? It is not clear, as far as the Bill is concerned. Not being a lawyer, I fear to tread any further than that. But I do want a clarification on this, because I am called upon to vote for it.

There is one important aspect of the matter, which is the main one, to which I wish to refer. Throughout this country, all the fishermen along the sea coast have been demanding protection against the depradations of the mechanized trawlers. We know how the mechanized trawlers have been affecting their livelihood and all possibilities of their getting an income. We have been asking for a bill, providing a protection viz. that for a 20-Km. limit from the sea coast, mechanized trawlers should not be allowed to operate. You are saying here at page 5, clause 14 in Chapter III: "Fishermen will be provided protection, including assistance to them at sea while in distress." While in distress, it is obvious that they will be given protection. But what other protection will be given? Are they going to be protected against these mechanized trawlers? The traditional country-boat fishermen throughout the country, e.g. in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra etc. are in danger of losing their means of livelihood altogether. During May and June 1978, for instance, in Goa a mass satyagraha took place where they demanded that there should be a Bill to protect the area where they carry out their fishing.

What has been happening for the past few years? A number of mechanized trawlers which have been used by monied houses, have been invading the territory of the fishermen, and, the functions of fishermen. In 1972, it was estimated that the fishermen of this country possessed 2 lakhs of country craft and 22 lakh units of gear. And their catch accounted for about 75 per cent of the total catch of fish in India. The catch of the mechanized trawlers in those days was 25 per cent; but because the trawlers have continued to enter those areas where fishermen were operating, the total fish that fishermen to-day are able to account for, is coming down. The fish that they account for, is for internal consumption; but the fish accounted for by the mechanized trawlers is what goes outside the country. They earn foreign exchange; but can they do it at the cost of our fishermen? There are lakhs and lakhs of families who survive on this traditional employment. And they are being affected. That is why fishermen have unitedly demanded that there should be this region of 20-Kms which should be a protected area for them. I would earnestly urge the Minister and say that while he is introducing the Coast Guards Bill to protect maritime rights and to take action against smugglers, why does not he extend that right to see that fishermen are also protected from the mechanized trawlers? This is a very important point. To-day we have got reports as to how fishermen have been harassed by both the Police and the owners of mechanized trawlers. For instance, since February this year, 12 catamaran fishermen in Tamil Nadu—catamaran being the country-boat being used throughout Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry—were killed by the Police and the trawler-owners, 50 were injured and 500 arrested, because they demanded their right to fish. Do not tell me that they were indulging in smuggling. It is an easy way to slander the fishermen. And this is a slander that is started by the mechanized trawlers. Therefore, you are having your coast guards to take part in the anti-smuggling operations. Similarly, the coast guards should

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

defend the fishermen and protect them against the mechanized trawlers also. Why are these fishermen injured by mechanised trawlers? I can understand the police; they can get away with it by saying there was smuggling. But it is not smuggling because the organisation of fishermen had brought this to the notice of the government. Nothing has been done. Similarly during the last five years, katamarans worth more than Rs. 20,000 belonging to the poor fishermen in Kerala have been destroyed and Rs. 75,000 worth of net and katamarans are today lying unused. This Bill is extremely important from their point of view and they are beginning to have trepidation about the coast guards also. Here is a para-military organisation. Even the police and the customs marine organisation hurt them sufficiently. When it is a para-military organisation, to whom will they go for protection from harassment? That is why I appeal to the hon. Minister and the government that they should go into this matter and see that a certain belt of our sea shore, marine belt is reserved exclusively for the traditional fishermen; mechanised trawlers should not be allowed in that area.

The employees of the customs marines organisation have been seriously distubed by the announcement, by the knowledge that they are going to be integrated into the coast guards. A large number of them are ex-servicemen who had been resettled; they have a certain number of rights including the right of trade unionism, forming associations to which Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta referred. They are seriously concerned with what is going to happen to their conditions of service, what is going to happen to their present pay and allowances, avenues of promotion, etc. when they are integrated into the new cadre of coast guards that you are bringing into being. If they are adversely affected, it would be most unfair. Since a large number of them are ex-servicemen perhaps they would be able to fit into this organisation which is a para-military organisation but at the same time I should like the Minister to assure us that none of their conditions of service are going to be affected and that their pay and allowances and their promotional avenues would be safeguarded because only then it will be possible to integrate them properly. This should not be neglected.

With these words, I would appeal to the Minister to refer the Bill to a Select Committee so that the points which Mr. Bhakta raised could be considered; I have not repeated those points. All the points that were made here could be sorted out if a Select Committee is appointed early and its report is submitted as early as possible. It would not delay the operation of the existing anti-smuggling operations because after all you have got the customs marine organisation that is looking after anti-smuggling operation. You can certainly streamline the whole thing. You have the Navy to defend your maritime rights. You can see that these two coordinate their activities and carry on effectively and in the meantime the Select Committee can go into this and see that this meets with all points of view.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I rise to support this Bill and while doing so I should like to make a few suggestions to the hon. Minister.

15.14 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

I feel that while drafting this Bill all canons of criminal jurisprudence had been totally ignored. If we take into consideration chapter IV which describes the functions and procedure for trying offenders and the establishment of courts, I feel that this is a Bill where the Government has taken over the jurisdiction of ordinary courts.

I am sorry to mention that even this Government is trying to oust the jurisdiction of the court. We had the Metropolitan Railways Act and tomorrow we will have the Delhi Police Act. In all these cases we find that the jurisdiction of the courts is ousted by making provisions for arbitrators or commissioners or coast guard courts in this Act. We find even sleeping has been made an offence and punishable for 2 years. Clause 16(b) says that a person who sleeps upon his watch shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two years. No leniency is shown even for sleeping.

We find that under this Act the punishment is from six months to the extreme penalty of death. The jurisdiction to try these offenders has been given to the coast guard courts which are to be established under clauses 64 and 65. Suprisingly we find that none of the members of the tribunals will be persons knowing law. The members would be Assistant Commanders, that is, from their own cadre. They have to decide whether a particular person has committed an offence for which he should be sentenced to death.

One more provision has been introduced in this Bill and I believe in no country such a provision would be there, namely, a person shall be sentenced to death without giving a judgment. The decision has to be given by votes! Section 76 says:

> "Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), every decision of a Coast Guard Court shall be passed by an absolute majority of votes and where there is equality of votes, the decision shall be in favour of the accused."

So, it will not be necessary for this particular tribunal to give a judgment. They have to hear the counsel on behalf of the accused, raise their fingers and if the voting is 4 versus 7, the decision goes in favour of 7. I respectfully submit that this is against all canons of fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence. Even with reference to execution of sentences, if it is a death sentence, it is to be executed by shooting the person and not by hanging. I agree with my hon. friend who pleaded in favour of abolition of death sentence, because it is said, "We have no right to take what we cannot create". But it seems our Government following the Gandhian philosophy have no time to respond to this particular principle and we are doing such types of things which are barbaric in this society.

In addition, we find that the death sentence is not appealable. I do not believe there is any country where the offence for which the penalty provided is death, is not appealable. The only provision that is laid down is a review and that review is to be made by a law officer to be appointed by the Central Government. Even there, the culprit who is sentenced to death has no right to go to that court by way of appeal. Before that particular forum, the party has no right to be heard. The law officer may allow him to place his case before him.

There are many points which can be suggested in this Bill. In fact, we feel that the drafting has been done very hurriedly and serious injustice would be done to the officers who would be covered by this particular Act. I would, therefore, submit that this should be circulated for public opinion. Is any case, it should be sent to the Select Committee in order to avoid injustices that the persons will have to suffer when we implement the provisions of this Act.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के आबजेक्टिव में कहा गया है कि ऐन्टी स्मगलिंग आपरेशस आदि का काम करने के लिए कोस्ट गार्डस की स्थापना की गई है । हालांकि कोस्ट गार्डस जनवरी, 1977 से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं रखी गई है । जब सरकार इतने अधिकार मांग रही है तो उन की जो बेरियस ड्यूटीज बताई गई हैं, उन के संबंध में अभी तक क्या काम हुआ है, यह तो बताया जाना चाहिए । यह पैरा

[श्री मती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

मिलिट्री फोर्स ज्यादातर स्मग्लिंग के खिलाफ काम करने के लिए इस्तेमाल की जानी है, ऐसा लग रहा है । बाकी जो क्लाज 14 में आप ने बताया है---

"Providing protection to fishermen including assistance to them at sea while in distress;"

अभी तक एक साल की रिपोर्ट आप लेकर देखेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि कहीं भी इस तरीके से प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है जो प्रोटेक्शन यह कहते हैं । प्रोटेक्शन इस तरीके का है कि जब बम्बई में लोग डूबते थे तो उन को भी कोस्ट गार्ड से नहीं बचाया गया । केवल दो आदमी बचाए गए, बाकी सब मर गए । तो यह जो ड्यूटी है फायरमैन की मदद करने की, उस में तो कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है और मुझे लगता है कि कभी भी बाद में भी कोस्ट गार्ड से यह काम नहीं होने वाला है । जो बड़े बड़े ट्रालर्स हैं कैडबरी के, इंडियन टुबैको के और दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों से, वे फिशरमैन के इंटरेस्ट के खिलाफ काम करते हैं । आप ने कहा कि 20 किलोमीटर के बाहर उन को काम करना चाहिए । लेकिन वे 20 किलोमीटर के अंदर आ कर पूरे के पूरे फिशरमैन के धन्धे को बन्द करते हैं और चूंकि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के ट्रालर्स हैं इसलिए उन के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं होता है । मंत्री महोदय को आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि ये जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के ट्रालर्स हैं जो फिशरमैन को सताते हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी। यही नहीं, ऐसे कितने ही लोगों के कत्ल भी हुए है, बम्बई में, तामिलनाड् में लोगों के कत्ल हुए हैं । लेकिन अभी तक उन के बारे में कुछ भी नही हुआ है । अगर इस को उन की ड्यूटी बनाते हैं तो एक अहम ड्यूटी बनानी चाहिए और आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि यह काम होगा ।

दूसरी बात---आप यहां कहते हैं शिक्षा के बारे में । बिल जब देखते हैं तो उस में शिक्षा केवल आर्डिनरी कोस्ट गार्डस के लिए है, आफिसर्स के लिए शिक्षा नहीं है । कोस्ट गार्डस अगर जेस्चर भी करेगा तो भी उस को तीन महीने से ले कर दो साल तक की सजा है । वह अपने हाथ उठाएगा और आफिसर को लगता है कि झगड़ा करने वाला है तो उस को तीन महीने से ले कर दो साल तक की सजा है और उस की अपील भी नही है । लेकिन आफिसर्स के ऊपर कुछ नहीं है और आफिसर ही जज होगा । अगर आफिसर को लगता है कि यह आदमी ठीक नहीं है तो वह उस को सजा दे सकता है । उन्होंने तो कहा है--- फांसी और शूटिंग । यह जो कत्ल की सजा है इस को हिन्दुस्तान में कोई मानने वाला नही है । और आप इस को म्यूटिनी कहते हैं ? यह गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ म्यूटिनी तो नहीं होती है । आप ने देखा होगा कभी कभी शिप्स के ऊपर ऐसा होता है, खाने को ठीक नहीं मिलता है, उसके लिए असंतोष होता है, उसको भी आप म्यूटिनी कहते हैं और उसके लिए सजा देते हैं । मेरे पास कल ही दो लड़के आए थे, 22-22 साल के लड़के एक एक साल तक दिल्ली के रेड फोर्ट में कैद में रह कर आए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हम ने अच्छी रोटी मांगी यही हमारा गुनाह है, उस के लिए उन को कहा कि तुम गुनहगार हो, तुम्हारी यह म्यूटिनी है, इसलिए तुम को यह सजा देते हैं । आप को यह समझना चाहिए कि इस तरह की जो चीजें होती हैं, वे नहीं होनी चाहिए और इस तरीके से जो एक एक साल की सजा दे कर उन को रख दिया, इस के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए ।

एक बात और मैं यह कहती हूं कि आप जो यह कहते हैं कि उन की ड्यूटीज वही हैं जो कि कस्टम्स इंसपेक्टर की होती हैं, लेकिन उन की तो सिविल ड्यूटीज हैं और इन की आप ने पैरा मिलिट्री जैसी जो ड्यूटीज लगाई हैं, उन के बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए, पैरा मिलिट्री ये नहीं होनी चाहिएं ।

हमारा कहना यह भी है कि इस को सलेक्ट कमेटी को जाना चाहिए लेकिन हमें मालूम है कि 19 तारीख को आप इस की बिल्डिंग का इनआगरेशन करा रहे हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से । बिल पास होने के पहले 19 तारीख को आप इस का इनआगरेशन भी करा रहे हैं और इसीलिए आप को जल्दी है इस को पास कराने की, लेकिन इस तरीके से बिल लाकर आप एक नया पैरा मिलिट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन बना रहे हैं जिस में बहुत सारे सवाल आ जाते हैं और हमें दुःख इस बात से होता है कि जितने भी आप बिल लाते हैं उस में रिप्रेशन की बात भी होती है । आज सुबह जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया तो बहुत से लोगों ने तालियां बजाई लेकिन हम ने नहीं बजाई । कौन तय करेगा कि यह वायलेंस है ? कोई भी पुलिस अफसर कह देगा कि वर्कर्स ने जो डिमोन्स्ट्रेशन किया, उस में वायलेंस हुआ और फाइरिंग हो जाएगी । हम यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ? कोई आदमी जानबूझ कर वायलेंस नहीं करता है । मांगों के लिए अगर कोई आएगा, तो पुलिस अफसर कहेगा कि वायलेंस करने के लिए आया और इसलिए उस को शूट कर दिया जाए । इस तरह की बात हम नहीं मान सकते ।

इसी तरह से बिल में ये इस बात को लाए कि आर्गेनाइज करने का अधिकार नहीं है, यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार नहीं है । जब ऐसी बात है तो अगर किसी को कोई शिकायत है, तो वह कैसे शिकायत करेगा । एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार है और जिन को आप यह सार्टिफिकेट देंगे कि यह इननोसेंट आर्गेनाईजेशन है, यह हार्मलैस है, उसी को एसोसियेशन फोर्म करने की इजाजत होगी । यह आप फ्रीडम दे रहे हैं इन एम्पलाइज को । ये जो कोस्ट-गार्ड है, उन को आप आर्गेनाइजेशन, यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार भी नहीं देते हो, तो श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने जो स्फूर्ति दी थी और उन्होंने कहा था ... मिलिट्री और पुलिस को कि वे अनजस्ट आर्डर्स को अमल में मत लाएं और उस प्रिंसिपल पर आप चुन कर आए हैं, उस के

लिए आप क्या कहते हैं ? आज आप यहां इस तरह का बिल ले कर आते हैं कि अगर कोई हाथ उठाएगा या कोई ऐसा जेस्चर करेगा, तो उस को तीन महीने की सजा करेंगे । मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि फीशरमैन को भी आपको आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि इस तरह की चीजें नहीं होंगी जो कि उन के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स के खिलाफ हो । मैं और दूसरी बातें नहीं कहना चाहती हूं क्योंकि श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने उन के बारे में कह दिया है और एक पैटिशन भी इन के बारे में पार्लियामेंट में आ चुका है और उस में सब बातें रखी गई हैं ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करती हूं ।

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji): Madam Chairman, I welcome this Bill. But, at the same time, it is a matter of regret that this Bill is brought in such a hurry. This is a very good example of hasty legislation.

Many of the provisions in this Bill are vague. First of all, it is mentioned in the Bill, and the hon. Minister also in his introductory speech said, that this is going to be like the armed forces of the Union, a paramilitary organisation. However, there are certain provisions in the Bill which show that it is not a completely para-military organisation, it is partly civilian. For instance, clause 14 talks of providing protection to fishermen, including assistance in distress. I feel that this provision is inserted because of the long pressure from the fishermen all over the country. At the same time, though it is a good gesture on the part of the Government, I feel that the Government is fooling the poor fishermen of this country by just putting the word "fishermen" in the Bill. Because, in what way this Act is going to help them is no where mentioned in the Bill. This Bill is precisely to deal with the maritime territory of this country. That comes to 200 km. maritime zone. The traditional fishermen do not go beyond 15-20 km. It is the big trawlers and big mechanised vessels which carry on fishing in this area. Whom will this organisation help? It is the big trawlers and the big mechanised vessels which fish beyond 15-20 km. That is why I say that this is a hasty piece of legislation brought by the Government.

I have given an amendment to clause 14. But it was late and that is why it could not be included. Firstly, I had suggested, line 15, after the words "maritime zones", insert the words "and fishing zones". The Minister of Agriculture, from time to time, has been continuously saying that we are going to have a 15 km. fishing zone exclusively for the traditional fishermen. He made this promise on the floor of the House also. However, there is no mention here that he will be protecting the fishing zone. It is only said about the maritime zone.

Then, line 22, it says:

"providing protection to fishermen including assistance to them at sea while in distress."

It is very vague. When the trawlers destroy small boats, etc. what is the protection that you are going to provide? All the offences which are mentioned in the Bill do not mention the offences committed by the trawler owners and big vessel owners. So, I have suggested the inclusion of the words "small boats", etc.

Further, I have suggested that after line 29, after the words "maritime zones", insert the words "and fishing zones" and after line 36, after the words "Union agencies", insert the words "State Governments" also. Here, it is exclusively the Union agencies which are being taken into consideration. The States are not being consulted at all. Many times, the Minister of Agriculture has given an answer that fishing is a local subject because it comes under "agriculture" and "agriculture" is a local subject. If it is really their intention to give protection to the fishermen, then the State Governments should also be included.

[Shri Amrut Kasar]

My hon. friends, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta, and Mr. Parulekar have also mentioned that this piece of legislation is not in conformity with the spirit of the Janata Party. The Janata Party has been professing for freedom; it has been professing judicial protection to the people. But this Bill no where gives this protection. Whatever that is given is the administrative discretion to the people and ultimately the life of the man is put in the hands of the Government, not in the hands of the judiciary. I fully agree with the previous speakers and also with you, Madam Chairman, when you spoke on the Bill. I entirely agree that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee in order to have a detailed examination of the Bill.

With these words, though I welcome the Bill, I welcome it with regret.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Madam Chairman, I fully agree with the views expressed by most of our friends including yourself that the maritime zone and, particularly, the coastal guard should protect the interest of the small fishermen. Now, the multi-nationals are enterng into the fishing line. Most of the multi-nationals have diverted their trade to fishing line at the cost of the fishermen. I have received many representations from the maritime States, particularly, from Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat and Andhra that the zone, particularly with five fathom zone or the 20-kilometre zone, should be preserved for fishermen. Anti-smuggling operation is also one of the functions of the Coast Guard—this is also one of the aims and objects of having Coast Guard. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that at present there some Custom authorities also workng on the same point. So, the lines should be earmarked for the customs and for the coast guard; there should not be any conflict; there should be some sort of a coordination. Unfortunately we are lacking in cordination—especially between various Ministries. Therefore, the lines of operations should be earmarked.

So far as trawlers are concerned, they are taking away the big catch. Of course, they are developing the trade of fishing. But it should not be at the cost of our exports by small fishermen particularly. I would not like to suggest that the trawler operation should be completely stopped, but it should be done outside the prescribed zone.

Some foreign, mischievous elements, in the name of fishing, are entering into our zone. This sort of espionage activity is injurious to the nation. The coast guard should be vigilant particularly in this respect and alert the nation in time.

There are some 'fly by night' vessels working in this country; they are taking away the trade of our nation. The Indian vessels suffer very much because of this. We have suffered a loss to the tune of Rs. 8 crores last year—the goods which were taken from this country to be exported to the neighbouring countries have been left in the lurch; so, our exporters have suffered.

Most of the powers are given to the Central Government. I agree. But I do not know why the State Governments' cooperation is not sought to be taken in this matter.

Then I would like to say that some opportunity should be given to the guilty before impeachment. On page 17 of the Bill, in Clause 62(2), it is said that 'any police officer may arrest without warrant any person.....' This will only encourage corruption. No police officer should arrest any one without giving him the opportunity of being heard before the reviewing officers.

I pray that the small officials should be given sufficient facilities, sufficient equipment, fast-moving boats, etc. to catch the culprits. The big officers

should also be considered responsible. Naturally, it is a joint responsibility—joint responsibility of the coast guard, of the Customs, of the State bodies and of all other officers who are to guard the coast of our nation. I hope that the coast guard will be vigilant and will guard the coast and not prove to be a costly guard to this country.

*DR. P. V. PERIASAMY (Krishnagiri): Madam Chairman, while supporting the Coast Guards Bill on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words.

This 123-clauses Bill to guard the 4000 mile long coast-line of our country should have come long ago before this House. Though it has been brought belatedly, yet it is a welcome measure as it envisages to protect not only the sovereignty of the nation but also the interests of our fishermen, besides ridding the country from the clutches of smugglers. This has been patterned on the Border Security Force which is guarding the land borders of the country.

Recently this House discussed a very serious situation in Andaman and Nicobar Island. In one of the Islands for many years foreign nationals with their families were living without being noticed by the authorities. Similarly, fishing vessels from far-off Japan and Phillippines come for fishing into the Bay of Bengal. The entire coast-line, particularly the western coast, is a paradise for our smugglers whose activities are harming the economic growth of our country. We have located oil in Bombay High which we are exploiting at enormous expenditure. In consonance with the International Maritime law, we have extended our maritime zone, which will enable us to expoit the under-sea wealth for the welfare of the country.

Here it is necessary to recall how we were unable to detect the American Seventh Fleet vessel till it reached the vicinity of Vishakapatnam Port. I may be permitted to point out that we lost our territory, Kachchathivu islands, to Sri Lanka because we failed to note the Sinhalese citizens inhabiting them. These Kachchathivu islands were belonging to Ramanathapuram Maharaja and even today records are available to this effect.

I have referred to these things to apprise the House that the absence of an effective Coast Guard organisation has led to such calamitous consequences in the past. In fact, even today the unguarded coast-line of our country is a place of exploitation by unscrupulous and anti-social national and international elements.

Here it is necessary to point out that fishing is the livelihood of about 3 crores of our fishermen and they meet 75 per cent internal demand for fish. As the Government has licensed many multi-nationals like Messrs Union Carbide India Ltd., for deep-sea fishing, our poor fishermen are not able to compete with their catamarans and overtake the mechanised vessels of these multi-national companies. Besides this, the anti-social elements within the country, making use of their endless source of black money, have taken to fishing with the help of power-driven vessels. They have successfully dislodged the poor fishermen from their livelihood. I should warn the Government that the fishermen of our countr yare on the verge of starvation and extinction.

Besides such man-made on slaughts, they have to face also frequently nature's fury. We have not provided communication sets on our coast which will enable them to hear the cyclone-warning announcements. They are caught unawares by the sky-high waves of the sea.

If the Coast Guard is really to protect the fishermen, as provided for in the Bill, then they must be equipped with mobile communication sets and

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. P. V. Periasamy]

also fast-moving transport vehicles which alone will enable them to be of real help to the harassed fishermen. The Coast Guard organisation should also ensure that the multi-nationals do not exceed their licensed capacity in the matter of deep-sea fishing. I would also suggest that the Coast Guard organisation should not be a wing of the Indian Navy. It should be an independent organisation with adequate, if not more than the necessity, technical and scientific equipment, mechanised boats etc., so that they can function effectively and efficiently in the interest of the nation.

Before I conclude, I would also refer to the prowling of war-ships in the Indian Ocean jeopardising the security of littoral countries. It is essential that the Coast Guard organisation becomes an effective unit in the interest of the security of the country. I should conclude my speech by emphasising the need for close co-ordination and effective liaison between the States having long coast-line and this Coast Guard organisation. As has been effectively put forth by the hon. members who preceded me, I hope that this Coast Guard organisation will be able to protect the livelihood of lakhs and lakhs of our fishermen.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : रक्षा मंत्री ने जो तट रक्षक विधेयक रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है इस पर बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार होना चाहिए और इसको प्रवर समिति को जरूर सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार हो सके और एक अच्छा विधेयक तैयार हो सके ।

धारा 13 को मैंने देखा है । यह संगम बनाने, वाक् स्वातंत्र्य आदि के सम्बन्ध में निर्बन्धन के बारे में है । इस में कहा गया है

> "किसी व्यापार संघ, श्रम संघ या राजनीतिक संगम का न तो सदस्य होगा और न ही उससे किसी प्रकार सहयोजित होगा ।"

हम अपने देश में इस बात को मानते हैं कि हर व्यक्ति को बोलने की आजादी होनी चाहिए । हमारा लोक तंत्र में विश्वास है। मैं इसको मानता हूं कोई राजनीतिक संगठन में भाग ले । लेकिन हर व्यक्ति के, हर वर्ग के अपने हित होते हैं । उन हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कोई संघ बनाता है तो उसको ऐसा करने की आजादी होनी चाहिए, इस पर कोई रोक नहीं लगनी चाहिए । राजनीतिक गतिविधियां या दूसरे को खबर देने की बात हो तो उस पर आप बंदिश लगाएं । लेकिन व्यक्ति अपने हितों के लिए, अपने वर्ग के हितों के लिए संघ बनाता है तो उस पर कोई रोक नहीं होनी चाहिए । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि श्रम संघ को इस में से निकाल दिया जाए ।

खंड 14 में तट रक्षकों के कर्तव्य और कृत्य का प्रावधान है । इसमें जो सामुद्रिक प्रदूषण रोकने, जीवन और सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा तथा वैज्ञानिक आंकड़े तैयार करने आदि का इसमें प्रावधान है, जो ठीक है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इनके पास शक्ति और ऐसे यंत्र होने चाहिएं जो देखें, हमेशा जैसा अखबारों में कहा जाता है कि इतने मछुआरे नावों सहित गायब हो गए, तूफान आ जाता है, तो इनके पास ऐसे यंत्र होने चाहिएं कि जब मछुआरे जाते हैं, अगर तूफान की आशंका है तो उनको सचेत कर दें । इस तरह के इनके पास यंत्र होने चाहिएं । दूसरी बात यह कही गयी कि इनका काम तस्करों को रोकने या दूसरी और बातें देखने का भी है । मेरी राय में इसमें यह भी होनी चाहिए जिस तरह से उत्तरी सीमा की रक्षा के लिए उन्हें पूरे अधिकार रहते हैं इसी प्रकार तट रक्षकों को भी अधिकार होना चाहिए, उनके पास, सूचना होनी चाहिये कि हमारी सीमा में कोई विदेशी जहाज तो नहीं आ रहा है । इसकी देखरेख और नियंत्रण की जिम्मेदारी इनके हाथ में होनी चाहिए । जितने मछुआरे काम करते हैं अधिकांश अपने जीवन को हथेली पर रख कर जाते हैं । चाहे तट रक्षक हों या मछुआरे हों, उन सब का कम पैसे में जीवन बीमा जरूर होना चाहिए । मछुआरे हों, उनकी नावें हों, या तट रक्षक हों यह अनिवार्य होना चाहिए कि उन का जीवन बीमा जरूर हो, और जीवन बीमा साधारण हो ताकि हर एक करवा सकें । जो मछुआरे काम करते हैं उनके हितों की भी रक्षा होनी चाहिए, जो कि अभी तक नहीं होती है, जो बड़े बड़े समुद्री जहाजों पर काम करते हैं वह मछुआरों के हितों का शोषण करते हैं । इस लिए इनकी भी हालत सुधर सके, ऐसे नियम बनने चाहिएं । जब हमने समानता का आधार माना है और गरीबी मिटाने का संकल्प लिया है तो हम चाहते हैं....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please conclude.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : मृत्यु दंड को भी इसमें से हटाना चाहिए ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Madam, Chairman, this is another court that we have created.

I welcome this move because it is in the interests of our nation. I am not

opposing it on political grounds as earlier many of my friends including Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu did in their eloquence. This is on the same pattern of the Border Security Force and this was debated clause-by-clause by the House on many occasions.

Madam, Chairman, we have 5,000 k.m. of sea-coast and it is necessary that we have to protect that not only because of national security but also because we have to protect and preserve our national wealth which is in 200 miles depth in the sea. Our marine industry is very much advanced in our country and it is earning about Rs. 180 crores worth of foreign exchange by way of exports.

Now, we are going in a big way of importing trawlers. Of course, I need not explain all this. The Act itself provides that one of the functions of the Coast Guard is to help the fishermen. It is very good. But, I wish the scope of that clause is more expanded to the extent possible to hely the marine industry or fishing industry. You may say that this is only composed of the fishermen. When they are in distress because of the storm or some natural calamity and all that, the coast guard comes in a big way and it needs more protection. For example, Madam, Chairman, you are aware of people having met you. There is a big conflict between the people provided with the trawlers, in our country and the traditional fishermen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, this point has already been referred to by many speakers. You will please be brief. Otherwise, your time will be over.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I need not elaborate on this point. It will really help if the scope of the clause is expanded.

The second point which I want to raise is this. It is a very interesting clause—I do not know whether the wording of the clause appearing on page 11—Clause 39(a), is correct; namely,

> "(a) unlawfully agrees with any person for the ransoming of any vessel, craft, etc., etc."

I do not know whether any agreement for the same is unlawful or if that is at all an unlawful agreement. It is an agreement which is illegal. I believe there is something wrong in the sentence. You have to correct it.

Now, I come to Clause 32 which is about 'false accusations'. It is very important so far as every coast guard is concerned. As a Member of Parliament I have experienced that many people come and complain about the arbitrary decisions—not from the high level—but from the lower level. There is a clear-cut case of a poor driver whose services have been terminated on a flimsy reason that he was not seen when the officer came out. He is Mr. Basu. I have myself represented to the Home Mnister in the previous government and Mr. Charan Singh also. Same reply has come—appellate authority. Who is appellate authority? It will go to the Director General. He refers it back to the same person who convicted. Mr. Basu is still wandering on the roads of Delhi without employment. So, this clause is worthless. Will you make it more concrete? Is there a single case where an appeal has been upheld? I will say 'no'. If it happens in one case I will be happy. The system itself is wrong. This clause is worthless. You should have some proper amendment. I am sorry I myself do not have any amendment. You should have an amendment so that there is some other authority to look into it.

Then I want to make an observation about death penalty. There is a thinking in the country to abolish death penalty as such. When such is the proposal before the country, it should at least be seen that death penalty can be awarded only by one authority. Whether it is proper to

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

make different agencies award death penalty? Here the Coast Guard Court has got authority. Even different institutions have authority to award death penalty. You can refer to the Indian judicial system. In the peculiar circumstances of the country when we are thinking of abolishing death penalty, is it proper to have dual authority?

Lastly, I come to page 18 Clause 66(2) regarding dissolution of the Coast Guard Court. What is meant by that? I read Clause 66(2):

"If, on account of the illness of the Law Officer or of the accused before the finding, it is impossible to continue the trial, a Coast Guard Court shall be dissolved."

So, it is a very filmsy reason. On a flimsy reason you can dissolve the court. What will happen in that case? It can be misused. You must have a look into it. And Madam Chairman, lastly....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is your second 'lastly'—how many 'lastly' will be there, I don't know.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Unfortunately what can I do? I cannot quarrel with you. I just want 5 or 6 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, you don't have 5 or 6 minutes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: How much time I have taken, Madam? My time is there the time which is allotted to my party. You please tell me what is the time of my party. I can speak according to that tme. It is not fair on your part to interrupt everytime unnecessarily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I never interrupted you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not your function. If I speak irrelevently, you can stop me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to stay on....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, I want to speak on my time, not your time, definitely. You unnecessarily interrupt my speech and make difficult to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think you are making a good showing to your party.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are not making a good showing at all. You are making a running commentary. It is not the role of a Chairman to make a running commentary. It is not fair. I am stopping, thank you. Madam.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए, जिस के द्वारा हमारे तटों की रक्षा के लिए कोस्ट गार्ड्स की फोर्स बनाई जा रही है, सरकार को, और विशेषकर रक्षा मंत्री को, बधाई देती हूं । कम से कम हमारे सात आठ प्रांत ऐसे हैं, जिन की सीमा तट के नजदीक लगती है । पिछले सालों में हम स्मगलिंग के बारे में बहुत बातें सुनते रहे । अच्छा है कि हमारे तट पर कोस्ट गार्ड्स हों, और मैं समझती हूं कि ...

At this stage, there was a disturbance from the Visitors' Gallery.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे कोस्ट गार्ड्ज का वही दर्जा होना चाहिए, जो बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स का है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकार कितना ही पहरा दे ले और कितने ही बिल बना दे, लेकिन तस्करी तभी बन्द हो सकती है, जब जो लोग तस्करी करते हैं, और जो लोग उन्हें तस्कर बना देते हैं, उन को सजा मिले । जो तस्करी करते हैं, उन्हें तस्कर बना देने वाले कौन लोग हैं ? उन को तस्कर बना देने वाले या पालिटीसन्ज हैं या ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं । तस्करी तभी खत्म हो सकती है, जब हम तस्करी करने वालों को भले ही और कोई सजा न दें, लेकिन उन को एक सजा दें कि वे नाजायज तरीके से जो धन कमाते हैं, उसको सरकार कनफिस्केट कर ले—उन की असली कमाई को ब्याज समेत उन के पास रहने दें, लेकिन उन की बाकी कमाई को सरकार कनफिस्केट कर ले ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will have to take up the next item now. You may please continue tomorrow. You have three minutes more.

MOTION RE. AMENDMENT OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

15.59 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up the Motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move the following.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before you commence, may I just have a clarification from you?

As you know, the time allotted for this discussion is three hours. How much time would you require out of these three hours?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I require around one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wish to give only two hours to the Minister and other members? Your one hour is including your right of reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us see as we proceed whether we are able to finish it today because at 7 O'clock there is one Half-an-hour Discussion. We may not be able to finish it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be held over to the next session then. Mr. Bosu, you please resume your seat..

SHRI RAGHAVJI (Vidisha): Time should be extended for this motion. It is a very important motion.

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not to be discussed now.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): On a point of order. Madam, when this august House is discussing Constitution (Forty-Fifth) Amendment Bill, how far is it justifiable for this august House to discuss this motion relating to the Representation of the Peoples Act, which can also be brought in....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order, it is a different legislation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move the following motion, as amended....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments later on, you read it as on the order paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move the following:

"That this House do resolve that the Representation of the People Act be suitably amended or an appropriate law be enacted to disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State or any other elective body or for holding any public office for a period of ten years, if such person—

(a) has ever been or is adjudged or found guilty by any competent court of law or by any Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 of any offence committed, or misuse of power or position or State machinery made during the preceding ten years; or

(b) has been found by any competent court of law or such Commission to have obtained for himself or for any of his relatives any pecuniary advantage or benefit whatsoever during the preceding ten years."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Are you allowing him one hour? We want to know so that we may have some idea. If sufficient time is not there for others to speak, we can pack up and go, and he can speak for three hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish and then we can decide. I just told him that including his reply, he will take one hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Madam Chairman, at the outset, I am making

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it clear to the House that this motion is not for any individual or a group; it is neither directed nor meant to curb any individual or groups, but the sole object behind this motion is to cleanse the political life which by all standards has touched the bottom of even the lowest standard.

There is an imperative need of cleansing public life if parliamentary democracy is required to contribute even the minimum to the welfare of the people. Thirty years have passed. Our experience seeing the happenings around tells us that there are miseries, increasing poverty and there is chaos also. It makes me feel more strongly to bring a rigid enactment at least to put a check to the denigration engulfing the nation.

The Congress rule for thirty years could not improve the quality of public life, and it brought continuous deterioration in moral standards. It is correct that unless we rigidly abide by the rules of the game both in letter and spirit, democracy and parliamentary democracy will continue to fail us resulting in denial of justice and fair play to the people especially the weaker sections of the society. Through the State machinery, exploiters, enemies of the people and increasing degrees of exploitation, as each day passes, the weaker sections of the society in rural and urban areas are groaning under acute problems of life. A very recent example is decontrol of sugar, lifting of compulsion of production of cheap and standard cloth, allowing additional export subsidy and discontinuation of price preference for public Sector Undertakings.

In the hallabuloo and infighting of Janata Party, these things have been done on the quiet and it has been possible so smoothly. I dare say this emphatically because the exploiters have been able to take an upper hand in the Government decision making levels. It is common knowledge that most of the elections are financed by these people and the continuation in power is also financed by the same people. This has been the position during the last thirty years. There are resourceful lobbies openly operating in Delhi buying and utilising politicians. Who is not aware of the presence of all powerful lobbies, like the jute lobby, sugar lobby, cigarette lobby, edible oil lobby, cotton lobby, polyester lobby and scores of other lobbies.

SHRI RAGHAVJI: My point of order is whether a Member can read from a written speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is referring to his notes. He can refer to his notes.

SHRI RAGHAVJI: Only a Minister can read—and not a Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The prime criminal of the imported edible oil racket abroad, the Bombay firm Godraj had been founder-Secretary of the Fair Trade Practice Society of India; and I am told they are financing the in-fighting in the Janata Party. If one takes pains to draw a list of guest houses and entertainment places by both Indian and foreign big business houses in Delhi, it will be a horrifying experience; and the time has come to call a halt to this.

We, as Communists, do not ever believe that in this capitalist socio-economic structure, corruption can be wiped out or absolute purity brought in, in the public life, because the only motive that is working, is the profit motive, and there is a race between one and the other. There is no place for humanity, morals, scruples and welfare of the people. I regret that the economic policy, even today, continues to be the same as before. Various eye-wash exercises have been made, but there is no quallitative change or lasting result as could be seen from the very few commissions that have been set up during the last couple of decades.

Of course, the erstwhile Prime Minister hated the very idea of setting up of Commissions on corruption charges, unless she had her own political purpose behind it. Otherwise, even though the Auditor General's Special Audit Report clearly revealed serious misappropriation and malpractices running into crores of rupees in Haryana, Mrs. Gandhi not only refused to do anything against Bansi Lal but she and her caucus went on giving certificates of his good conduct.

Now, thanks to this Government, they have set up the Jaganmohan Reddy Commission, whose first report has come out.

In June 1962 perhaps human values were a little better—when the late lamented Lal Bahadur Shastri as the Home Minister constituted the Santhanam Committee for the prevention of corruption. I quote from page 101 of its report.

> "There is a large consensus of opinion that a new tradition of integrity can be established only if the example is set by those who have the ultimate responsibility for the governance of India, namely, the Ministers of the Central and State Governments. The problem is difficult and delicate. Ministers are necessarily the leaders of the political party which succeeds in obtaining a majority in elections based on adult suffrage. There is a widespread impression that failure of integrity is not uncommon among Ministers and that some Ministers who have held office during the last 16 years have enriched themselves illegitimately, obtained good jobs for their sons and relations through nepotism, and have reaped other advantages inconsistent with any notion of purity in public life. The general belief about failure of integrity amongst Ministers is as damaging as actual failure. That these Ministers have held office in the name of the Indian National Congress which had evolved the highest notions of personal integrity and service under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi has given rise to an exaggerated view of their failure to maintain high standards of integrity. It is a pity that neither the Congress authorities nor the great leaders who took over the Government of India realized the importance of evolving a suitable machinery and procedure for preventing and dealing with such corruption. We are convinced that ensuring absolute integrity on the part of the Ministers at the Centre and the States is an indispensable condition for the establishment of a tradition of purity in public services."

That is what the Santhanam Committee said. Based on the Santhanam Committee's recommendations, the Vigilance Commission was set up, and the idea of Lokpal also came. But I regret (*Interruptions*) that in spite of all the exercises that seem to have been done, the magnitude of corruption both in the fields of economics and politics, in the sense of misuse of power and taking advantage of the person's own official and political position, instead of decreasing, is increasing every day. (*Interruptions*).

Madam, we have to hit at the very root of it, and unless an attempt is made to uproot corruption and corrupt persons at the topmost echelons, as pointed out by the Santhanam Committee, a beginning cannot even be made.

I shall be in "fools' paradise" if I ever consider that a measure like this, the measure that I am advocating today will put an end to corruption. But this is an effort to put a check to the limitless corruption and misuse of office for political and ultimately personal gains of different sorts. The root of corruption lies at the highest level and it does not start at the bottom. There were several commissions: Chagla Commission, Vivian Bose Commission, Khanna Commission, Iyer Commission, Justice Das Commission, Sarjoo Prasad Com-

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mission, Madhokar Commission and several others. But these were all temporary healing balms and the impact disappeared as soon as the Commissions were wound up. These commissions had for a limited length of time kept people in high hopes, but soon they were disillusioned. Since 1971, corruption, malpractices and blatant misuse of office for self-gains reached the highest peak, especially in the Central administration under Mrs. Gandhi. Strangely enough not a single commission where any of her favourites was involved was constituted.

Mrs. Gandhi's real object behind the appointment of Sarkaria Commission and the Commission against the Akali leader done on the signature of one legislator was mainly aimed at character assassination and political vindictiveness and destruction of political opponents.

Other countries, countries which are known to be not as big as we are, or so advanced and self-styled socialists as we are have provisions for rusticating politicians from public life. If it is reasonably established that the person concerned was found corrupt and he or his close persons made personal, political and pecuniary gains, he was debarred from remaining in politics for a sizeable length of time.

I shall read out the Sri Lanka provision, extracts from the Special Presidential Commissions of Inquiry Law No. 7 of 1978 of the National State Assembly of Sri Lanka:

> "The members of a commission shall, so long as they are acting as such members, be deemed to be state officers within the meaning of the Penal Code, and every inquiry under this Law shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of that Code.
>
> Where a commission finds at the inquiry and reports to the President that any person has been guilty of any act of political victimization, misuse or abuse of power, corruption or any fraudulent act, in relation to any court or tribunal or any public body, or in relation to the administration of any law or the administration of justice, the commission shall recommend whether such person should be made subject to civic disability, and the President shall cause such finding to be published in the Gazette as soon as possible and direct that such report be published.
>
> (2) Any report, finding, other determination, ruling or recommendation made by a commission under this Law, shall be final and conclusive and shall not be called in question in any court or tribunal by way of writ or otherwise.
>
> (3) For the purpose of this section, civil disability, shall mean the disqualification of a person—
>
> (1) from being an elector and from voting at any election of the President of the Republic, or at any election of a member of the National State Assembly or of any local authority.
>
> (ii) from being nominated as a candidate at any such election.
>
> (iii) from being elected or appointed as the President of the Republic or from being elected as a member of the National State Assembly or of any local authority, and from sitting and voting as such member; and
>
> (iv) from holding office, and from being employed, as a public officer."

That is the position in the neighbouring country. It is so small in size, it does not claim to be so advanced as we do, they are not styling themselves as socialists. Let us see what is the outcome. The latest outcome is given in a news item:

> "The Sri Lanka Prime Minister, Mr. Ranasinghe Premadasa, today presented to Parliament two bills

providing for depriving Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, nephew of the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and 33 others of their civic rights."

"Two Presidential Commissions, which investigated irregularities and malfunctions in local bodies during the seven-year Sirimavo regime, had held Mr. Felix Bandaranike, Mr. Neale De Alwis, his deputy minister, and 32 others guilty of malpractices. The commissions had recommended to the Parliament that these persons be deprived of civic rights."

The qualitative difference between the Commission in Sri Lanka and the Commission here is that here the Commission has no power to take action for the crimes that have been committed but in Sri Lanka the Commission is empowered to recommend that person found guilty is subjected to loss of civil right. This is exactly what I am aiming at through this substantive motion. I except that every honest politician will accept this. Those who will oppose this motion, we shall leave it to the people to judge about their integrity.

In Sri Lanka, as expected, they have granted special immunity to all witnesses by Presidential Order. Witnesses appearing before the special presidential commission going into abuse and misuse of power during the previous seven-year rule of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka have been given special immunity. The immunity has been given by a gazette notification last night issued by the President, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, at the request of the Commission. Accordingly, no person shall in respect of any evidence, written or oral, given by that person to or before the commission be liable to any action or prosecution or other proceedings in any civil or criminal court. Also, no evidence or any statement made by any person to or before the commission shall be admissible against that person in any action, prosecution or other proceedings in any civil or criminal court.

In our own country itself, there is a remote State which has a special status and there was no lack of political will. I must thank Late Mohamad Sadiq who enacted the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of Peoples (Second Amendment) Act, 1967 (Act XI of 1967) which reads as follows:

"24-F. Disqualification for abuse or misuse of office or authority.

Where a person has been found—

(a) by any civil or criminal court; or

(b) by any Tribunal, Board or Commission set up under any statute;

to have illegally or by corrupt means or by otherwise abusing or misusing—

(i) the position held by him as a member of either House of the State Legislature or of Parliament; or

(ii) the office held by him by virtue of being such member; obtained for himself or for any of his relatives any valuable thing or pecuniary advantage, he shall be disqualified for a period of ten years from the date of the commencement of the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1967, or from the date on which such finding becomes public, whichever is later.

Provided that such person had the opportunity of being heard in the proceedings held by such Court, Tribunal, Board or Commission;

Provided further that such Tribunal, Board or Commission was presided over by a person who is or has been Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

25. Interpretation:—In this Part 'disqualified' means disqualified from

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

being chosen as, and for being a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of the State."

So, this is not something new I am saying. As a result of the above Act, a former Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir—now dead—I do not want to name him—I am told, who took to corrupt practices had to leave State politics and he had to come to the Central Legislature.

As I have told earlier, a new peak and magnitude of corruption has started since 1971. With the consolidation of Mrs. Gandhi in power, the ruling coterie and big business joined hands and a free for all loot started. The doings of Mrs. Gandhi especially after 1969 and 1971, more especially after June 1975 till the time she was kicked out of power is the darkest age for the country. India's rich heritage and rich traditions were given the go-by. The quality of humanism inherited from ancient India and known all over the world was completely drowned.

To quote a few scandals: the Maruti scandal, the Nagarwala scandal, the Pondicherry Tulmohan Ram Licence scandal, Duncan Brothers Ramagoenka scandal, poster scandal, procurement of jeeps, Land letter of intent, Defence objection, bank overdraft, shares and agency deal etc. There are so many others. One can write a Maha Bharata on the same. Other cases are the rag import scandal which cost the country Rs. 150 crores, import of Ethy Alcohol where Rs. 232 crores customs exemption given to Mrs. Gandhi...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order. There is a well-settled convention and practice which is laid down in the Handbook. He is not making a maiden speech. A senior Member like him cannot go on reading his speech. This is what he is doing.

Secondly, what is the allocation of time? If the total time is three hours, there is a method of allocation between the ruling party, our party and the speaker. Even in a private resolution, not more than 15 minutes are given, 30 minutes maximum. First, let us know, otherwise we cannot sit here till 10 O' Clock in the night. On a resolution like this, we do not want to waste our time. **(*Interruptions*) I will point out how Don't get provoked on this. (*Interruptions*) We want you to decide the time. Out of three hours, according to our share, he should get 15 minutes only, not more than that. (*Interruptions*)** his right but what is the time limit? (*Interruptions*) You have allotted three hours. At 7 O' Clock the half-hour discussion starts. Out of three hours, how much does he get?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, please try to be brief.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. If the ruling party is giving him all its time to him, I do not mind (*Interruptions*).

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । माननीय सदस्य ने एक शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है**। क्या कहने वाला सेंस में है यह आप बता दें ।

श्री राघवजी (विदिशा): मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । अभी माननीय सदस्य ने मोशन को** मोशन कहा है ।** यह शब्द क्या पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है ? सदन ने इस मोशन को एक्सैप्ट किया है, आपने इस मोशन को एलाउ किया है । मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस ** शब्द को एक्सपंज किया जाए । यह मेरा प्वाईंट आफ आर्डर है । कोई भी मोशन** नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मोशन को** नहीं कहा । मैंने कहा है ।**

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह: **क्या यह शब्द पार्लियामेंटरी है ? साथ ही क्या कहने वाला सैंस में है ?

सभापति महोदय : यह दोनों अनपार्लियामेंटरी हैं ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : कहने वाला सैंस में है या नहीं यह भी आप बता दें ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am following the method I was following since 1967.

I want to mention one thing. The Chair has to bear with me. The other day, I gather, Shri Sathe withdrew the motion and ran away from the House. So, what gospel he is preaching to all of us, I do not understand. If my motion does not carry any sense, his motion carried no sense, never did carry any sense.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Much better.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, you are new to the House and to the whole thing. There are mercenaries and there are others.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tea taster.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your taste will come.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Why are you angry, Mr. Sathe? You had no motion on Saturday?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My motion was taken away by you.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will try to be as brief as possible.... (*Interruptions*) I am more concerned about the economic issues, than anything else, what sort of economic loss the country was put to. I will give you a few instances.

The illegal import of rags, woollen garments under the garb and disguise of rags has, according to our calculations, resulted in a loss of Rs. 150 crores to the country at that time. Shrimati Gandhi granted customs exemption to two Companies—one was ICI and the other was Kilachand—on account of import of ethyl alcohol and the amount that was exempted was Rs. 232 crores. I am saying it on the basis of evidence.

Then there is partial de-control of sugar.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the present complete de-control?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already referred to it in the beginning. You have heard me. Then there is the Maruti Road Roller scandal, Polymix scandal, Boeing and Airbus scandal, Dhirendra Brahmachari scandal, Indira International scandal corruption and misuse of power....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am rising on a point of order. He has moved a resolution. It is necessary on this all shades of opinion must be reflected. So, we must have sufficient time. As Shri Sathe said, it is not a matter of accommodation. Rule 178 deals with the allotment of time for resolutions. It says:

> "No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration:
>
> Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit."

This is the rule. I have no objection to your granting him or extending his time. But there are parties represented here, and those parties have got their respective strength.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They do not want the motion to come up. That is why they are raising these points.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am submitting to the Chair. If you want to carry on in the meanwhile, let me resume my seat.... (*Interruptions*) Otherwise, when I am raising a point of order, what is the meaning of shouting like that? I have quoted the rule.... (*Interruptions*) Three hours have been allotted for the resolution. I have no objection to any

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

time being granted to him. But this is the rule. We have got only three hours. If his party is going to be given one hour, *pro rata* my party has to get three hours. Of course, half an hour is given to him to move the Resolution. If he takes another half an hour, then *pro rata* time must be given to the different parties, according to their strength.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has been given one hour by the Speaker.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is given one hour? If the Speaker has given him one hour, we cannot be denied our rights. The Speaker may give him one hour, but the Speaker cannot deny us our right to the time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen, I will be as brief as possible.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What I am emphasizing is he just cannot get one hour and get away.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me correct myself. The Deputy-Speaker told the Mover of the Resolution that he will be given one hour—40 minutes in the beginning and 20 minutes for the reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I objected to that immediately. I have no objection. But what I am saying is that our party cannot be denied of our rightful due.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They want to scuttle this motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We must have sufficient time to reply to all that.

Secondly, there are certain conventions which this House has always followed. There is a distinction between a speech and a statement. What he is allowed under rule 176 is to speak, to commence his speech by a formal motion. Even when a Minister read out a statement, there were occasions when you objected——(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are very anxious to scuttle this motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If this is his attitude, he is not going to carry on his speech comfortably in this House. If he is going to butt in like this, it is open to others also to butt in when he speaks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has taken away 15 minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will take whatever time the Chair allows me. I am holding the floor. Let me complete my submission. These are the two points. The hon. Member is an expert on making speeches. Why should he read out a statement? If it is a statement, he can as well lay it on the Table of the House. All that he is expected to do is to make a speech, not to read out a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, how much time more will you take?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will be as brief as possible. They have taken away 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Another half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Another half an hour? It will be difficult to accommodate other members.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I assure you that I will be as brief as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take 10 minutes more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No; I cannot do with that. They have taken away 15 minutes already.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: On a point of order, Sir. Please refer to rule 179. It says:

"The discussion on a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution."

The resolution that he has moved is to amend the Representation of the People Act. But he is bringing in the whole story of 30 years of Congress rule. What about the pre-Independence days then? He is not bringing in those things, the Gandhian principles of economic development and all that. That also he should bring out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me tell my hon. friend, Mr. Mallikarjun that there is no resolution before the House. There is a motion before the House. He does not know the difference between the two.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It does not matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does matter.

Now, I would like to quote from the Interim Report Part I, of the Shah Commission, page 64, paragraph 7.106:

"On April 22, 1976, Shri S. S. Yadav, who was one of the Customs Inspectors, was told by his Superintendent to draw samples from the consignment of certain packages belonging to M/s. Indira International for determining, for draw-back purposes, whether the garments were actually of mill-made cloth as claimed by the exporters, or of powerloom cloth. Pending the furnishing of the samples, the export of the consignments had not been permitted. On the basis of the samples drawn by Shri Yadav, he was of the view that the exporters had misdeclared the goods for obtaining illegal benefit of draw-back at a higher rate. Shri Yadav tried to explain to the Clearing Agent of M/s. Indira International that the firm was cheating the Government by misdeclaring that the garments were made out of mill cloth while actually they made out of powerloom cloth."

"On this occasion, the Customs officer was threatened and told that the consignment belonged to the mother-in-law of Shri Sanjay Gandhi, the son of the then Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, and that the 'officers will have to pay the price for the hold-up of the consignment'...."

15.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is called misuse of office and power.

Then I come to page 26, para 5.60 (of Interim Report-I):

"Some of the special features of the proclamation of Emergency, as gathered from the official records, are as follows:—

(a) on the economic front, there was nothing alarming. On the contrary, the wholesale price index had declined by 7.4 per cent between December 3, 1974 and the last week of March 1975 as per the Economic Survey 1975-76, a Government of India Publication;

(b) on the law and order front, the fortnightly reports sent by the Governors of various States to the President of India and by the Chief Secretaries of the States to the Union Home Secretary indicated that the law and order situation was under complete control all over the country;

(c) the Home Ministry had received no reports from the State Governments indicating any significant deterioration in the law and order situation in the period immediately preceding the proclamation of Emergency;

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(d) the Home Ministry had not prepared any contingency plans prior to June 25, 1975, with regard to the imposition of internal Emergency;

(e) the Intelligence Bureau had not submitted any report to the Home Ministry any time between 12th of June and 25th of June, 1975, suggesting that the internal situation in the country warranted the imposition of internal Emergency;

(f) the Home Ministry had not submitted any report to the Prime Minister expressing its concern or anxiety about the internal situation in the country. Till after the Emergency was lifted, the Home Ministry did not have on its file the copy of the communication which was sent by the Prime Minister to the President recommending imposition of the Emergency;

(g) while the Director of Intelligence Bureau, the Home Secretary, the Cabinet Secretary and the Secretary to the Prime Minister had not been taken into confidence, Shri R. K. Dhawan, the then Additional Private Secretary to the Prime Minister had been associated with the preparation and promulgation of the Emergency right from the early stage;

(h) Shri Om Mehta, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, appears to have been taken into confidence much earlier than the Home Minister, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, who came into the picture only when the draft proclamation was forwarded to the President;

(i) while the Lt. Governor of Delhi and the Chief Ministers of Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal had been given advance intimation by the Prime Minister about the contemplated action, no such advance information was given to the Governments of U.P. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, J&K, Tripura, Orissa, Kerala, Meghalaya and other Union Territories. In fact, Shri H. N. Bahuguna, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, has stated in his affidavit that he came to know about the proclamation of Emergency on the morning of June 26, when he was having breakfast along with Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit and Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya, the Central Ministers, and they were as surprised as he was about the promulgation of Emergency."

I am trying to highlight the misuse of powers.

Then I come to Interim Report II, page 142, para 15.12:

"The Commission had opportunity to examine in detail the application of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act in relation to the various categories of person including acknowledged national leaders, members of banned and not-banned organisations and political parties, students, teachers, trade union leaders, lawyers juveniles, respected writers, journalists and ordinary criminals-in short, a broad spectrum of cases of persons drawn from almost every walk of life. Forging of records, Fabrications of ground for detentions, ante-dating of detention orders, the callousness with which the request of the detenus for revocation of orders of detention or even parole were ignored—in short, the manner in which a large majority of these persons were incarcerated for the only fault, namely, dissent or suspected dissent from the views of the centres of power, should be a warning to every thinking man as to how an Act initially intended

to serve an extremely limited purpose to deal with the misdeed of a special category of persons can be given such a wide and comprehensive application so as to embrace, all sections of the population to penalise dissent."

Then, Sir I come to the land acquisition that was made for Maruti in Haryana. It was stated on the floor of the House:

"As regards the price, it is a daylight robbery. The land was acquired, according to Shri Bansi Lal's letter to me...."

to the speaker at that time.

"....at the rate of Rs. 11,776.42 per acre."

"You cannot buy any land there at this price. I have got photostat copies of documents to prove that the price of the land there today at the lowest is Rs. 60,000 per acre. So the, peasants were made to part with the land at a very low price."

There are certified true copies....

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Do you believe in payment of compensation?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will talk to you later on.

"During those days Mr. Bansi Lal used to go round boasting that he had given more land to Sanjay's Maruti than that possessed by Ford and General Motors of America. Speaking about his equation with the then Prime Minister, Mr. Bansi Lal used to say that when the calf was in his control where would the cow go."

That is the type of things that used to happen.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What does it mean?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Calf was Sanjay Gandhi and the cow was the mother....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It is as if we do not understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in the interim report of Jaganmohan Reddy Commission, the learned Judge has said clearly:

Re: Sale of land by Mania Devi to Shri Bansi Lal's daughters.

I now propose to take up for consideration item 5 of the Annexure which is as under:

"All matters relating to the purchase, in 1976, of house sites, in Bhiwani, respectively belonging to Shri Matu Ram, son of Shri Natu Ram Mukhiaram, and Shrimati Mania Devi, wife of Shri Kishan Lal, in the names of the daughters of Shri Bansi Lal, including the rates at which such purchases were made."

Sir, this is the finding of the learned Judge;

"It is clear from the above that even apart from the verbal evidence, the documentary evidence would show beyond doubt that the lands were purchased by Shri Bansi Lal's daughters at throw-away prices; and in order to give them an approach road a tar road was constructed at public expenditure though this might ultimately benefit the public. Therefore, there is no escape from the conclusion that all this was done at the instance of Shri Bansi Lal and his son, Shri Surinder Singh, who actively participated in giving effect to the objective of purchasing these lands cheaply and thereby confering an unlawful gain to the daughters of Shri Bansi Lal."

Then, Sir, Chapter III is regarding Demolition of properties of Manohar Lal and his sons at Bhiwani.

"I now propose to consider item 6 of the Annexure which is as under:

'All matters relating to the demolition, in December 1976 of

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shops, residential houses and other properties, in Bhiwani, belonging to Shri Manohar Lal and his sons by the Improvement Trust, Bhiwani.'"

There, it is said:

"It is thus seen that apart from the *Ghanta Ghar* shops etc., being demolished, even religious institutions and Samadhis which were left out of the schemes were not spared. The idols were thrown out and the Shivalinga, which was deep in the earth, was broken through and bull-dozed. They were considered as pieces of stone and when Nathu Ram said they should be handed over to be immersed in the sacred Ganges, Shri Verma seems to have told him that it could be put in a ***Nallah*** **(drain), and it made no difference.**

On the evidence, it appears clear that the destruction and demolition of shops, residential houses, temples, Samadhis and other properties in Bhiwani of Shri Manohar Lal and his sons was not at the instance of the Bhiwani Improvement Trust. The demolitions were, however, at the instance of Shri Bansi Lal who, as Chief Minister and subsequently as Defence Minister, being frustrated at not obtaining the properties of Shri Manohar Lal and his sons for his son, Shri Surinder Singh, and his brother Shri Raghubir Singh, to build a Five Star Tourist Hotel and and air-condition cinema by them respectively at a throw-away price, abused his position as a person in authority and, with vindictiveness, malice and cussedness, had their properties demolished through Shri R. S. Verma, Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani, and Shri Surinder Singh and Shri Verma directed the demolition of all these properties on a war-footing ruthlessly and illegally and without any justification. Shri R. S. Verma, acting on the directions of Shri Bansi Lal and his son, Shri Surinder Singh had illegally and fraudulently manipulated the proceedings in order to enable the demolition of all these properties."...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How is it, Sir? They have taken 15 minutes in interruptions.

I will take another 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No question of 10 minutes, only 2 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can it be done, Sir? So many points of order were raised.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वायन्ट आफ आर्डर है । बसु साहब ने बंसीलाल के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, उन के साथ बनारसी दास को भी अपराधी गिन लें, तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि उस वक्त वह चीफ मिनिस्टर थे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had been given ten minutes more. In spite of that, you have taken another two minutes. I shall give you two minutes more and that is the end of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: वह तो हम ने रिपोर्ट से कोट किया है, यह हमारी अपनी बात नहीं है ।

I come to accumulation of black money—it is an interesting question. In 1978 in reply to my question it has been alleged that inflow of black-money from Mrs. Gandhi to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs a month on an average was not entered in the books of account of National Herald.

The Books of account of M/s. Associated Journals Ltd., Unit: National Herald—Delhi show receipt of Rs. 82,77,476 during the financial year 1970-71 to 1976-77 and upto 31-8-77. The source of receipt thereof is not recorded in the accounts. Now, black-money to the tune of Rs. 82,77,476 came to the

newspaper of which Mrs. Gandhi was a virtual owner. Funds have been collected by the A.I.C.C. at that time in the form of donations and souvenirs etc. which have been diverted to utilising the service of one Shri K. L. Watta. A sum of one crore of rupees was paid by the A.I.C.C. to Mr. K. L. Watt. The total has been given here. There are numerous other cases and look how they have been using the state machinery.

The total mileage/hours flow are as under:

(i) Mileage flown 2,28,149 miles. (Official tours—1,11,913 miles unofficial tours—1,16,236 miles.)

And she still owes money to the Government.

In the Grover Commission, Interim Report, Part I, Introduction and Preliminary Proceedings, it will be seen that by a notification made under section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government (Home Ministry) appointed the Grover Commission involving Mr. Dev Raj Urs.

It says in Allegation No. 1 of Annexure I: Whether the Chief Minister practised favouritism and nepotism by appointing his own brother, Shri D. Kemparaj Urs, as a Director of the Karnataka State Film Industries Development Corporation in place of Shri R. J. Rebelle, Chief Secretary to the Government in 1974, and later as Director-in-Charge with the powers to exercise all the powers of the Managing Director.

Finding: "i) It stands conclusively established, that the nomination of Kemparaj as a Director of the Karnataka State Film Industries Development Corporation Limited by an order of the Chief Minister on 24-12-1973 was an act of impropriety, favouritism and nepotism on the part of the Chief Minister and further that the Chief Minister was deeply interested in favouring his own brother and advancing his cause and he did not observe the norms of propriety becoming the conduct of a Chief Minister."

Then, Allegation No. 1 of Annexure II says: Whether the Chief Minister or any other Minister of the State of Karnataka was guilty of corruption, nepotism, favouritism or mis-use of government power in connection with all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(1) Grant of 20 acres of Government land, reserved for grazing of cattle in Bommanahalli, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, to the son-in-law of the Chief Minister, Shri M. D. Nataraj, in violation of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code and dis-regarding the claims of local scheduled caste applicants."

"*Finding* i): It stands established...."

"*Allegation No. 4 of Annexure 1*: Whether the Chief Minister was guilty of shielding corrupt officers...?

Finding on page 337: i) It stands proved that the order made by the Chief Minister on the letter of Shri R. Gundu Rao, MLA and the telephonic instructions given by him to the Superintending Engineer, had the effect of nullifying the order previously made by the Minister for Public Works which would have led to the two officials being prosecuted. These were done in an arbitrary manner without any justifiable reason, and the Chief Minister's intervention at that crucial stage virtually shielded the two officials from procecution."

He went out of his way to favour Sh. Hanumantha Reddy in the matter of promotion as Chief Engineer, etc.,—a galore. Lastly, I would conclude by quoting the famous Columnist Mr. Bernard Levin who has said in some of his article. I quote:

"The picture is clear Mrs. Gandhi, having been judicially disqualified from remaining as Prime Minister, on grounds of having engaged in corrupt practices, first presided over wholesale breaches

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of the law in presenting a false appearance of widespred popular opposition to the verdict, then realised that democracy would have to be suspended if she was to continue in office though disqualified, and planned its suspension; then lied to the President about conditions in the country and lied again in claiming that the necessary conditions for the Emergency which she had already planned had come upon her so suddenly that she was unable to consult the Cabinet".

"A fraudulent emergency, was improperly imposed for improper motives; rigid and comprehensive censorship to prevent the truth being known; propaganda to ensure that lies were disseminated instead; disseminated instead; but all this would have been of no avail without the most sinister and disgraceful of Mrs. Gandhi's actions under the Emergency—the arrest and detention (without trial) of her opponents or potential opponents. To that subject I shall turn on Friday."

Then....

"The whole document makes frightening, yet invaluable reading. It is frightening because of the portrait it paints of a society being driven down the road of totalitarianism by a callous, corrupt, mandacious and rutheless leader whose sole purpose was the maintenance of her power, and who, if she had not made the mistake of believing that an election would give her regime the legitimacy it lacked, would by now have succeeded in fastening upon India the chains of a permanent dictatorship."

For all these I have said that there is misuse of power for the sake of personal, political and pecuniary gain. It is time that we seek halt to this and Government brings a suitable legislation that it is halted to some extent for time to come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do resolve that the Representation of the People Act be suitably amended or an appropriate law be enacted to disqualify a person for being chosen as ,and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council or a State or any other elective body or for holding any public office for a period of ten years, if such person—

(a) has ever been or is adjudged or found guilty by any competent court of law or by any Commission appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 of any offence committed, or misuse of power or position or State machinery made during the preceding ten years; or

(b) has been found by any competent Court of law or such Commission to have obtained for himself or for any of his relatives any pecuniary advantage or benefit whatsoever during the preceding ten years."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had hoped that a senior member like Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu would come to this House with something more concrete to substantiate the motion which he has brought here....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, before you proceed there are some amendments. Let the same be moved.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I move:

'That in the motion,—

(i) in part (a),—

omit "or by any Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

(ii) in part (b),—

omit "or such Commission" (2)

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I move:

'That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"or

(c) has been found guilty of subverting the provisions of the Constitution; or

(d) has tried to encourage extra-constitutional centres of power." (3)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about my amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yours is a motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But I can move an amendment. I read out my amendment and the Chair said it will take up later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment was inadmissible. What the Chair said was it came late.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । मैं ने भी एक अमेंडमेंट भेजा है ।

आप नियम 177 देखिये । इस में यह लिखा है :

"(1) After a resolution has been moved any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution.

(2) If notice of such amendment has not been given one day previous to the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may subject to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speaker has not allowed your amendment to be moved. It came late.

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: It is very harsh on your part.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Let us consider and restrict ourselves to this Motion. If logically we have to discuss this motion, then, if one goes on at a tangent and starts reading all the various reports, of all the preious years, then I think Sir, it will never end. Of course that he can do. If that was his only object of getting an opportunity of reading certain reports, then, it is a different thing. But if a case has to be made out for a law, that he is trying to plead then, Sir, let us consider that thing on merits. And, Sir, what else is he trying to plead for? Let us see this Motion and what it says. It says:—

"That this House do resolve that the Representation of the People Act be suitably amended or an appropriate law be enacted to disqualify a person for being chosen as and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State or any other elective body or for holding any public office for a period of ten years, if such person—

(a) has ever been or is adjudged or found guilty by any competent court of law or by any Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 of any offence committed, or misuse of power or position or State machinery made during the preceding ten years."

I will deal with this only. Let us see this. What does my hon. friend want? He wants to provide for this, that a preson found guilty of any offence committed by any competent court of law shall be disqualified for a period of ten years. Now, what does this mean? Any traffic offence, any ordinary offence can come in. He says, any offence. The wording is this: 'Any court of law'—it can be a small magistrate's court of law. It can be any court of law, finding any person guilty of any offence. Such a wide term is put in here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does it cover violation of Section 144?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Definitely, Sir. Violation of Section 144 is also there.

Sir, yesterday there was an incident. All these *lal dupattawallahs* who violated certain sections and who were arrested, escaped. My friend escaped, I don't know how. For all your life

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

for ten years, if you are a member you are disqualified. It says, any offence. If such a thing is being proposed, any traffic offence, any other small offence, under IPC Section 197 or anything under which you have been caught, will come in. You have been caught so many times, Mr. Balbir Singh. Any such person will be disqualified according to my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Then comes another very brilliant idea and it is this. He says adjudged by any commission, of what? Of misuse of power, or position or State machinery. Take misuse of power. You know how wide a term it is. He says, any person adjudged or found guilty by any competent court of law or by any Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act of 1942. There is no bar that that person must have certain qualification, being a judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court. No such thing is there. Any person appointed as a Commission, all that he has to do is, to find in any State in the country any person including a Member of Parliament guilty of misuse of power: that is all, nothing more.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Read the whole Resolution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have patience. A brilliant man like Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu says that if that is done, then, this is enough, according to him, for a person to be disqualified under the Representation of the people Act for ten years. I am on part (a); I will come to part (b) of the Resolution. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has used the expression: any Commission of Enquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act finding any person guilty of misuse of power—the word guilty in term of a Commission of Enquiry is not correct to be said, because the Commission gives its findings only as a report, it is not a trial like trial in a court. The Commission only talks of a *prmia facie* case. On that report, further proceedings start before a proper and competent court of law. My friend says that even if a Commission gives its finding that an individual has misused the powers, he should be considered as a guilty. Kindly see the implications of this Resolution. I remember the Mudgal case. Shri Mudgal, a Member of Parliament, was soliciting a clientele. We know what happened. Supposing a person in a responsible authority like the Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee advertises himself publicly as indeed Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been doing on T.V.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. This matter was brought in the form of a privilege motion by Shri Sathe and that matter is under Mr. Speaker's consideration. A reply has been given and Speaker's orders have been quoted in that. If he makes a second reference on that unless the matter is decided by the Speaker or the Privileges Committee, it is highly improper. He is cooking up a story; he is accustomed to tell lies ....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is the conscience of a man, which is pricking him. Why? Have you ever heard of this that a person on TV broadcasts and advertises that I am such and such; I am going to examine this publice sector undertaking this year, and those who have any complaint against that, please come—mind you, not through the Secretary, not to the Secretary—meet or address me? And it comes on TV. Many of you might have seen that. They should come to: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Sansad Sadasaya, Chairman, Public Undertakings Committee.

Why are you asking people to come to you? Let us ask this question to him? Is it because you are presiding over a Committee? There is something in your mind—guilty—you are seeking the clientele. What are you trying to do?**

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are .....**allowing all this non-sense .....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The word corruption will go out of the record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE.....**

Do not point fingers at others. With what moral authority does Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu say repeatedly and talk of authoritarianism and totalitarianism? With what moral right has he brought this? Considering the philosophy he believes in—everyone knows it—can he say that he ever believed in democracy? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has stated in this very House that they have come to Parliament, to wreck the Parliamentary system from within. This is on record. (*Interruptions*) He is a person who does not believe in parliamentary democracy, and his whole philosophy is based on totalitarianism.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is your character also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Should such a person talk about parliamentary democracy? Ultimately it is our party and our leader who took the country to elections. (*Interruptions*) It is because of those parliamentary elections that all these hon. Members are here to-day. If we had not believed in parliamentary system, you would not have been here to-day. So, you owe it to us that you are here—and owe it to our leader. At least now, you should know how to govern.

All I am saying is that the Motion is absurd. If, after clause (a), the word 'and' had been used, both the conditions would have had to be fulfilled. But the word used is 'or'. It means that the first condition is independent. If the second is also fulfilled, it is good enough. Anyone who understands elementary law, will understand this. In part (b), it is said:

> "has been found by any competent court of law or such Commission to have obtained for himself or for any of his relatives any pecuniary advantage or benefit whatsoever during the preceding ten years."

That means that all that is required, is for any competent court of law or any Commission—I have told you the scope of the Commission—to say that any relative of the Member had some pecuniary advantage somewhere. And if that is so, what has Mr. Madhu Limaye done to-day? It has come in the *Indian Express* of to-day. May I read it? My friend was waxing so eloquent, that it is now necessary for us to know what is happening, and to know whether these charges will also be covered under this proposal or not. Let us see what he says. It is there in to-day's *Indian Express*.

He says in his letter to the Prime Minister; the news item is as follows:

> "Mr. Limaye reminds the Prime Minister that even in the 1968 debate on the Kanti issue he had not levelled any charge of corruption against him personally. He recalls that during the debate on his motion Mr. Desai had stated that his son had severed 'all' his links with 'all' his business concerns. But last week during the Kanti debate on Congress—I motion, 'you contradict yourself by talking about his connection with a sterling company from which he drew an annual remuneration of £ 1000."

> "The Janata leader goes on to assert that Mr. Kanti Desai conceals many things from his father and as a consequence lands him in trouble. In this context Mr. Limaye refers to the talk that Kanti collected funds for the party in the recent Assembly elections. I disbelieved it but now Atal, Biju and others confirm that he collected Rs. 80 lakhs."

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

AN HON. MEMBER: So what.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nothing. It goes on:

> "Mr. Limaye wonders whether the Prime Minister knew about the fund collections by his son. In any case who had authorised Mr. Kanti Desai to collect funds on behalf of the party. 'Did you give him permission to do this?' 'Mr. Limaye says that the Janata treasurer is an expert in fund collection. A small committee consisting of Nanaji Deshmukh and Mr. Viren Shah and others was also there. Then where was the need for Mr. Kanti Desai to step in? He asks the Prime Minister."

Such a serious charge is being made by a responsible person like the Secretary of the party. I should like to know if any commission tomorrow finds this out or any small magistrate accedes to this, what happens? Shri Morarji goes for ten years? I am asking you.... (*Interruptions*) I am saying that whether it is Morarji Desai or anybody that is too frivolous; this resolution therefore does not deserve even consideration by the House, by any sensible person. If it is only to give vent to your spleen, read out all those things, if that is what the hon. Member wants to do, to abuse Mrs. Gandhi or Sanjay Gandhi if that is the exercise you want to indulge in, you can do it; that can be done. But coming to the motion, I should like to appeal to all of you: apply your robust commonsense. Then you will find that this resolution is not worth the paper on which it is printed; it is so absurd and so frivolous. With this I would submit that this resolution, this motion deserves to be rejected by this august House.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to say that Mr. Bosu has drawn attention to fundamental aspects of amendments to the People's Representation Act. But I feel his suggestion is tinkering with the problem while it needs whole overhauling of the Act; this amendment will not do. I may give you one example. Suppose a person, A or B is alleged—assuming for the time being that we take the case of emergency and the Shah Commission, suppose one would like to punish a guilty person by telling him: you are disqualified for holding public office for ten years, will it be enough? I can conceive of a situation in which without being a Member of Parliament, one can easily guide the whole proceedings of the House. Mrs. Gandhi can prefer not to come to Parliament, but may remain as the President of a Party or group, become the Chairman of the organisation of Members of Parliament of both the Houses and by remaining outside for 10 years, she can still influence the proceedings of and working of our parliamentary institutions. She can even build up power. Therefore, I suggest to Mr. Bosu that whatever he has suggested does not go far enough. A complete overhauling of the Peoples Representation Act is required. Why do I suggest this? There are two fundamental defects in the working of our democracy. Firstly, howsoever we amend the Constitution, the Constitution can be misused. That we have seen in our Forty-fifth Amendment. Our Law Minister tried his best to assure the House that the emergency provisions will not be misused, that when an amendment is made, it will be according to the wishes of the people, etc. But still we have to witness during the discussion that in no way he was in a position to satisfy the members. Probably with all this, if he puts his hand on his heart, he would say, some other Hitler or Indira could utilise the Constitution in the same manner as it was used during 1975 and 1976. Therefore, howsoever we provide in the Constitution regarding emergency provisions, amendment provisions and other things, still

there will be the possibility of playing havoc with the Constitution.

The second defect is the type of democracy we are having. We have come to a stage where we can stay that we are in power because we were in power and not because of the people's choice, because status wielded power. Because of that power, you could collect funds. Because of collection of funds, you could form a party. Because of the party, you go to the polls, where people prefer the party rather than the individual. Although there are rules and regulations that you should spend only Rs. 35,000, the parties spend more. There are so many ways by which corrupt practices are not being found out. Thus, people get elected. The party getting 51 per cent of the seats comes to power. Only 60 per cent of the people might have voted; 40 per cent might not have. Out of that 60 per cent you might have got only 28 or 30 per cent and yet you are elected because there are single-member constituencies. The system of voting and system of elections is such that ultimately the party becomes the fullcrum of power. What is the control over the voting? For your election, you do not need to get 51 per cent of votes. You might just get 25 per cent and yet be elected. Out of 500 seats, if a party gets 251 seats, it comes to power. Out of 251, one who becomes the leader should have the support of 126. He comes to power. Having come to power, the work is such that slowly and slowly everything converges, towards it. It has not remained a true democracy or a democracy in the true sense of the term. Even in voting, everybody does not go on equal footing. There are some persons who go by helicopters for campaign and some travel by bicycle. Some spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees; some do not spend. They work on the strength of lure of money. So, money power also works. Therefore, I suggest that if you want real democracy to work and not to face the possibility of dictatorship which we had in 1975 or misuse of democracy, if you want to safeguard against such a situation, just as most of the African countries have done, you must see that your Representation of the People Act should have a provision by which these things do not happen.

For example, 'you have to make a change in the system of voting so that by having a 30 per cent vote, you do not come to power. You must have rules and regulations so that everybody by and large can go on equal footing to the electorate.

„SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): It cannot be done by the Representation of the People Act. It can be done by a constitutional amendment.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Secondly, I suggest that after making these changes and you are in a position to establish true democracy, probably the lacuna in the Constitution should go. Along with this provision, some other provisions also should be included such as the appointment of a commission of inquiry when the Constitution is flouted and there is prosecution as in the case of a war criminal similar to the Nuremburg trial. That sort of law must be incorporated in our Constitution. Those who commit a particular type of offence against the whole nation must be tried in this manner. In the Forty-fifth amendment we have not brought any type of amendment which makes provision that if you make an offence against the Constitution, if you misuse the constitutional machinery, if you misuse your power, this is the way in which you can be tried and punished.

The entire thing should be examined in an integrated manner, not only this ten years disqualification along with it, so many others should come, so that a person should not be able to misuse the Constitution. Otherwise

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

as I suggested, Mrs. Gandhi can remain outside Parliament without getting elected, and yet she can be influential, because our whole system of election is such, our working of Parliament is such, our system is not truly a democratic system; so , our constitutional amendment should be such that it should bring real democracy into operation, and the provision for punishment for abuse of power should be such that we should be in a position to see that real democracy is allowed to work, and those who are putting our democracy into jeopardy are really punished without waiting to see whether there is a law or not.

Today, we are facing a situation when somebody says that there is no special law, special provision, for trying such types of offences. Having known that such types of offences have taken place, yet we do not move to have any provision like this.

So, I welcome Mr. Bosu's suggestion that some such provision should be made either in our Constitution or in our Penal Code, so that those who commit such offences would be tried automatically without waiting for anybody else, and they can be brought to book. The provisions should be such that in future these would stop tinkering with our democracy, tinkering with our Constitution. Therefore, what I suggest is that a total overhaul is required. If you deal only with this then probably you are dealing with the shell rather than the substance. Well, we should change the substance rather than the shell. In order to do this, I suggest that the entire thing should be viewed, not only this amendment, but the whole election law, the People's Representation Act, the working of democracy, how we can make parties to work, how we can guarantee the electorate against money power, how we can make the election system such that the majority is reflected in our Parliament. Unless and until this is being done, one change here and there will create a situation in which you will not be able to work. In order to put the institution to work in the true sense of the term, I suggest the overhauling of everything, by taking an over-all view of the whole election laws, the election machinery, the Representation of the People Act etc. in order to establish true democracy should be done.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not try to trade personal charges with a stalwart parliamentarian, like the Mover of the Motion, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. But I must definitely joint issue with him on the premises on which he has based his otherwise worthy Resolution. I must say at once that I agree with what Shri Bosu has said about political corruption. It is a worm or disease which permeates the body politic of not the capitalist societies but it continues to be there even in so-called Communist countries like Russia, China and so on.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Misinformed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have not been there, but the records do show and the people who have been there, eminent authors, do write that it is a fact.

But, more than that, I am joining issue with the second premise of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's Resolution that within the last 31 years, it has been the Congress Rule alone which has been guilty of bringing about political corruption. I would like to say that it has been not the disease, not the defect of the Congress rule alone. Every single party that has come to power in this country, and I will not exclude now the Communist Party or the Communist Marxist Party, has been guilty of corruption, political corruption, and my hon. friend, Shri Rajan, will not be in a position to deny it.

Look at the Namboodiripad Government of the Communist Marxist Party. They were indicated by a Commission of Inquiry on cases of corruption. There may be one lenient aspect of it that while in other parties corruption has been for the benefit of the individual, his relations or friends, in the case of the Communist Party, generally speaking, it has not been for self-aggrandisement, but for the aggrandisement and benefit of the party workers, party supporters and the party organisation. This is the wrong approach from the very beginning of the otherwise worthy Resolution.

Shri Bosu referred to what happened in Ceylon. He might have referred in the same strain to what happened in Pakistan under Zia. It was the same thing. While in Ceylon the Civil Disabilities Act has been passed to bring to book people who might be guilty of corruption, by a strange coincidence, in each and every case it was the political opponent against whom it was directed, Similarly, in Pakistan, Zia instituted clean-up courts against Mr. Bhutto and his supporters. Clean up of what?—Clean up of corruption or clean up of political opponents? Possibly, the second, more than the first. The point I am trying to stress is this. If by having these courts they will only go to damage and destroy the political opponents, no good purpose can be served. If these courts are going to have only this effect, then they will be guilty of political vendetta, with which they cannot get away and no good purpose would be served.

I hear the figure "thirty years" being repeated in this House again and again, this extraordinary figure of "thirty years". We may as well change it to "thirtyone years" because nothing has changed, nothing radical has changed during the last 31 years. In each and every case in this House, very strangely, Commissions of Enquiry have been demanded after charges of a corruption have been levelled, without a single exception, against political opponents, and political opponent alone.

Now we see what happened during the last year of the 31 years. So many Commissions of Inquiry have been brought forward, Commissions of Inquiry against Shrimati Indira Gandhi, against Shri Devraj Urs, against Shri Bansi Lal and so on. Now I do not want to dispute the outcome or the findings of those Commissions of Inquiry. I do not for a moment doubt that if these Commissions of Inquiry found any persons, against whom they were instituted, guilty of corrupt practices, they must be dealt with under the law of the land for those corrupt practices. I do not want to dispute it. I am completely convinced of what the Commission of Inquiry says. But what have the people said in the case of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in the case of Mr. Bansi Lal and in the case of Mr. Devraj Urs? The people have brought them up again. The people have given a massive vote of confidence in favour of the people who otherwise may be corrupt.

The reason is that the Commissions of Inquiry have proved to be simply a political vendetta. I am trying to emphasize this point that if the Commissions of Inquiry or this legislation is to serve only as political vendetta, then no useful purpose will be served. If the Commissions of Inquiry are only to destroy political opponents, then no purpose of cleaning the public life will be achieved. Some machinery should be evolved under which all types of public men, whether they are from the Government or from the Opposition, should be brought in and if they are found to indulge in any corrupt act, they should be brought to book and punished.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to the Santhanam Committee Report. There again, he omitted to mention one thing. The Santhanam Committee report did say that if 10 Members

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

of Parliament bring charges of corruption against any public man, the charges must be investigated and a commission or a committee as suggested by the Santhanam Committee report should be set up. It is essential that, if it is to have any effect, a machinery should be evolved under which all types of public men belonging to all parties should be brought in and they should be brought to book if they are found guilty of any corrupt practice.

Under the circumstances, as we see today, no useful purpose will be served by passing this type of a resolution. We find that the very Prime Minister is refusing to have a Commission of Inquiry, refusing to have any committee to go into the affairs of his son and investigate the matter. If the Commissions of Inquiry and this sort of a legislation are to work merely as political wendetta, then we may as well not have this type of a resolution. The primary requisite to any type of resolution, as is sought Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, should be the creation of a type of machinery which will not distinguish between those who are in power and those who are opposing the people in power, where all publicmen will be treated alike and whoever is accused of any charges, the charges will be investigated and those who are found guilty will be punished. Otherwise, there is no purpose in having a legislation as is sought by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. So, there is no purpose in supporting this resolution.

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल (मधेपुरा) : मैडम चेयरमैन मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को धन्यवाद देता हूं जो उन्होंने एक बहुत जरूरी मोशन इस हाऊस के सामने रखा है । मैं उन को और भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत कर के कितनी ही रिपोर्टें इस सदन के समाने सुनाई और "हम लोगों को अवगत कराया कि क्या चार्जेज पिछलें कितने ही नेताओं के ऊपर हैं ।

भारतवर्ष में आज 31 वर्ष स्वतन्त्रता को आए हुए हो गए हैं लेकिन देश की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है जबकि मुट्ठीभर पालीटीशियन्स राजनीतिज्ञ, जिन की पालीटिक्स में आने से पहले कोई भी हैसियत नहीं थी, वे इस देश में आज मिलिनेयर, और मल्टी-मिलिनेयर हो गए हैं । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए और ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि जिन का अनब्लेमीन केरियर रहा हो । जिन की डाऊटफुल इनटेगरिटी रही हो, ऐसे आदमियों से इस देश को बचाना चाहिए । वे देश के लिए खतरा हैं । मैं माननीय साठे जी के अपोजीशन को सुन रहा था । उन्होंने एक लाइयर की तरह थोड़ी बातें बताई हैं कि ऐसा चाहिए, वैसा चाहिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का जो मोशन है, वह इस डोडो मान लिया जाए लेकिन जब रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ पीपुल्स एक्ट में एमेंडमेंट होगा, तो उन की जो इनटेंशन है, उस इनटेंशन से सरकार को गाइड होना चाहिए । और रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट में सूटेबल अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए ताकि जो डाऊटफुल इन्टेग्रेटि के हैं, जिनका चेकर्ड केरियर है या जिनकी ब्लेक पोलिटिकल लाइफ हैं, उनको फिर से मौका नहीं मिले । उन्हें दस वर्ष के लिए डिस्क्वालिफाई करने का सुझाव दिया गया है, उनका दस वर्ष के लिए डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन जरुर होना चाहिए कि वे पार्लियामेंट या असेम्बली के मैम्बर नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य, मिस्टर अमीन कह रहे थे और उन्होंने एक्जाम्पल भी दिया कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पार्लियामेंट में नहीं हैं तब भी वे श्री साठे साहब और उनकी पार्टी को लीड करती हैं और पार्लियामेंट से बाहर रह कर भी बहुत कुछ कर सकती हैं । मैं आपको निश्चित रुप से कह सकता हूं कि अगर कोई भी लीडर डिस्क्वालिफाई हो जाता है तो फिर उसके सपोर्टर्स की भी आशा टूट जाती हैं और वे यह समझने लगते हैं कि दस वर्ष तक वह कुछ नहीं है और अगले चुनाव में वह नहीं आ सकता है । नहीं तो उसके सपोर्टर्स को यह आशा बंधी रहती है कि वह अगले चुनाव में आयेगा और हमारा उल्लू सीधा होगा । अगर वह डिस्क्वालिफाई हो जाता है तो उसका महत्व नहीं रहता और वह एफेक्टिव रोल अदा नहीं कर सकता है ।

अभी मेरे नौजवान दोस्त श्री एडुआर्डो फेलोरो ने कुछ बातें कहीं । उन्होंने कहा कि दस वर्ष ही क्यों, बीस वर्ष क्यों नहीं । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा और डी०एम०के० पार्टी की तरफ से भी ऐसी बात कही गयी । इस से लगता है कि हम सब इस प्रश्न पर पार्टी लेबल से ऊपर उठ कर सोच रहे हैं । जो माननीय सदस्य यह मोशन लाये हैं वे सी०पीए०म० के हैं और वैस्ट बंगाल में उनकी सरकार चल रही है । वे वहां पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी की तरह काम कर रहे हैं। कम्युस्टि पार्टी भी पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में काम करती है और सरकार चलाती है मैं भी बहुत से देशों में गया हूं । युगोस्लोवाकिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया में कम्युनिस्ट सरकारें हैं लेकिन वे भी डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से चलती हैं । यह कहना कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी डेमोक्रेसी में बिलीव नहीं करती हैं, गलत है । वे लोग भी डेमेक्रेट की तरह ईवर्क करते हैं ।

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि इस विषय को पार्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठ कर लेना चाहिए ? यह मामला किसी एक पार्टी के लीडर से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है । यह सब पार्टियों से—चाहे हमारी पार्टी हो, साठे साहब की पार्टी कांग्रेस आई हो, सी०पी० आई० हो या सी०पी०एम० हो— सम्बन्ध रखता है और उनके लीडर से सम्बन्ध रखता है । इसके अन्तर्गत उन सभी को लाया जा सकता है जो डाउटफुल इन्टेग्रेटि के हैं । अब इस में मैं खुद भी आ सकता हूं, साठे साहब भी आ सकते हैं । इसलिए इस पीपुल्स रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट में जरूर अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए । जिनकी डाउटफुल इन्टेग्रेटि हैं, चेकर्ड-कैरियर है या ब्लैक पोलिटिकल लाफह है, ऐसे लोगों को दस वर्ष के लिए कम से कम डिस्क्वालिफाई कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

हमने देखा है कि राजनीति में ऐसे आदमी काम करते हैं जो कहते हैं कि वे देश के लिए सोचते हैं, लेकिन सब दिन बराबर यही सोचते रहते हैं कि कैसे वे बराबर पावर में बने रहें, चाहे देश में डेमोक्रेसी रहे या न रहे । वे यहां तक सोचते रहते हैं कि उनका बेटा या पोता इतना कमा ले कि फिर उसे कोई दूसरा धंधा करने का काम ही न रहे । इन सब बातों से देश का राजनीतिक वातावरण खराब हुआ है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस पीपुल्स रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट जरूर करना चाहिए ।

कमीशन आफ इंक्वायरी के बारे में भी मैं सजेस्ट करूंगा कि उसको रिकमन्डेटरी न हो कर मेन्डेटरी होना चाहिए । जैसा श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने सुझाव दिया कि कमीशन आफ इंक्वायरी एक्ट का भी सुटेबल अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए, मैं भी चाहता हूं कि यह होना चाहिए । जो भी आदमी, पोलिटिकल लीडर, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री रहा हो; मिनिस्टर रहा हो कुछ भी रहा हो पब्लिक लाइफ को इस तरह के परसनल यूज के लिए, मानेटरी गैन के लिए, अपने को बराबर पावर में इंस्टाल्ड रखने के लिए देश के साथ खिलवाड़ किए हो, डेमोक्रेसी को स्कटल करने का जिन्होंने प्रयास किया हो देशहित और जन हित की पुकार है, देशभक्ति की पुकार है कि ऐसे आदमी को कम से कम दस बरस के लिए डिगवालिफाई कर दिया जाए और इसके बारे में निश्चित रुप से आपको कोई प्रावधान करना चाहिए ।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने लाखों—करोड़ों की बात सामने रखी है । होता क्या है ? हमारे यहां पार्लिमेंट के चुनाव में शायद 30-35 हजार रुपया खर्च करने का प्रावधान है । लेकिन मैंने दरभंगा में देखा है जब चुनाव हुआ था और स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र उस में खड़े हुए थे ।, राम सेवक यादव खड़े हुए थे, उस मे श्री मिश्र ने करोड़ों रुपए से कम खर्च नहीं किए थे । गाड़ियों के झुंड के झुंड उस मे देखने को मिले थे । जीपों की लौ डेढ़ सौ की लाइन ही लाइन नजर आती थी । एम्बेसेडर कम्पनी से नई गाड़ियां पचासो उस में लगी थीं । इस प्रकार से लोग कहां से पैसा और साधन लाते हैं । पोलिटिकल लाइफ को कुरप्ट करके ही वे ऐसा करते हैं ।

मैं अपने बिहार के तीन चार एक्स एम०पीज को जानता हूं । मैं उनके काम नहीं लूंगा । उनकी हैसियत अपने घर की नहीं है । एक को तो मैं खास जानता हूं जिन को पैतृक सम्पत्ति के बटवारे में बारह बीघा केवल सैंडीलैंड मिली है । एस०पी० नहीं रहने पर भी वह दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, दो तीन हजार रुपया महीना खर्च करते हैं । कहां से लाते हैं ? चन्द दिन पोलिटिकल पावर में रहने के कारण मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है उन्होंने अपनी हैसियत बना ली है । ये सब के सब कांग्रेसी थे । इलैक्शन में इन्होंने लाखों लाख खर्च किया । जनता ने रिवोल्यूशन किया, सब को हरा दिया, यह दूसरी बात है । हम लोग जो मैम्बर हैं उनका ठीक से यहां रहना भी मुश्किल है लेकिन एक्स एम० पीज को अपनी स्टेट के चार पांच को मैं देख रहा हूं कि यहां मकान किराए पर ले कर रह रहें हैं, ठाठ से गाड़ियां मैंटेन करके रहते हैं, चार-चार हजार रुपया महीना खर्च करते हैं । उनके घर की हैसियत आप देखें तो कहीं कुछ नहीं है । डिसप्रोपोर्शनेट उनका लिविंग स्टेंडर्ड है । इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इनको आपको दूर करना चाहिए । देश की जो दुर्गति हो रही है, इसको आपको रोकना चाहिए । हमारे यहां अत्यंकर गरीबी है । हमारे देश में दो तिहाई लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहते हैं, दो तिहाई अन एम्प्लायड हैं, हमारे राज्य में जाड़े के दिनों में कोल्ड वैव से मरने वालों की संख्या सारे देश में ज्यादा है, गर्मियों के दिनों में हीट वैव से मरने वालों की भी सब से ज्यादा है, बाढ़ में डूबने वालों की भी सब से ज्यादा है । हां इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ से मरने वालों की जरा बढ़ गई है । ऐसा क्यों होता है ? इसलिए होता है कि जो पालिटिशियन लोग हैं जनता मे जिनको बार बार वोट दे कर राज्य में और दिल्ली में भी पावर में बनाए रखा है, उन्होंने गरीब जनता का ख्याल नहीं किया । वे पालिटिशियन जिन की कुछ हैसियत नहीं थी, फाकाकशी करते थे, आज उन में से किसी का नौ लाख का मकान पटना में, किसी का पांच लाख का मकान घर पर और किसी का बम्बई में बन गया है । ये सब चीजें देश में हुई हैं । लोग बहुत ज्यादा सैलिफिश हो गए थे । पालिटिक्स को उन्होंने एक धंधा समझ लिया । मुझे साठे साहब माफ करें, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिन की बुराई वह देते हैं उन्होंने बराबर अपने को इस देश की गद्दी पर बरकरार रखने के लिए सारे देश को जेल खाना बना दिया था ।

मेरा विधि मंत्री से निवेदन है कि वह इस मोशन के ऊपर गौर करें और रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ पीपल एक्ट में ऐसी तरमीम करें ताकि इस तरह की चीज भविष्य में सम्भव न हो । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मोशन का तहदिल से समर्थन करता हूं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि विधि मंत्री तुरन्त कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहेंगे जिससे हम लोगों को निराशा हो । यदि जरुरी हो तो वह इस विषय पर पार्टी मीटिंग बुला कर हम लोगों की राय ले सकते हैं । और यह बहुत जरूरी है जो इसको पूरी इम्पोटन्स देना पब्लिक लाइफ को क्लीन करने के लिए, राइट

[श्री बी० टी० मण्डल]

डायरेक्शन में चलने के लिए एक राइट कदम होगा । यह एक उचित कदम होगा यदि हम इस का सुझाव मान लें और रिप्रजेन्टेशन आफ पीपुल्स ऐक्ट में ऐसा संशो न करें कि जिनका कैरियर गड़बड़ रहा हो वैसा आदमी कम से कम 10 वर्ष तक बैठे जिससे लोग भविष्य में डरेंगे ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Madam, Chairman, let me state in unambiguous term the attitude of my party that it stands for Parliamentary Democracy. In the programme of my party, we have clearly stated that we want to uphold the supremacy of Parliament against erosion both by the judiciary as well as by the Executive. We have also stated that the multi-party system should continue; at the same time, my party programme demands that there should be radical reforms in our Electoral System.

But by the motion, as conceived by the mover, I do not know, as to what he wants to achieve. If it is for taking action against those who are found guilty of corruption and other misuse of power, then a different motion is called for. If such a Resolution comes, there will be no hestitation on my part to support such a resolution. Specifically, for the purpose of taking an action against those found guilty by either the Shah Commission or the Grover Commission or the Sarkaria Commission, I wonder why my friend must make a distinction between the Shah Commission and Sarkaria Commission, by bringing in such a motion? Corruption is corruption whether it is done by Mrs. Indira Gandhi or Shri Kanti Desai or by Shri Karunanidhi or by anybody or even if it is done by anybody belonging to my party. Why this distinction between Sarkaria Commission and the Shah Commission, I am not able to understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not said.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I think you have said that Sarkaria Commission was appointed only for the purpose of character assessination

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. You see the proceedings.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: It was meant for character assassination. It is possible. Mr. Bosu, there is such a possibility. I do not deny that. That is why I want you to be careful. I think you are a careful person. If you give such powers to Government what will happen? I do not want to give any power to any Government. Because this Government can attempt to deprive the franchise of the previous Ministers and if another Government comes—what will then happen? It is easy to appoint Commissions of Inquiry and easy to get their findings. You take such a drastic action on the basis of the findings of the Commissions of Inquiry. What is called for is action. They must be prosecuted; they must be hauled up before the Criminal Courts and prosecuted. For that, if the present Criminal Laws are not adequate, let them bring forward the necessary amendments. And if Comrade Bosu makes such a suggestion, I do not think that even the friends on that side will fail to accept such a proposal. I will advise Comrade Bosu not to have any illusion about fighting against corruption even by the present Government. (*Interruptions*). What is essentialis a radical reform in our Electoral System. If Parliament is to be really an instrument to bring about socio-economic changes which our people desire and if the Parliament is to be the will of the people, then the present electoral system cannot achieve that. By minority votes a party can get majority of seats. So long as this system continues real democracy will be elusive. This was realised not by my party alone. In 1971 there was a discussion. A Joint Committee was appointed. That committee recommended appointment of an expert committee to go into

this question whether our country can adopt some form of proportional representation. If so, in what form. Neither the previous government took any action on this recommendation nor is the present government going to take any action on that recommendation. That committee also recommended that the voting age must be reduced to eighteen. What happened to that?

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about source of corruption. Source of corruption is black-money. Thousands of crores of rupees of black-money are floating in this country. It has been said that it is operating as a parallel government. Some friends on this side of the House said that there is corruption in the Communist countries also. It is a wrong statement. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please allow him to conclude?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: If it has not been said, I am very happy.

Whatever maybe the party in power, it is the black-money which is influencing results of elections. Some of the members on that side admitted that it is very difficult to limit the expenditure to Rs. 35,000. Wherefrom does it come? When you spend money without showing an account then it is black-money. So, it is black-money which is influencing election results. Without attacking black-money you cannot save democracy. What is the attitude of Opposition and ruling party to this! Let us have a study of the whole problem. If the ruling part is very serious I would only appeal to them to appoint an expert committee or an all-party committee of this House to study this problem whethre we can introduce proportional representation and whether we can reduce the voting age. Do not give room to any political party to depend on black-money Political parties must not depend on the monopolies, smugglers, blackmarketeers, etc. for money to be used for election purposes.

In Italy all the political parties are paid for by the Government for election purposes. They are given their election expenditure and even normal expenditure is being given. This is what happens there.

What is wrong about it? Such radical reforms must be considered and adopted to save democracy. Our friends say that Democracy was dead and that they alone have restored democracy now. They say that democracy is alive today. But I don't see much difference even now. Workers are being shot dead. Peasants are being shot dead. This is the case not only in non-Janata-ruled States, but even in Janata-ruled States. This is happening even where Janata party is ruling. They say quite often that they have restored democracy. This democracy is only for the exploiters. Our society is divided into classes. So the democracy is only for the exploiters. What we want is genuine democracy, democracy for the people.

We can usher in such a democracy in this country only when we fight against exploitations of all kinds. Without doing that, merely to talk about democracy is a myth.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Madam Chairman, I need not doubt the motive of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu as has been done by my learned friend, Shri Vasant Sathe.

This motion certainly gives us some insight into the democratic working of the commissions which have been appointed during the past few years.

We do not make a distinction whether it is Sarkaria Commission or Shah Commission or any other commission. Whether their finding will result in enforcing disqualification or

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

not is the only point for consideration just now.

According to my view, we shall have to go a little bit deeply to find out as to what will be the consequences of such a very wide provision if we incorporate this as such in the Representation of the People Act. The Representation of the People Act does make certain provisions. If we look at those provisions also what we find is this. There is a provision of the Representation of the People Act which says:

> 'Any offence under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code which promotes enmity, hatred, and ill-will between the classes.'.

That has nothing to do with the present motion which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Take Section 171E of the IPC. This is relating to the offence of bribery. There is another Section 171F of the IPC which says about undue influence, personation at election etc. These are all included already. Then there is Section 505 of the IPC, subclauses 2 and 3 which says: 'creating enmity, hatred and ill-will amongst the different classes, based on religion, caste, communalism and other matters'. There are further provisions in the Representation of the People Act regarding disqualification of a dismissed Government servant for corruption, disloyalty, etc. A Government servant who is found with corruption and disloyalty shall not be eligible for contesting any election. But, a political figure, a public man, who has been involved in corruption, which charge has been established or might be established, will be free enough to contest the election. because it is his political career which remains unblotted, which remains completely free and they are the rulers of the country, and, therefore, they are free from these corrupt charges.

18.00 hrs. f

There is another provision relating to the disqualification for entering into a contract; a contract which may be for supply of goods, for an executory type of contract, which has been entered into by a person with the Government. Then, there is also the provision for disqualification for holding an office of profit. The question is that when the nature of the offences, when the nature of the disqualifications which have been enumerated in the Representation of the Peoples Act are viewed, looked into or analysed, we find that a particular perspective has been adopted. The perspective is that a person after being elected should not commit any corrupt practice or misuse his office or position and thereby take advantage of the machinery at his disposal. That is the perspective which has been kept in view while drafting the Representation of Peoples Act.

It has now come to the surface through the various Commissions set up for the purpose that during the nineteen months of emergency, a political office was misused, and could be misused in spite of the safeguards which have been provided under the democratic set-up. This fact has become extremely clear. Once that has been made clear, as explained by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu elaborately, it could be said that the office was misused for personal gains, the persons concerned were motivated by various considerations to keep themselves in power and a number of things have been done, which could not have been done, but for the corrupt ruling class. This is because, their mentality was corrupt, there was lack of honesty and integrity. Therefore, a political man can also become corrupt whether it is for his personal benefit or for the benefit of his relatives or for his own financial gains. They want to continue in power by any method and resort to ulterior methods for this purpose.

The fact is that the public man is expected to be honest and he is required to be protected against baseless and mere charges of corruption. But once the allegations come true, and are established, the further protection which we are giving to the public men will be the distrust of the millions of voters who have voted him to power. It is absolutely necessary that when a corruption charge has been established, when a charge of misuse of office has been established, the man must be rooted out as a public man, to hold any political office for a considerable long time, during which he can be said to undergo a real repentance, a real change from the bottom of his heart by lapse of time. It ought to be done like that.

From these points of view, I welcome the Resolution of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. However, I have some reservations about it. If we read the Resolution, we will find....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a mild resolution.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: The Motion is very loosely worded. Secondly, it is capable of misinterpretation. It is mentioned therein:

> "....misuse of power or position or State machinery made during the preceding ten years...."

When it was established by any Commission of Enquiry, this recommendation will be effective. A Commission of Enquiry may have a subject matter. In certain cases, leaving aside the specific matters which have come before it we have seen the Commission making several observations, collaterally also, regarding the charges of corruption or abuse of power. Several Commissions have mentioned such things. It is done collaterally, and it cannot be taken to be an exact finding of guilt of the person concerned. Therefore, we shall have to be guard against it. In certain cases it may be true; e.g., in the Shah Commission, they had given opportunity to people to appear and cross-examine witnesses and to have an advocate. It was also an open hearing. So long as these facilities are given, it means that natural justice was fully given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you talking about the Shah Commission? There, all these things were violated.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: All these facilities were given. Advocates were allowed. Witnesses were given facilities.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The entire thing was done *ex parte*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, you have had your say.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Some persons who did not step in there, because of their own guilt. They had no courage. It will be crystal clear to the public at large. They wanted to say, "We were absent". (*Interruptions*)

The next point is about clause (b) *viz.*

> "has been found by any competent court of law or such Commission to have obtained for himself or for any of his relatives any pecuniary advantage or benefit..."

The question is that unless and until we have a definite finding on this aspect of the matter, after having given full opportunity to the delinquent concerned, it is difficult—because the whole purpose of the Commission is just to inform the Government of what has been done. Though we may have the assurance about the findings being truthful and based oin evidence, still we shall have to be guarded; and the person must have another fair opportunity to contest the finding that he is disqualified. We can, *prima facie*, accept the case

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

If the suggestion is that under the Representation of the people Act we should have a definition of the word 'finding' it will be acceptable.

I would, therefore, tell our friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that the spirit behind his present Motion is quite good. It is welcome. It is appreciable. His motive is also nice. I request Mr. Bosu to withdraw his Motion, now that its propose has been served. The whole House is convinced about the spirit behind his Motion. In future, this House will certainly consider certain changes in the Representation of the People Act, from this point of view.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. What is the procedure adopted regarding speeches, alloting time for political parties?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One from the Janata Party, one from the Opposition. Time has been allotted to various parties; some of them have taken more time. For instance, C. P. (M) the total time was 7 minutes; Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has taken 52 minutes; it has been so with others also.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about the Congress?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congress (I) Party had a total time of 21 minutes; Mr. Sathe had taken 22 minutes. The Congress has some more time left; I propose to call somebody. Now Shri Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I am standing before my colleagues today to speak on this resolution with mixed feelings. I am all with my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and other friends of the Janata Party when they condemn emergency of Mrs. Gandhi and the authoritarian regime that was let loose, especially during the 19 months of emergency rule. But I do not know how to support this resolution, especially because of the manner in which it is worded by my senior and esteemed friend. I think he should have done his little extra home work more carefully and brought his own Bill and through that Bill told the Government: this is the way to do it, or to press the Government to bring their Bill. This kind of resolution, I am sorry to say, is strange. I am somewhat amused and amazed and I wonder how one can support it, the way it stands; it is too general, if not vague; it can create absurdities of all sorts. I cannot be made to support some thing which is absurd, in the name of supporting anti-authoritarianism. I am second to none in this House in condemning the internal emergency, the dark days of 1975—77; I am second to none including my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in condemning in outright terms the authoritarian practices and behaviour of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her son Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and many of her henchmen. But because we are opposed to them, it does not mean that whatever comes in order to oppose that kind of authoritarianism, we must support it. That proposal must have some basis, some meaning, some validity, some reality I can appreciate and sympathise, and I say so with all humility, that my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has suffered tremendously at the hands of Mrs. Gandhi and her cancus.... *(Interruptions)*. He has suffered tremendously. There are others in this House who have encountered and experienced in a similar manner the horrors of emergency, and that experience tells us to do certain things. I do not blame him for his intentions, but I do find fault with him for the manner in which he is asking the government through this motion to accept something what no government can accept. Mr. Shanti Bhushan may accept it or reject it; we have to wait for his answer.

As I said, I am second to none in my total opposition to what was done

during those dark days, because it was completely arbitrary. Mrs. Gandhi took everything for granted except herself and her son and used all the powers in a bad way. Accepting all that, however, I now ask: do we want to accentuate a campaign of political vindictiveness? I say in all humility that if we go on with this campaign of political vindictiveness, does it lie in our mouths to say that we are democrats? Do we want normalcy and rule of law or do we want the rule of vindictiveness in this country? Otherwise, every Government that will come will go on punishing everybody who, according to it, had done some misdeeds. Do you want that cycle to go on? If Mrs. Gandhi is found guilty of criminal charges, she should accept the punishment for it, including going to jail, etc. I am not at all soft to her, but this attitude of vindictiveness does not carry any weight with the people whom we are trying to serve. "Power tends to corrupt", said Lord Acton. He continued further and said, "absolute power corrupts absolutely". If there was an illustration that was available, we had it during the emergency. She was totally corrupt and totally absolute. To get rid of that absolutism, we want good governance and a vigilant public opinion, not vindictiveness and not a Government which will go by the principle of retrospective action. The Janata Government is committed not to do anything in a retrospective manner. In fact, in the Parliament, during the emergency, we condemned Mrs. Gandhi for doing something in respect of the Allahabad High Court judgement restrospectively. We opposed it then. So, if we opposed that, how can we say now that you can do something retrospectively to punish her for her wrong and cruel acts? Undoubtedly they were extraordinarily wrong and cruel acts in the sense that it was an abuse of the Constitution. If the present laws do not provide for punishment for such acts, the Government can come forward with a new law, but it cannot be applied retrospectively. I am against the principle of retrospectiveness and also against the principle of political vindictiveness. After all, if we want corruption to go out of our lives if we want that people do not become absolute and arbitrary in their behaviour, we must see to it that our system of election and channelisation of our public opinion are improved and purified, rather than bringing this strange resolution and trying to punish somebody on the basis of political vindictiveness. The Bhagavad Gita says what is expected of leaders:

यद्यदा चरति श्रेष्ठः
तत्तदेवेतरो जनाः ।
सकुयत प्रमाणम् कुरुते
लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ।।

The men who are "mahajanas", great leaders, should set an example for others. She did not set an example. Therefore, the people found that she was not worthy of following. Now you have come to power. Please set an example which people would follow. Don't set an example which would be wrong in principle and bad in practice.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has referred to Sri Lanka's law. Why should we follow Sri Lanka's law? Let Sri Lanka and other countries follow us, if they wish. I do not want that we should follow their laws if they are not adaptable to our soil. It is only good governance and vigilance of the people that will help the situation. I carry an impression that an increasing number of people are telling us, "Will you now stop being haunted by the former Prime Minister and go about doing something for the welfare of the people?" So, are you going to go on with this witch-hunting and being haunted by them? Let us punish her if she is found guilty of criminal charges, so that it may be a lesson for those who will try to follow her in future. But trying to do something out of political vindicti-

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

veness will not serve any purpose. It will only land the Janata Government and the Parliament in difficulties. That is why I am in principle opposed to this kind of resolution, although I was and am totally opposed to her regime during the emergency and her absolutism during those darkest days of the Indian Republic.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फैजाबाद) : चेयरमैन साहिबा, श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने इस रिजोल्युशन को पेश कर के एक और मौका दिया है, इस के पहले भी मौके आये थे कि हम अपने पिछले उस कलंक को धो दें । आज यह रिजोल्युशन हमारे सामने है और इस से पहले भी रिजोल्युशन आये थे लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम लोगों ने इस मौके का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया । मुझे डर है कि जैसे पहले मौके का हमने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया कहीं इस मौके का भी हम इस्तेमाल न कर सकें ।

सभापति महोदया, छोटे आदमी का नसीब कहां कि वह बड़ा आदमी बन सके । इस रिजोल्युशन में खाली यह कहा गया है कि पिछले दस सालों में जो कोई किसी अदालत के जरिये से या किसी आयोग के जरिये से करप्ट प्रेक्टिसिज की वजह से दोषी पाया गया है, उसको दस साल के लिए किसी चुनी हुई संस्था का सदस्य बनने के लिए अयोग्य कर दिया जाए । इस रिजोल्युशन पर यहां इस तरह बहस की जा रही है कि अपने आप इस रिजोल्युशन के पास होने पर ही सब कुछ हो जाएगा । इस में तो खाली मांग की गयी है कि पीपुल्स रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट में तरमीम की जाए । इस में खाली दिशा दी गयी है कि इस तरह का कानून लाया जाए । जब इस तरह का कानून आयेगा तो इस में जो नुक्स हम आज देख रहे हैं, उस समय वे नुक्स नहीं रहेंगे । अगर आप उस कानून को चाहें तो और भी सुधार सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदया, हम लोग यह देखते आये हैं कि किस तरह से इस देश में पार्टी को और सरकार को एक करने की कोशिश की गयी । इस के लिए हम लोग लड़ते भी रहे हैं, जेलों में भी गये हैं । (व्यवधान) कहा गया कि आयोग का गठन किया गया । अगर वह गठन नहीं भी किया जाता तो भी मैं आपके सामने कुछ मिसालें रखना चाहता हूं । 12 जून, 1975 को राज नारायण बनाम इंदिरा गांधी का हाई कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी करप्ट प्रेक्टिसिज की दोषी हैं और उसके आधार पर उनका चुनाव ही रद्द नहीं किया गया बल्कि उनको अगले 6 साल के लिए किसी भी चुनाव में हिस्सा लेने से रोक दिया गया । इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी याद दिलाऊंगा कि उसी जजमेंट में माननीय हाई कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री यशपाल कपूर झूठ बोले हैं ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Very technical.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : Whether it is provided in law or not, it may be technical or anything. जजमेंट में यह भी बताया गया, अदालत ने यह भी करार दिया कि वे वहां पर जा कर झूठ बोलीं । इस के खिलाफ उन्होंने अपील की । उनको स्टे आर्डर नहीं दिया गया । कंडीशनल स्टे आर्डर उनको मिला और उस कंडीशनल आर्डर के बाद वे यहां की प्रोसीडिंग्स में हिस्सा नहीं ले सकती थीं, खाली यहां दस्तखत कर सकती थीं । उस पीरियड में वे तंख्वाह भी नहीं ले सकती थीं । इस तरह का वह स्टे आर्डर था । उसी तरह के आर्डर से खलबली मच गयी । मैं इन लोगों को याद दिलाऊंगा कि उसी वजह से सारी खलबली मची थी और आप में यह दम नहीं था कि आप किसी और को अपना नेता चुन लेते । राज नारायण तो उनकी जगह नेता चुने नहीं जा सकते थे या अपोजिशन का कोई आदमी नेता बन सकता था । आप में अगर दम होता तो कोई नया नेता चुन लेते । लेकिन उन को विश्वास नहीं था कि एक दफा पावर से हट जाने के बाद कांग्रेस के ही लोग उनको दुबारा पावर में लाएंगे । यही डर उनके द्वारा इमरजेंसी लाने का कारण बना ।

आप समझ लें कि कितने बड़े डैमोक्रेट आप लोग थे । मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मार्च 71 से ले कर मार्च 77 तक जो तस्वीर उभर कर सामने आई उस हकीकत से आप अपने को बचा नहीं सकते हैं, कोई नहीं बचा सकता है । हकीकत यह है कि अगर कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी में अकेले किसी को आजादी थी तो सिर्फ इंदिरा गांधी को थी और बाकी जितने लोग थे वे बिल्कुल चूहे की तरह थे और वह भी ऐसे चूहे की तरह जो तलवे चाटने वाले हों, कुतरने वाले चूहे भी आप नहीं थे । आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये । शर्म के बजाय आप बढ़ चढ़ कर बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : परसों स्लिप चालू हो गया था न ? तब आपने क्या किया ?

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : आप भाग

मैं यह कह रहा था कि किस तरह से आप व्यवहार कर रहे थे । किसी भी डैमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में, डैमोक्रेटिक संगठन में यह चीज शोभा नहीं देती । है । गांधी जी के वक्त को आप याद करें । तब उनकी मौजूदगी में उनके मुंह पर कोई भी छोटे से छोटे आदमी, कोई भी कांग्रेस का सदस्य अपनी बात कह सक ता

था । लेकिन आप लोगों ने अपने लिए ऐसे हालात पैदा कर दिए थे और दूसरों के लिए भी कि कोई बोल नहीं सकता था, आप बोल नहीं सकते थे (व्यवधान) आप देखें कि काउंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्ज की सलाह से प्रेजीडेंट काम करता है । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने किसी की सलाह नहीं ली ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मोशन पर बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मोशन पर बोल रहा हूं ऐसे वाकात रख रहा हूं जिन की जरूर आपको जानकारी होगी । फैक्ट्स जो आपकी जानकारी में हैं, उन को मैं रख रहा हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request hon. Members to please co-operate? There is so little time and so many hon. Members want to speak. If you allow him to finish, he will finish in two or three minutes. If you go on interrupting, he will take a longer time and others would not get a chance. I would request Shri Jaiswal to continue his speech and soon conclude.

श्री अनन्द राम जायसवाल : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इमरजेंसी लगाने के वक्त उन्होंने किसी की सलाह नहीं ली, अकेली उनका ही यह निश्चय था । उस वक्त उन्होंने आप लोगों को और दूसरे व्यक्तियों को इस तरह का बना दिया था कि जिस को चाहा जिस काम के लिए चाहा बुला लिया और उससे काम करवा लिया, फिर चाहे सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय रहे हों या श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी रहे हों, कोई भी रहा हो । Everybody was at the back and cal. जिस को चाहा बुला लिया और जो चाहा उससे करवा लिया । जब सदन में एमरजेंसी लाने का प्रस्ताव आया तब आप लोगों ने क्या किया ? जब हम लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया गया तो आप बता दें कि किस कानून से डाला गया था । सिर्फ एक आदमी के कहने पर सारे देश के लोगों को पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया गया । अकेले एक आदमी के कहने पर इतना सब हुआ । उन बातों को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं जो श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने अपने भाषण में कही है कि किस तरह से मारुति को फायदा पहुंचाया गया, कैसे--

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Madam, I rise on a point of order under rule 179. You just now pointed out that he is about to conclude. Kindly see rule 179. It says that the discussion on a Resolution shall be strictly relevant and within the scope of the subject-matter. He has not spoken a word yet about the motion and his time is more or less over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is as relevant as most of you have been. Please conclude now.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : इनको फिर से बताना पड़ेगा रेलीवेंट क्या है और इर्रलीवेंट क्या है ।

श्रीसी० के० जाफर शरीफ : : मारुति और रिजोल्यूशन से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : तो मैं कह रहा था कि उन चीजों को दोहराने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । पूरी मेहनत कर के माननीय ज्योतिमय बसु ने सारा मैटीरियल कलेक्ट कर के हाउस के रेकार्ड में लगा दिया ताकि आने वाले लोग फायदा उठा सकें ।

उसके बाद कानून बनाया, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि एक कानून के अन्दर इलेक्शन हुआ, एक कानून के अन्दर फैसला हुआ अदालत में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के चुनाव को इनवैलीडेट करने और उनको डिबार करने का, और जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला गया तो बिल्कुल एक दूसरे कानून के तहत वह फैसला मांगा गया । अगर यह अथोरिटी और डैमोक्रेसी के प्रोसेस को रेब्यूज नहीं किया गया तो और क्या था ? ८

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: He is casting an aspersion on the judiciary.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : इस पर आप लोग खुश हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वही पुराना कानून बना होता तो यह नौबत यहां नहीं आयी होती ।

सभापति महोदय : अब प्रस्ताव पर कह कर आप समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : : जो प्रस्ताव आया है, आप को मौका मिला है, मैं आप से अपील करूंगा कि जो खोल कर इस प्रस्ताव को पास करवाइये और जब इसके मुताबिक संशोधन हो उस समय अगर आपको कोईकमी लगे तो उस समय समय पूरी कर लीजियेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, out of 3 hours allotted for this motion, there are about 27 minutes left. If we are to conclude at 7 O'Clock, I will have to call the Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no; time should be extended.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want an extention of time; I want to move a formal motion..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL: Before you call the Minister, you at least give time to our party. You promised that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will continue up to 7 O'Clock. At 7 O'Clock it has to end. If you want to continue it on some other day, it is upto House. Has the Government anything to say about it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): If so many members are very keen to speak on this important motion, for and against, I would welcome it. Let the members speak and I would very carefully listen to all that they have to say. If the time is not sufficient upto 7 O'clock, then it can be adjourned to be continued on some other day.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: We want 3 hours more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam Chairman, I am not in a position to support the resolution moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu even though I appreciate the spirit with which he has moved it. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's intention may be to have a kind of check on political corruption at the highest level as well as at the level of other forums of the elected representatives that function in the country. Naturally, it will affect his party also.

I am only sorry that he drew a parallel with Sri Lanka. After the General Elections, Sri Lanka changed to the Presidential form of Government. It is a democratic Government, no doubt. But I do not know, for a moment, if a communist member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, will agree with the class character of the Government..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That I do not know.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then, that Government, a class character Government, will reflect in every action. The commissions of inquiry are not new; the allegations of political corruption are not new. But we can make a *post mortem* of the history in the past many years. What happened when this Government came to power? When this Government came to power, the first thing that was done..

18.35 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAGAVJI (Vidisha): I have given a motion that the time be extended..

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Please do it at 7 O'clock. Not now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today the discussion on this will go upto 7.00 p.m. Then the Half-an-Hour Discussion will commence.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: When this Government came to power, there was a case registered against a former Chief Minister of State after the findings of a Commission of Inquiry. The name of that gentleman, who was a Member of this House, is Mr. Prakash Singh Badal. This Government withdrew the case against him and made him the Chief Minister. Even after a Commission of Inquiry found him guilty, Government had no hesitation to withdraw the case against him. I do not know what will happen to him if this law is passed. There are Ministers sitting here. I do not want to mention the name of any Minister. I do not know whether he is strong enough like steel. I do not want to mention the name. If the findings of the Commissions of Inquiry are to be implemented, I do not know how many of them in the ruling Party will remain. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has tried to bring all past history, quoting also the Report of 1963. I have no

objection to that; I have no quarrel with him. We had a case in our own State. A Commission of Inquiry found a Chief Minister guilty of corrupt practice. Then that Chief Minister said, 'What is there in the findings of a small judge?'. He had no hesitation to continue in power till he was overthrown by the people. It was Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, his own General Secretary. Not once, but twice, there were Commissions of Inquiry—in 1957 and 1967. But did he resign? No. So, what will happen if this motion is adopted?

Speaking about political morality is easy, but practising it is very difficult. He is showing his accusing finger towards the Congress Party. The same finger can be shown against him also...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What he has said is far from true. A Member should be responsible for what he says. What he is saying is not true.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I take the full responsibility for what I say. There were Commissions of Inquiry instituted in 1957 and 1967. See the findings of Mr. Justice Raman Nair. I am prepared to go by those. See the findings of Smt. Gowri. I am prepared to go by those. I do not want to take time on this. What I am saying is this. Do not accuse the Congress Party alone. You have said that it is difficult to eliminate corruption in a bourgeois democracy. You also fall into the same thing; you have also eaten up as much as possible. When I say 'you', I do not mean Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu; I mean his Party. I have no quarrel with him. This is a defect in the present political system.

What I want to make very clear is this. The present proposal made by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu can only be used by the political opponents as a political victimisation, as a political vendetta. Nothing more. Then one more point is relevant. When there are allegations against the ruling Party, who will institute the Inquiry Commision? I do not want to go into the merits of the case. The Upper House has passed a Resolution, but the Government has made it a debatable point, whether to accept it or not. Even the Resolution passed by the Upper House cannot be responded to by the Government! Regarding allegations of corruption against their own Ministers,, what is the guarantee that a Commission of Inquiry will be instituted? It is not going to come. But this has been done in the past; the Congress Government has done it in the past; not this Government. So, the whole situation can be vitiated by this proposal; it can only be used as a political witchhunt; it will not serve any other purpose. The Resolution is also worded in such a fashion!

I do not know what will happen if we pass this Resolution. I will take just one minute to say what is happening. You may have seen this press report, Sir. One Janata Party Minister slapped a waiter, a Class IV employee, because he did not open the door for him. This happened in U.P. You must also have read in the papers that a poor driver of the State Transport Department was dismissed because he did not give side to the Minister's car. These are the democrats we have and they talk about democracy: slapping a poor employee because he did not salute him: It is an abuse and misuse of power. My simple question is whether this abuse of power will come within the purview of this resolution. This is also an abuse of power. I believe, Sir, the resolution of Mr. Bosu may go against him because today it is a good honeymoon going on between his Party and the Janata Party. But it is not necessary that the honeymoon will always be fine. Either the bride-groom or the bride may pick up a row and the honey-moon may come to an end any time. I do not know what will happen then to Mr. Jyoti Bosu.

History has recorded how even on the floor of this House very very important political leaders—some of them are not with us today—made categorical charges how the freedom

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

and liberties of the people of West Bengal were crushed by a previous government belonging to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's Party. You go through the records.

So, Sir, this resolution can be interpreted in hundred ways. It can go even against Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. It may be utilised as a weapon of political victimisation. It will not serve any other purpose than political vendetta. That is why we are opposed to this resolution.

Last sentence and I have done. I have no briefing. I have no objection. If the law permits, you punish whoever has done mistakes. If Mrs. Gandhi has made mistakes, punish her. The law of the land is there to take care of it. You are even going in for a Special Court. Whatever it may be, it is for the government to decide what to do. But disenfranchising is very severe. Let Mr. Bosu come forward with a specific clause saying that economic offenders will be disenfranchised. Sir, political corruption is also an economic offence against the society. To come forward with a resolution that all economic offenders whether pilitical or whatever it may be, may be disenfranchised will have a greater impact. It will affect everyone who will commit a crime against the society. Unfortunately, as it is confined to a few, it becomes more subjective. When it becomes subjective. it loses the entire spirit of the resolution.

So, I am sorry I cannot support the resolution of my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र, श्री ज्योतिमय बसु, ने रखा है, वह बहुत हैपिली वर्डिड नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसा कोई भी व्यक्ति उस की भावना का विरोध नहीं कर सकता है, जो चाहता है कि हमारा सामाजिक जीवन स्वच्छ हो और उस में किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ न हो । माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव रखते हुए जो भाषण किया, उसमें केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तरफ इशारा था और उन्हीं के बारे में मोटे तौर से यह प्रस्ताव है, यह बात साफ तौर से कहनी चाहिए । जब से इस प्रस्ताव का नोटिस आया है, I am in two minds, whether should I go by reason or should I go by sentiments or should I go by the rule of law. I am not going to decide and it is for the first time that I am not ready with the resolution because upto the last moment I cannot say what I should do. I have been in a fix and practically I am in a dilemma.

What has been said in the Shah Commission's report is not the whole thing. It is just the tip of the iceberg, it is not even a one-hundredth of what has been done during the emergency.

Sir, this morning a lady came with her son who was sterilised and that boy was unmarried. I thought after all if you want to do justice....*(Interruptions)* During the emergency thousands of people were made orphans. Many women became widows. Many became homeless and all that They were ruined completely. Their businesses were ruined. Who is responsible for this—may I ask the Minister, while rule of law is all right and that is our policy.

That is the policy you will follow—the rule of law. This is a special case. Perhaps such a case in his own time, in the last thirty or forty years, had never happened in the history. Is she only an economic offender? Is she only politically corrupt? She has only subverted the Constitution. What has she not done—that is the question.

I think, morally, legally, socially, politically, economically or whatever you may call, she has lost human values. In the 18 months, there were no humanlives; there was complete an naked fascism.

Therefore, we should not take this case in a normal way. A special remedy should be found out for a special case.

तो मेरा कहना यह है, जो उन के ऊपर चार्जेज हैं...!. (व्यवधान)..!. मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें, जेठमलानी जी से बाद में बात कर लेंगे... (व्यवधान).....!.

मेरा कहना यह है कि इंदिरा जी ने जो कुछ किया वह अनपैरेलल्ड था, किसी भी प्रजातंत्र देश में ऐसा कभी हुआ नहीं, किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसा नहीं किया । इसलिए उन का इलाज भी उसी तरह से होना चाहिए । आप कोई कानून लाएं किसी एक व्यक्ति के बारे में, मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूं कि कोई भी ट्रैफिक का केस हो जाय या करप्शन का हो जाय, सब को रूल आफ ला से करिए और ये जो केसेज हैं जीप के और दूसरे, मैं चाहूंगा कि उन को विदड्रा कर लिया जाय, उन में इतना नहीं है, वे उतना दीफिटिंग नहीं हैं जो केसेज आप ला रहे हैं । जो बीफिटिंग केस उन के खिलाफ लाना चाहिए, मैं मानता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट उस में फेल हुई है । उन के पास करोड़ों रुपया आज भी है, कहां रखा है, यह आप नहीं निकाल पाए हैं, यह मानना चाहिए । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जितने केसेज हैं वे विदड्रा कर लिए जायं और दो बातें सरकार करे । केवल एक नया कानून उन्हीं के लिए बनाया जाना चाहिए और ऐसा होता है, दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा है । उन को तीन महीने की सजा हो, वह जेल में रहें और उन को डिफ्रैंचाइज कर दें ताकि पब्लिक लाइफ में कोई आने वाला प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा न कर सके । तीन महीने की सजा मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि आखिर कितनी विधवाएं उन्होंने की हैं, कितने बच्चों को आरफन बनाया है, कितने लोगों के घर उजाड़े हैं, उन को बरबाद किया है, उन के लिए न्याय कौन करेगा ? क्या यह पार्लियामेंट नहीं करेगी ? वह बच्चा जिस का बाप मर गया, वह तो आने वाला नहीं है, तो उस की आत्मा को शांति देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? क्या वह यही कहेगी कि रूल आफ ला से होगा ?.... (व्यवधान).... मैं तीन महीने कहता हूं । यह एक टोकेन पनिशमेंट उन को जरूर दी जानी चाहिए और जो व्यक्ति इस तरह मारली, सोशली, एकोनामिकली करप्ट हो उस को पब्लिक लाइफ में कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : पंत नगर और बेलची में जो लोग मरे उन के बेटों का क्या होगा ? उन के लिए भी किसी को सजा मिलेगी ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो बेलची में हुआ या और जगह हुआ उस का मुकाबिला साठे साहब इस से करना चाहते हैं ?.... (व्यवधान)....

मेरा कहना यह है, मैं इस को पार्टी ऐंगल से नहीं देख रहा हूं, मैं आबजेक्टिकली बात कर रहा हूं । कल को हमारा भी प्रधान मंत्री पागल हो सकता है और उस तरह की पागलपन की बातें कर सकता है जो इंदिरा जी ने कीं, तो कोई भी पागल इस तरह की बातें न करे, इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूं, आइन्दा, हमेशा के लिए पब्लिक लाइफ क्लीन करें, इसके लिए यह जरूरी है । इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस को पार्टी लाइन पर न लिया जाय, देश के हित में, राष्ट्र के हित में लिया जाय । अगर उन लोगों की आत्मा को शांति देनी है जिन के बाप हमेशा के लिए गए जिन के पति चले गए, जन का सोहाग मिट गया, उन लोगों की आत्मा को यह सरकार शांति देना चाहती है तो कम से कम तीन महीने उन को तिहाड़ जेल में जरूर रखा जाय और उन को डीफ्रैंचाइज किया जाय ताकि आने वाले प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा करने से पहले दस बार सोचें और यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है । बाकी केसेज मैं चाहता हूं कि विदड्रा कर लिए जायें । सरकार बिल्कुल विदड्रा करले—जीप मोटर, मारुति, कुछ भी हो—यह मैं कहता हूं । यह ऐसी बात नहीं है कि पहले कभी ऐसा हुआ नहीं, दूसरे देशों में भी हुआ है । आखिरकार हिटलर, मसोलिनी ने जो कुछ किया, दूसरे देशों में जो हुआ उस से कम इन्होंने नहीं किया बल्कि उससे ज्यादा किया । इन्होंने इनसान को इन्सान नहीं समझा, इन्होंने इनसानियत को खोकर काम किया । वैसे मैं उनका आदर करता हूं, वे मेरे से बड़ी हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि जब रीजनिंग सामने आती है तब यही कहा जाता है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को पब्लिक लाइफ से अलग करना चाहिए । इसीलिए मैं ने कहा कि इस मोशन की जो स्पिरिट है उसके साथ मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं ।

श्रीलंका में आखिर में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया कि वहां का यह कानून अल्ट्रावायर्स है उसके बाद भी पार्लमेन्ट ने और प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि यह कानून पास होना चाहिए और उनको डीफ्रैंचाइज होना चाहिए क्योंकि उन्होंने विधान का सबवर्जन किया है । यह पहला केस है जिसमें इन्होंने वैधानिक तरीके से विधान को खत्म किया ।

आखिर में मैं एक बात यह कह कर खत्म करूंगा कि इसका जो जवाब है वह एक ही चीज है । हम कोई बदले की भावना से नहीं करना चाहते, वैंडेटा की भावना से नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम और आप भी यह चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक लाइफ स्वच्छ रहे । अगर इधर भी करप्शन है तो यहां भी होना चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही रूल आफ ला चलना चाहिए । परन्तु यह जो केस है वह उससे ऊपर है । उसका यह कोई पैरेलल नहीं है । जो मैं कह रहा हूं वह कोई वैंडेटा की भावना से या बदले की भावना से नहीं कह रहा हूं लेकिन अगर देश को बनाना है, देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, देश को आगे ले जाना है और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक लाइफ में लोगों की कांफिडेंस आये, डिमोक्रेसी में लोगों की कांफिडेंस आये तो उसके लिए जरूरी है कि इन्दिरा जी को कम से कम तीन महीने तिहाड़ जेल में रखा जाये और दूसरे उनको डीफ्रैंचाइज किया जाये ताकि पब्लिक लाइफ स्वच्छ हो सके ।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker let me take the opinion of the House. The time-limit for Mr. Bosu's motion was three hours. These three hours will be over in another two minutes. Now, is it the pleasure of the House that time may be extended by another two hours on a subsequent day to be decided by the Business Advisory Committee?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, I call Mr. Mallikarjun.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the motion moved by my great friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is nothing but a phobia. He and the other hon'ble Members who have made allegations have got Indira-phobia. On the one side they are seeking fundamental rights and protection of the Constitution and on the other they want to de-franchise. Is she not a citizen of this country? Mr. Bosu has referred to a number of commissions. May I ask Shri Shanti Bhushan, the Law Minister--who has appointed Shah Commission—has Justice Shah not been superseded? Is there any human psychology or not? You started with political vendetta soon after you took over the government. You are appointing him as Chairman of the Commission. Where is justice? This is political vendetta. My friend, the Law Minister, knows thoroughly well that there is a Representation of the People Act and under that there is conviction under Section 163A, 171(E), 171(F) and Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 505 of Indian Penal Code. See the protection under the Civil Rights Act,—Act No. 22 of 1955. All these Acts are there. What for are they meant?

In this Act, the Representation of the People Act,—there are two qualifications. From Section 4 onwards, you see qualifications for the Member to contest for being a Member of either Houses here or for being a Member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council as the case may be. At the same time you have got the disqualification for the members, not to be there in any one of these Houses, not to be the people's representative at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How right you are?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Absolutely I am correct. Apart from that my hon. friend the Law Minister will agree that unless a person is convicted, he is allowed to contest. He is a free citizen of this country. All citizens have equal rights in this country. Anybody's fundamental right cannot be taken away by this oppressive, this authoritarian, dictatorial, totalitarian Janata Government. I am speaking all the time for protection of the democratic norms of this country. My dear friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu here brings up the Grover Commission Report. What happened to that? After the Report of the Grover Commission, what happened? After the Grover Commission Report, democratic elections were conducted. Mr. Devraj Urs became the Chief Minister again—against whom you levelled charges of corruption, nepotism, favouritism and so on. Is this not democracy? Are you not going to value the constitution which has been founded by the founding-fathers? You say that the citizen should be defranchised for 10 years. It is not Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, but it is Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Mrs. Indira Gandhi definitely did constructive work for the betterment of this nation and her role in this development work, in this progress, in this development, of the nation will be written in letters of gold in the history of our country. (*Interruptions*) Whoever may be in power, power can be used; power may be misused also. Today, an allegation is being made against the son of Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, involving an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs. I am not making

this allegation. But it is Mr. Madhu Limaye who is making this allegation. This also is confirmed openly through the Press. There is the former Home Minister publicly levelling charges and confirming that the present Government is functioning under the shadow of corruption all the time.

In the Representation of the People Act there are also clauses.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who denies that?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Section 9 is there. It deals with corruption. Any person found guilty of corruption under the section will be subject to punishment according to law. Nobody is denying the right of equality before law. Everybody is equal before the law. You can't deny this right to any citizen of this country, with your *mala fide* attitude, with your malicious attitude, with your completely one-sided vengefulness, revengeful attitude and utter vindictiveness. You cannot do that. Democracy, especially Parliamentary Democracy, cannot function in this country with vengeance. The democracy in which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu believes may function like that because his attitude to democracy is entirely different from our attitudes. His attitude cannot be understood. Even if he understands, he cannot reveal it. Even if he reveals it, nobody can understand him! No people will understand him. This is the sort of democracy in which he believes.

But, Sir, I believe in a Democracy where the Fundamental Rights of a citizen cannot be taken away. Come on. I will challenge you: Let this Act be sent to the people. You ascertain the wishes of the people through Referendum. Take the Referendum on this issue—the Referendum which the hon. Law Minister, Shri Shanti Bhushan is bringing in by the Constitution (Forty-fifth) Amendment Bill. We will see what happens. We will see whether our people vote for this amendment or not. We will see whether our people vote for defranchise or franchise.

My hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta very politely said, 'She is elder sister.'

19.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He did not say that.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: He spoke respectfully, but at the same time, he brought out his point. I will ask the present Government that if they have got any courage, any conviction, let this question of de-franchising Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has ruled this country for 11 years, be referred to the public and decided through a referendum. Then you, come out for a change in the Representation of People Act, or bring your Motion. This motion is a motionless motion. There is no truth. He has forgotten, that the law already exists. Forgetting the law in the Representation of the People Act, he has brought this motion. This is unjustifiable, undemocratic, it is indicative of totalitarian approach, dictatorial design and it is nothing but Indira Gandhi phobia of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. All the time, from morning till evening, he thinks of nothing else, but Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Let both of us have harmonium and tabla. You start accusing her, and I would start defending her; let both of us go to the rural area of this country and see what happens.

Today, after sixteen or seventeen months of Janata Government, what is happening? My dear friend, you have not come into power here, your party is in power in West Bengal only. You have no idea..... (*Interruptions*).

My friend, Prof. Mavalankar, very rightly quoted from Bhagwadgita. While entering from one of the doors, I just read here:

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा
फलेषु कदाचना ॥

[Shri Mallikarjun]

That means, believe in doing karma. Shrimati Indira Gandhi did the karma, the action, for the welfare of the country. However, my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has got only one feeling and that is not about anything which happens in the interest of the country, but always thinking of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi. I do not know, if while taking his lunch or dinner or during his sleep, he is always disturbed by her thoughts. Let me open his eyes. If at all anybody has done something good for the country, it is Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which will be written in golden letters in the history.

Now, if you believe in democracy, if you do not believe in totalitarianism, come forward and keep the letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister on the Table of the House; do not defend the beloved son of the Prime Minister, for whom his love has become more than the public interest of this country.... (*Interruptions*) Facts do come out of emotions while speaking of reality. He does not know, how to speak reality.

Finally, Sir, this motion has no meaning in it so long as the perfect law in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 exists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the next time, the Half-an-Hour discussion to be raised by Shri Chitta Bosu.

19.05 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ARREARS OF PROVIDENT FUND

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to raise a discussion on the arrears of provident fund. As you know, Mr. Chairman, during the course of the reply to the Starred Question No. 265, the hon. Minister had read out certain information. The information given was that the provident fund arrears to-day amounted to Rs. 20.77 crores, as on 30th June, 1978. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 11.6 crores is involved in cases, and the recovery of which is not only difficult, but is due to circumstances beyond the control of the Provident Fund Organization. Another information of telling effect was that Rs. 8.51 crores were due from the mills under the National Textile Corporation. The last point of information he gave was that Rs. 3.01 crores were held up because of court cases.

Mr. Chairman, I leave it to you and to the House to imagine what the Government can be expected to realize. You can go through it, as also add and subtract. I am at a loss to understand whether, out of Rs. 20 crores of arrears, Government at all expects to realize even a fraction of it. My arithmetic does not lead to any conclusion.

The Minister was of course pleased to state that several actions had been taken. The reply is there. I would not dilate on it, because the time at my disposal is short. What are the steps taken? I do not know. But as far as I am concerned, I know that there are two procedures available, for taking action. First is the recovery proceedings under the law, and the second, prosecutions. Let us see what has been the performance of the Government on these two counts, *viz.* recovery proceedings and prosecutions. In a note given to me during the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Labour, some facts were given. I quote from that note. It states that in so far as recovery proceedings are concerned, recovery cases instituted numbered 81,663 as on 31st March this year, cases settled were 64,132; it is an astronomical figure; and those pending with the Revenue Officers were 17,531.

You will recall that the earlier portion of the reply to my question said that Rs. 3.01 crores were held up

because of court cases. For that, if I am not mistaken, the recovery proceedings instituted numbered 81,000 —odd. Almost all of them have been settled. Cases pending with the Revenue Officers were only 17,000—odd. Nobody knows what is happening, and what is the amount involved in those recovery cases. You have instituted 81,000 cases, and you have settled 61,000 cases. What is the amount that you have recovered from out of the recovery cases which had been instituted? So far as the question of prosecution is concerned, it is also very surprising to note: the number of cases launched are 80,426, disposed of 57,072. Pending in courts 23,354. I am tempted to put a question to him: for 20 crores, how many cases are there? If there are 81,000 cases for recovery, if there are 80,000 cases for prosecution, 1,60,000 cases have been instituted for prosecution or recovery. Out of such massive action taken by the government nothing has been recovered. I want to put a question. For Rs. 20 crores of arrears, 1,60,000 cases have been instituted under two heads: one for recovery procedure, another is prosecution. In the note it does not appear. During the supplementary question I wanted to know the nature of the disposal of cases, 57,000 cases have been disposed of. Have there been any fines imposed, any imprisonment or other penal measure by way of disposal or prosecution of the cases? No answer is available. I am at a loss. I do not know whether you can understand anything. The House should be taken into confidence and the situation should be made clear. My main point is that the government should make its case clear to the House. They have created confusion in the course of the reply to the question. I want to put certain specific questions.

Firstly whether the workers of these factories will be entitled to their full amount including bonus contribution, whether that is guaranteed. What is the government's estimate as to the amount of recovery by the launching of the prosecutions and insisting of recovery cases? Out of Rs. 20 crores, they say about Rs. 8 crores can never be recovered for reasons beyond the control of the provident fund authority. What does it show? Out of Rs. 20 crores, about 8 crores cannot be recovered for reasons not within the capacity of the provident fund authority. Does that mean that Rs. 8.5 crores can never be realised, never be recovered? Who is responsible for that? I want to know what amount the government expects may be recovered or realised?

The NTC is a government undertaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other speakers to put questions and the reply also has to be given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: These are questions. The N.T.C. is a central government undertaking. Would the hon. Labour Minister take up this matter with the Ministry of Industry and see that the N.T.C. make it a policy that the provident fund arrears should be the first charge?

Will the Ministry of Labour take up the matter with the Ministry of Industry, because N.T.C. is under the Ministry of Industry?

My next point is, does the Government realise that there are certain inbuilt defects in the Provident Fund Act and it requires amendment? For the matter of amendment, is the Government prepared to initiate a dialogue with the representatives of the Central Trade Unions on the issue as to the how the Act is to be suitably amended?

My last question is will the hon. Minister discuss the matter with the Ministry of Finance or Economic Ministry to see that no defaulting employer gets credit from the Bank nor is given a licence to get credit from the financial institutions unless they produce clearance certificate from the Provident Fund authorities.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

If all these things are done, then and then alone the pace of recovery can be effectively speeded up.

I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows or he does not know, he should let us know the fact that in cases where the workers are on strike or a factory is under lock out, they do not easily get loans from the Provident Fund unless they produce a certificate from the Provident Fund Commission that the factory is really closed due to strike or is under lock out. I know of several instances where the Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, I do not like to say, does not deal with the matter with the speed it deserves. The workers are put to harassment. It is the hard earned money of the workers which is deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner, but the office does not like to give them loan. The policy of the Government is to placate the employer. The policy is not to hurt the monopoly houses who go by default. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify the position.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The hon. member has tried to show certain contradictions in the figures given. But there is no contradiction as such. There are different categories of industries under the Provident Fund Act. There are exempted and un-exempted establishments and industries. The figure is from the un-exempted industry.

Besides he has asked—so many cases have been instituted but amount involved has not been indicated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that the amount involved is Rs. 3 crores.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is in your answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Cases involve a sum of Rs. 3 crores. Please reply to that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You have made a mess of all these things.

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: There is no mess.

You please see the cases filed. There are different sections and under different sections you have to file the cases. So, prosecution comes under the provisions of Employees Provident Fund Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The cases filed regarding un-exempted establishments total 80,485. Exempted cases 107. Total 80,592. The cases go on increasing and decreasing according to finalisation. The cases disposed of out of the total of 80,592 are 57,000 and odd. It is a continuing process. You go on disposing of certain cases. New cases are instituted. Not all the cases are simultaneously going on. Some amounts are realised. The cases may be withdrawn when the levy etc. has been deposited. It is a continuing process. The total amount involved was Rs. 18.04 crores.

We come to another type of complaints, under section 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code. Under this, a total of 898 cases have been filed and 160 have been disposed of. 738 are still continuing. The amount involved is Rs. 192 lakhs. Then, there is recovery of damages. When there is late payment and there are some other things, we levy damages. These damages are not true arrears, but some sort of fine. For this also, we have to institute cases for recovery of those damages.

The hon. member asked how many persons were punished. Persons are punished under certain Acts and even compulsory imprisonment has been awarded by the court in certain cases. In exempted establishments in one case and in un-exempted establishments in 350 cases—total 351 cases—compulsory imprisonment was given.

But they go to the Supreme Court also.

The hon. member raised certain points. His first question was whether the workers of these factories will be entitled to their amounts. We have forfeiture account of the provident fund. Out of that fund, when a worker makes an application for getting an amount, pay his share of the contribution. But the share of the employer who did not deposit his share can be paid under the existing law only when the payment by the employer has been made. But the deductions from the employees, even if they have not been deposited by the employer, are paid from his forfeiture account.

I have already dealt with recovery by launching of prosecutions. He raised the point about NTC. When the Act was passed nationalising the textile mills which are sick at that time itself, it was taken up with the Industries Ministry that these sick textile mills owe a huge amount to the provident fund and so it should be made a priority charge. But the then Government in their wisdom took a decision to keep this fund in the third category. I propose to open the discussion afresh with the Ministry concerned.

His next question is about the amendment of the Act. There are certain proposals for the amendment of the Act. For instance, up till now in the case of the exempted categories of industries, if there are certain dues, arrears of provident fund, and they have not deposited them with the Board of Trustees, then they are not punishable under the land revenue recovery proceedings. So, there is a proposal to apply that to this. Then, also stringent measures are proposed to be taken. These are some of the amendments proposed.

As far as talks with the central trade unions are concerned, the Board of the Provident Fund has representation of some central trade unions, and the Regional Commissioners also have their bodies. So, if the hon. Member has to give certain suggestions, he is always welcome.

His next point is talking with economic ministries regarding putting certain restrictions on the industries which want help from financial institutions. You will be happy to know that last year we took up this matter with the Finance Ministry, and the follow-up action was that the Reserve Bank issued a circular to the banks asking them to take a no-dues-certificate from the Provident Fund organisation before sanctioning loans, but there was a hue and cry. A large number of people represented to the Reserve Bank and to the Finance Ministry that this would create further difficulties, loan sanctioning and other things would be delayed and so they wanted certain relaxations. So, there was another circular relaxing, revising the previous circular, making it a bit lenient. We are again taking up this and as far as this Ministry is concerned, we are very seriously being to take it up, to request them to stick to their old 1977 (November) circular. I can assure him regarding that.

His next question was regarding the lock-outs and closures in industries and the workers who do not get loans. I think loans are given on the basis of merit in individual cases; they are provident fund loans given when there are difficulties, when there is the marriage of a daughter, long illness, calamities etc. If there are some specific cases where he thinks justice has not been done, he can forward those cases. We will look into them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Loss of employment is the greatest calamity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has taken note of that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am glad that my

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

friend Shri Chitta Basu has raised this matter, because you will recall that this question had raised a lot of commotion and a number of interruptions were recorded, because the Members were not satisfied at the way in which the Minister was trying to explain the position. I can appreciate the point that this is a very complex and complicated matter and the fault is not entirely of the Government, but he must remember that provident fund dues of the workers are both enormous and staggering. Workers are suffering a lot on account of this. I come from Ahmedabad and I know for certain how a large number of workers are suffering because of this, how they are not getting their own well-earned money. That is one aspect.

Why should the NTC not accept its own part of the responsibility, I would say special responsibility? After all, NTC is Government-owned, and if they do not set the standard for other employers, how will other employers behave? You must first ask the NTC to behave in this matter more accurately and correctly. Therefore, my questions are these. I will be very brief. Firstly, what are the P.F. Authorities doing in the matter? Have the P.F. Authorities in the whole country, on the basis of this unfortunate matter, gone into some depth to tell the Government as to where the law needs to be improved and whether the procedures and practices need to be more expeditiously and more meaningfully brought into action?

Coming to court cases, since there are huge arrears, how does he go about in terms of expeditious disposal of the court cases? For example, has he considered the possibility of increasing the number of judges on these courts so that the cases are disposed of expeditiously by more people being there, rather than putting more and more burden on lesser number of people?

Coming to the changes in the law, on page No. 9009 of the Uncorrected Debates of 3rd August, it is mentioned that the Speaker himself asked the question:

> "What about the change of the law?"

The reply of Shri Ram Kirpal Sinha was:

> "As far as change of the law is concerned, from time to time changes are made, when felt necessary. As far as the NTC is concerned, the mills were taken over from time to time under certain Acts. In those Acts, the provident fund arrear falls in the third category. We are taking up the matter with the Assistant Claims Commissioner and we are trying our utmost under the law to recover the arrears."

I would like him to spell out to some extent from his own answer of 3rd August as to what he is doing with regard to changes in the laws.

The provident fund dues are outstanding for such a long time. Why should the workers suffer? What about the payment of interest? Why should the workers not get adequate interest on their dues? What about the special responsibility of the NTC?

Lastly, he said that when the Reserve Bank wanted to be more strict, there was a hue and cry. Who made that hue and cry? Surely, not the workers, not those who have suffered. Those who are defaulters and those who are guilty, they have made a hue and cry. If this Government, which is the Janata Party Government, if they are going to be cowed down by the hue and cry of defaulters, then where will the Janata go? Where will the workers go, who have a lot of dues to get? I do not want

to be told in this House that a lot of hue and cry was made by the defaulters and, therefore, there was some leniency towards them. On the contrary, if there is a hue and cry from the defaulters, there is greater justification for the Government to become more strict in enforcing it more vigorously so that the workers, who have to depend on their hard-earned income at the time of retirement, are not deprived of their legitimate dues.

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: I think a wrong impression is gaining ground in the mind of the hon. Member regarding the provident fund arrears. The arrears belong to different categories. The annual return of provident fund is so huge. In 1975-76 the total amount collected was Rs. 211 crores; the arrear was Rs. 20.64 crores. In 1976-77 the total amount of provident fund collected from unexempted establishments was Rs. 217 crores and odd; the arrear was Rs. 18.27 crores. In 1977-78 the total amount collected is Rs. 229 crores; the arrear is Rs. 20.77 crores. Out of the arrears of Rs. 20.77 crores, about Rs. 8.51 crores is in respect of establishments of the National Textile Corporation. This is a continuing arrear. It is not that these arrears have been accumulated this year. Now cases have been instituted against the owners of the mills, the owners who previously owned these textile mills. Now, the NTC under the Act, is not supposed to be responsible. The NTC is supposed to be responsible only for the amounts which are due from them after the take over.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister may be right technically. But the point is that more than once the Ministers have come out in this House to assure us that all dues of workers will be paid for.

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA. Yes. That is why I am saying, to recover these amounts, we are taking all necessary legal action, i.e., whatever action we can take under the law.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If they are inadequate, change the laws and arm yourself with more powers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If the law does not help them, why don't you change it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They want to know whether the workmen will get their dues.

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: I told you that even if the workers' share, which is deducted from their salary is paid by the organisation.... (*Interruptions*) That can be paid only when the money is recovered from them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why don't you get it recovered?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the idea of Provident fund? (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: That is right. This is the position. As I have told the hon. Members, I am going to have some talks with the persons concerned and I will see what arrangements we can make. Many of these establishments have gone into liquidation and we have applied to the liquidators. When the industry has gone into liquidation, the Provident Fund charge has not got the first priority. Then what do we get from these establishments? What can the Government do in such cases?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: After all the concept of Provident Fund is a guarntee against old age...

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: That is what I believe.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why do you just wish it away?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he says. He believes in that and he will try to do....

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: Regarding the court cases, we are thinking that there may be certain localities in the country where there may be a large number of cases of Providend Fund. We would like to consult the local Governments, the appropriate Governments, the State Governments and we would like to suggest to them to have special courts for this purpose.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is good.

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: Besides that, as regards the change in law, which the hon. Member has suggested, I have already answered that certain changes are already on the anvil. We would only like to expedite those changes.

MR. CHARMAN: Mr. Yuvraj, please be very brief in your questions.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, 3 अगस्त के प्रश्न के उत्तर को चर्चा में मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 406 और 409 इंडियन पीनल कोड में ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट और क्रिमिनल मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे एम्प्लायर्स पर चलाए जा रहे हैं और 110 सी आर पी सी के अन्तर्गत भी कचहरी को एप्रोच किया गया है। जो बड़े एम्प्लायर हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखाने चलाते हैं उन के खिलाफ पुराने नियम और कानून के मुताबिक प्रोसीड किया जाता है। इस का यह अर्थ है कि हम पुरानी लीक पर चलते हैं। अब इसके लिए अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं या क्या करना चाहते हैं पता नहीं। 16 महीने से हम देख रहे हैं। आप देखेंगे कि पिछले पांच वर्षों से जो प्राविडेंट फंड रिअलाइज किया जाता है उसकी फिगरे करीब करीब एक ही तरह की है, कभी 217 करोड़, कभी 218 करोड़ और कभी 215 करोड़ और ये कहते हैं कि 110 की कार्यवाही करेंगे। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह से आप सैंट्रल एक्साइज वसूल करते हैं, इनकम टैक्स वसूल करते हैं और जिस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेल्स टैक्स वसूल करती है, उस में गवर्नमेंट अपना टैक्स तो वसूल कर लेती है लेकिन जो मजदूर की मजदूरी से जो प्राविडेंट फंड का हिस्सा काटा जाता है वह मालिक की मर्जी पर छोड़ दिया जाता है। मजदूरों की मजदूरी का वह अंश भी मालिक खर्च कर देता है, जिनता अपना हिस्सा उस में लगा कर जमा कराना चाहिए, वह भी जमा नहीं कर पाता है। क्या आप कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालने जा रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से सरकार अपना टैक्स वसूलती है और नियमित रूप से वसूलती है तथा टैक्स न देने पर उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती है, उसी तरह कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन - क्या आप इस कानून में करने जा रहे हैं, ताकि मजदूरों को उन की जरूरत के वक्त, शादी, ब्याह या श्राद्ध के समय, ऐसे अनिवार्य मौकों पर जबकि कहीं और से उन को लोन नहीं मिल सकता है, प्राविडेंट फन्ड से लोन मिल सके। चूंकि यह रुपया वहां जमा नहीं हो पाता है, इस लिए उन को यह सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या आप इस प्रकार का कोई अमेंडमेंट करने जा रहे हैं या जो भूतिलिंगम कमेटी भूत बन कर खड़ी है, उस के अन्दर ही कोई निदान ढूंढ रहे हैं? मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हू कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

बोनस के मामले को ले लिजिये—उसी तरह से पड़ा हुआ है। प्राविडेन्ट फन्ड का पैसा अगर जमा नहीं होता है। मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानकारी है—हमारे यहां 200 से 250 मजदूर मर गए, उनके वारिसों ने एप्लाई किया कि हमारा पैसा दे दो, लेकिन आप को यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा —200–250 मजदूरों के मरने के बाद भी उन के वारिसों को, उत्तराधिकारियों को पैसा नहीं मिला। मैं यह बात कटिहार की आर० बी० जूट मिल के बारे में कह रहा हूं —वहां के मजदूरों को प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का कोई पैसा वापस नहीं मिला। यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? ऐसी हालत में मजदूर कहां जाय।

इसी लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या आप कोई नया तरीका निकाल रहे हैं या वही पुरानी लीक पर गाड़ी चलती रहेगी? हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि 406, 409 और 110 क्रिमनल प्रोसीजर कोड के तेहत कितने एम्प्लायर्स के खिलाफ मुकदमा किया है और उन मुकदमों के क्या नतीजे निलकले हैं? दफा 110 के तेहत कितनी कार्यवाही हुई है? 409 के तहत कितनी कार्यवाही हुई है? इन दफाओं के तेहत कितने लोगों को सजायें हुई हैं और वसूली का कोई दूसरा तरीका आप निकालना चाहते हैं या नहीं या पुराने ढंग से ही काम चलता रहेगा?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि इन्कम टैक्स या एक्साइज या सेल्स टैक्स की तरह से भविष्यनिधि का बकाया वसूल किया जाए—इन की मंशा बहुत अच्छी है, मगर क्या इस तरह से भी पूरा बकाया वसूल हो जाता है? इसी सदन में कई बार प्रश्न आया है कि सरकार का इन्कम टैक्स का कितना बकाया है, एक्साइज टैक्स का कितना बकाया है, सेल्स टैक्स का कितना बकाया है। यदि इन साधनों से बकाया राशि का भुगतान प्राप्त हो जाता, तो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को सरकार को बारबार आगाह करने की जरूरत न पड़ती? इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं—केवल इन्कम टैक्स या एक्साइज टैक्स या सैल्स टैक्स की तरह का कानून बनाने से आप विचार करें—क्या इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा?

महोदय, मैंने माननीय चित बसु के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि 406, 409 इत्यादि धाराओं के अन्तर्गत कितने लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये गए । मैं ने यह भी बतलाया है कि 351 लोगों को जेल की सजा भी सुनाई गई ...

श्री युवराज : कितने दिनों की सजा ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : इस कानून के अन्तर्गत ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 महीने की सजा होती है और कम से कम "राइजिंग आफ दि कोर्ट" तक की सजा होती है । अब यह कोर्ट पर निर्भर होता है कि वह कितना एवार्ड करे, सरकार कोर्ट को मजबूर नहीं कर सकती, हमारा वकील इतना ही कह सकता है कि अधिक से अधिक सजा दी जाए, लेकिन निर्णय तो कोर्ट को ही करना होता है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कटिहार जूट मिल्ज के कर्मचारियों की दिक्कतों को सरकार के सामने रखा था । मुझे बहुत खेद है—ये जूट मिलें सिक-मिल्स हैं । उन्होंने सरकार द्वारा इन के अधिग्रहण के लिए बहुत परिश्रम किया है । और सरकार ने जो निर्णय किया है वह माननीय सदस्य को बताया है । उस मिल पर बहुत बड़ी धनराशि प्रोविडेंट फंड की बकाया है और हम उन के ऊपर केस चला रहे हैं । केसेस में जल्दी हो, यह चाहते हैं लेकिन वे कोर्ट हैं और अपने यहां देश के हाई कोर्टों से ले कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कितने कैसेज पेंडिंग हैं, यह सब को मालूम है ।

श्री युवराज : पांच वर्ष से केस चल रहा है और उन से रिकवरी कितनी होती है ? जीरो, और मिल मालिक कलकत्ते में जा कर आराम कर रहे हैं । आप क्यों नहीं मिल जब्त करते हैं । उन का मकान जब्त कर के मजदूरों का पैसा दिलवाइए ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : प्रोविडेंट फंड में जितना पैसा है, जितना वसूल कर सकते हैं वह वसूल कर रहे हैं और हम विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि हम भरपूर चेष्टा करेंगे कि अधिक से अधिक बकाया जो राशि है, वह जमा हो जाए ।

19.4 hrs.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I adjourn the House, I have to make an announcement.

I have to inform the House that today at about 3.55 p.m., two visitors calling themselves Shri Radhe Shyam Verma and Shri Ram Kumar Sharma, shouted from the Visitors' Gallery. The Watch and Ward Officer took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. Both of them have stated that they are students and they have expressed their regret for their action. They are being let off.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 17, 1978/Sravana 26, 1900 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—2366 L S